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A
SERIES OF TABLES,

EXHIBITING

THE RESULTS OF DISEASE IN THE DIFFERENT EUROPEAN
REGIMENTS SERVING UNDER THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
AND IN THE GARRISON HOSPITALS OF MADRAS AND
POONAMALEE, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR
1820, TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1826;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRACTICE EMPLOYED IN FEVER,
HEPATITIS, AND DYSENTERY, EXTRACTED FROM THE
HALF-YEARLY REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS IN
CHARGE, DURING THE PERIODS EMBRACED BY THESE TA-
BLES RESPECTIVELY.

THE WHOLE ARRANGED FOR PUBLICATION

BY THE

MEDICAL BOARD,

AND PUBLISHED

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT.

VPARQ11

✓
MADRAS:

PRINTED AT THE CHURCH MISSION PRESS,
1828.

22101000180



PREFATORY MEMORANDUM.



THE publication of the following tables, constructed from the returns in the office of the Medical Board, will, it is hoped, be acceptable to the Profession, as calculated, in some degree, to lessen the evil of medical officers not having hitherto been furnished with the means of forming any satisfactory estimate of the relative success of their own practice, from the want of published records of the results that have been observed in the practice of others.

The extracts, annexed to these tables, comprehend the whole of the observations, contained in the half yearly reports received from medical officers, on the treatment employed by them in fever, hepatitis, and dysentery, in the charges to which the tables refer. Wherever, therefore, this information is defective or wanting, it is to be attributed to regimental surgeons not having submitted more perfect reports of their practice in these diseases.

The Board confidently hope, that the present publication will be viewed as an earnest that they will endeavour to make the reports, which are submitted to them hereafter, subservient to the general improvement of the profession; and that medical officers, serving under this Presidency, will be induced, by this

consideration, to record and report their observations, on the principal diseases of India, with the pains and discrimination required for the accumulation of a mass of ascertained facts, from which general principles may be established for the direction of practice, and the ascendancy in the Schools of Physic of uncertain speculations, and the dicta of plausible writers, superseded by solid knowledge.

It cannot have escaped the observation of the more reflecting members of the medical profession, that a belief, in some prevalent authorities and opinions, has for some years held such imposing power over the minds of a majority of persons exercising the profession in India, that other remedies and modes of treatment, which have not had the support of these authorities, have either been relinquished altogether, or so much neglected that their real value cannot be efficiently ascertained by any comparison with the prevailing practice.

The very general dependence, that has been of late years placed on calomel, as the principal agent of cure in intermittent fever, prior to the introduction of the sulphate of quinine, while bark was proportionally undervalued and disused, as a remedy of this disease, will be felt to be a striking exemplification of this paramount influence by all who have been accustomed to a free exhibition of the bark : and there appears great reason to believe, that the general success of practice in India has been lessened, instead of promoted, by some other innovations that have superseded the modes of treatment previously in use ; particularly by the introduction of extensive sanguineous depletion in almost every case of hepatitis that is not chronic,

whether of an acute inflammatory character or distinguished principally by symptoms of structural congestion, in the latter of which forms of disease any very copious abstraction of blood is probably particularly inappropriate.

The Board are not prepared, on the present occasion, to follow up the examination of this very important subject, the investigation of which will require a very persevering labour to abstract from long neglected records the mass of facts which are the only materials through which it can be prosecuted.

They have it in view, however, with the support of Government, to prepare for publication a series of tables exhibiting the general results of disease in the European regiments, serving under this Presidency, from the year 1803 to the commencement of the period embraced by the present publication, accompanied with abstracts of such information from the cases and reports connected with these tables as may be found calculated to illustrate the practice in use at the time in the principal diseases.

A considerable period must elapse before this undertaking can be completed; and it has therefore been determined to lay before the profession the present volume, without waiting for the completion of the work contemplated for the preceding period. In the mean time, the note entered in the appendix* may suggest the importance of receiving with caution the statements even of the most experienced and best informed professional men, unless supported by distinct references to recorded facts: "*tam enim possit quis calculationes ephemeridis, memoria nuda, absque scripto,*

* Vide page 411.

absolvere, quam interpretationi naturæ, per meditationes et vires memoriæ nativas et nudas, sufficere; nisi eidem memoriæ per tabulas ordinatas ministretur.”*

By order.

H. S. FLEMING,

Secretary Medical Board.

FORT ST. GEORGE, }
Medical Board Office, }
27th March, 1828. }

* Bacon, De Augmentis Scientiarum Lib. v. Cap. v.

Errata.

PREFATORY MEMORANDUM.

Page 2d line 6th for 'ascendancy' read 'ascendency.'

EXTRACTS FROM HALF YEARLY REPORTS, &c.

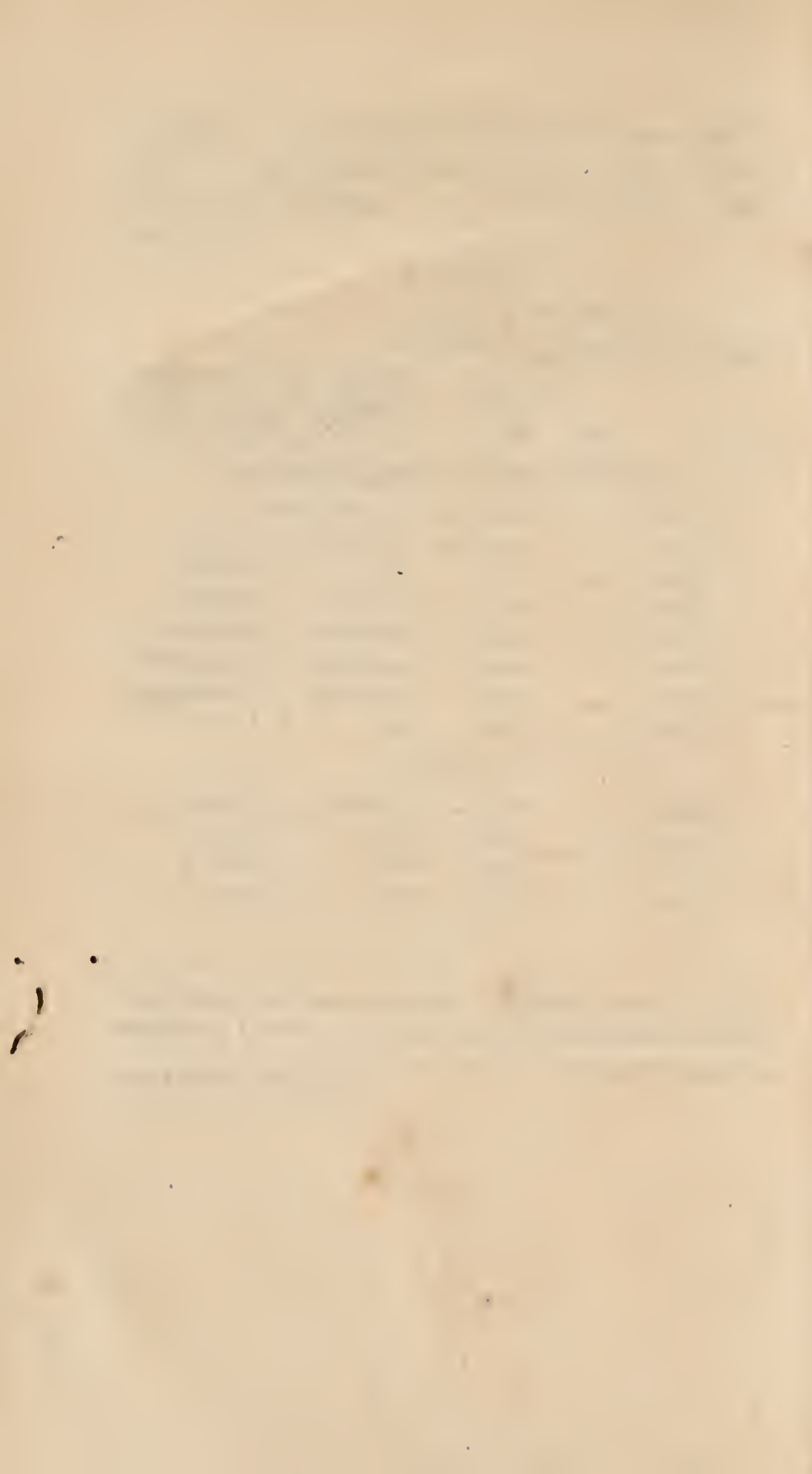
„	11th	„	23d	dele 'in,'	after Jacob.
„	86th	„	27th	for 'Drover's'	read 'Dover's'
„	240th	„	7th	„ 'July'	„ 'January'
„	289th	„	9th	„ 'October'	„ 'August'
„	337th	„	21st	„ 'characler'	„ 'character'
„	363rd	„	30th	„ 'emplyment'	„ 'employment'
„	370th	„	25th	„ 'evacutions'	„ 'evacuations'
„	371st	„	27th	„ 'cou'	„ 'cous'

APPENDIX.

„	396th	„	21st	„ 'Cinchonæ'	„ 'Cinchona'
„	397th	„	20th	„ 'Pass'	„ 'Passes'
„	400th	„	11th	„ 'recini'	„ 'ricini.'
„	443rd	„	19th	„ 'he'	„ 'be'

Several obvious grammatical inaccuracies will be observed in the following extracts; but they are errors of the original manuscripts, not errors of the press.

Note by the Medical Board.



H. M. 13TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Table I.

1820. Station. Arcot,—from 1st to 31st January. Bangalore—from 1st Fe- bruary, to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge. HENRY JOB,—from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec.	FIRST HALF YEAR.											SECOND HALF YEAR.											AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
	Fever.											Fever.											General Total.	
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.		
Total Cases treated	2213	0 109	1	0 1	78	46	0270393	663				4	0 0	67	1	3	46	48	3174308	482				
" transferred	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0				0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0			
" died	6	0 0	14	1	0 1	3	0 25	1	26			0	0 0	6	1	0	1	3	0 12	1	13			
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases	27.2	0 012.8	100.0	0 100.0	06.5	09.2	2	3.9				0	0 0	8.9	100.0	050.0	2.1	6.2	06.8	3	2.6			
* Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....																								

* This line is necessarily left blank in consequence of the numerical strength of the Regiment having been omitted in the surgeon's monthly returns.

H. M. 13th REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Table. II.

1821. Station Bangalore.—from 1st. January, to 31st. Dec. Surgeon in Charge. HENRY JOB,—from 1st. Jan. to 31st Dec.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.																				
	Fever.												Fever.																				
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute	" Chronic.	Total.	Other. Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
Total Cases treated.....	12	3	0	50	0	2	31	34	46	3	181	340	521	670	21	2	0	41	0	1	44	0	32	1	142	256	398	679					
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	0						
" died.....	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	2	1	11	4	15	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	9	0	9	0					
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	0	10	0	0	9	6	4	3	6	7	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	8	0	3	1	6	3	0	0					
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength	1-7	4	0	7	4	0	2	4	6	5	7	6	8	0	3	9	2	6	3	0	1	6	4	0	4	7	1	20	9	37	7	58	6

H. M. 13TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Table III.

1822.		Station, Bangalore—from 1st January, to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge. HENRY JOB,—from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec.														FIRST HALF YEAR														SECOND HALF YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Total Cases treated		" transferred.....		" died.....		Proportional perCentage of deaths to diseases		Proportional perCentage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		Fever.							Fever.							Average NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
										Intermittent			Remittent.			Continued.			Hepatitis Acute.			Chronic.			Dysentery Acute.			Cholera.			Intermittent.			Remittent.			Continued.			Hepatitis Acute.			Chronic.			Total.			Other Complaints.			General Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
7	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. M. 13TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Table. IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.											SECOND HALF YEAR.											AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
Station, Bangalore.—from 1st. January, to 31st. Dec. Surgeons in Charge. HENRY JOB,—from 1st. Jan. to 30th Nov. R. SHEAN,—from 1st. to 31st December.	Total Cases treated..... „ transferred..... „ died..... Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases..... Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	684	684		
		2	0	0	56	0	4	59	0	72	2	195	318	513		3	0	0	42	2	1	59	0	31	2	140	313	453			
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	11	0	0			
		0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	2	0	10	2	12	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	0			
		0	0	10.7	0	0	3.3	0	2.7	0	5.1	6	2.3		0	0	0.23	50	0	0	0	6.4	0	2.850	8	11	0	0			
		2	0	0	8.2	0	5	8.6	0	10.5	2	28.5	46.6	75.2	0	4	0	6.1	2	1	8.6	0	4.5	2	20.4	15.7	66.2	0	0		

H. M. 13TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Table V.

1824.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.														
Station.		Fever.												Fever.														
Bangalore—from 1st. Jan. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.												Cholera.														
Surgeons in Charge.		Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.														
R. SHEAN,—from 1st. to 31st. January.		" Chronic.												" Chronic.														
HENRY JOB,—from 1st. Feb. to 31st. Dec.		Dysentery Acute.												Dysentery Acute.														
		" Chronic.												" Chronic.														
		Intermittent.												Intermittent.														
		Remittent.												Remittent.														
		Continued.												Continued.														
		Hepatitis Acute.												Hepatitis Acute.														
		" Chronic.												" Chronic.														
		Total.												Total.														
		Other Complaints.												(Other Complaints.														
		General Total.												General Total.														
		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														
Total Cases treated	6	1	0	52	0	1	66	0	59	8	193	490	683	622	7	1	0	64	0	1	44	0	55	0	172	427	599	616
" transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	8	0	
" died	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	6	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	12	2	14	0	
Proportional perCentage of deaths to diseases	0	0	0	3.8	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	1.5	„6	„8	0	28.5	0	6.2	0	0	0	0	10.9	0	6.9	„4	2.3	0	
Proportional perCentage of diseases to numerical strength....	„9	„1	0	8.3	0	„1	10.6	09.4	1.2	31.0	78.9	109.8	0	1.1	„1	0	10.3	0	„1	7.1	0	8.9	0	27.9	69.3	97.2	0	

H. M. 13th REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

• Table. VI.

1825. Station. Bangalore.—from 1st. January, to 31st. Dec. Surgeon in Charge. HENRY JOB,—from 1st. Jan. to 31st. Dec.	FIRST HALF YEAR.													SECOND HALF YEAR.													AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute. " Chronic.	Dysentery Acute. " Chronic.	Fever.			Hepatitis Acute. " Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute. " Chronic.	Dysentery Acute. " Chronic.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute. " Chronic.	Fever.			Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.							
				Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.										Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.										
Total Cases treated.....	5	0	0	54	0	0	55	0	42	4	160	449	609	2	0	0	59	0	0	35	0	45	0	141	467	608	604	
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	4	9	13	0
" died.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	7	0	10	3	1.3	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	1.2	1.4	6	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	2.8	0	15.5	0	7.9	6.6	2.1	0	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength	6.8	0	0	8.9	0	0	9.7	0	6.9	0.6	26.4	74.9	100.4	0	3	0	9.7	0	0	5.7	0	7.4	0	23.3	77.3	100.6	0	

H. M. 13TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Table VII.

1826.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.															
Station.		Fever.												Fever.															
Bangalore : from 1st. January, to 31st Dec.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
Surgeon in Charge.		7	0	0	32	0	0	40	0	40	0	119	508	627	584	8	9	0	59	0	5	43	0	55	0	179	359	538	528
HENRY JOB.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	11	15	0
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	2	0	11	1	12	0
Total Cases treated.....		0	0	0	6.2	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	2.5	.3	.7	0	0	0	0	6.7	0	0	11.6	0	3.6	0	6.1	.2	2.2	0
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases		1.1	0	0	5.4	0	0	6.8	0	6.8	0	20.3	86.9	107.3	0	1.5	1.7	0	11.1	0	.9	8.1	0	10.4	0	33.9	67.9	101.8	6
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....																													

Station.

Bangalore: from 1st. January, to 31st Dec.

Surgeon in Charge.

HENRY JOB.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

H. M. 13TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.
*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
 Medical Officers in charge.*



1820.

First Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

“*Fever.*—*Two cases of the remittent type terminated fatally. At the commencement of the disease, there was an apparent strong phlogistic diathesis with much determination to the brain, accompanied with total derangement of the biliary functions; in both cases recourse was had to the free use of general and local bleeding, cathartics, antimonials, and the cold affusion, which produced but a temporary relief. The fevers of the continued form were produced from exposure to the sun and intemperance, causing a derangement of the primæ viæ and hepatic system; they have been successfully treated, by diminishing in the first place arterial action, and correcting the state of the stomach and bowels, by small and frequent doses of cal. et ant. with the occasional use of neutral purgatives, and the cold affusion, as the urgency of the cases demanded.”

* There is probably a mistake in the numerical returns for this period, as the casualties do not correspond with this report.

Note by the Medical Board.

Dysentery.—The number of dysenteric cases in the present return are far less numerous than in the preceding, still the cause and symptoms present vary little, being principally from unhealthy biliary action in the liver, brought on apparently from exposure and the immoderate use of ardent spirits.—In those cases which have terminated fatally, abscesses and tubercles were discovered in that glandular organ. The strong arterial action at the commencement of the diseases, pointed out clearly the necessity of powerful depletion both general and local, combined with fomentations, hot baths and blisters, continuing at the same time my former line of practice, the cal. and ipecacuanha in large doses.*

Hepatitis.—The number of acute cases of hepatitis, which have come under my observation may be equally ascribed to climate and intemperance, and were of the most acute nature, demanding the free use of the lancet and local bleeding by leeches, afterwards the warm bath, fomentations, and blisters, giving small doses of cal. et ipecac. or cal. et ant. tart. both I have found equally good in bringing about a healthy secretion of the liver, but not until there were apparent symptoms of arterial action being subdued.—In the convalescent stage of the disease, as well as in the few cases of the chronic form, I have invariably used the nitro-muriatic acid bath, but without any visible advantage.

* The doses adverted to, appear on reference to Mr. Jon's cases for the year 1819, to be the same that are described in some of his subsequent reports, viz. Calomel and Ipecacuanha of each a scruple, morning and evening.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—In the cases of fever there was an apparent strong phlogistic diathesis, with much determination to the brain, accompanied with a total derangement of the biliary functions; in these cases recourse was had to the free use of general and topical bleeding, cathartics, antimonials, blisters, cold affusion which produced in that of the remittent type but temporary relief; those of the continued form have been successfully treated by diminishing in the first place, the arterial action and restoring the balance of secretion.

Dysentery.—In the dysenteric cases the strong arterial action, accompanied with violent tenesmus and bloody stools pointed out the necessity at the commencement of the attack of powerful depletion combined with the use of fomentations, hot bath, sudorifics, and continuing the use of calomel and ipecacuanha so as to affect the system after the inflammatory action had subsided.

Hepatitis.—The acute cases of hepatitis may be in some degree ascribed to climate and intemperance, the fatal cases have been confined to men recently from Europe and most of them young subjects; all these cases required the immediate use of the lancet, afterwards leeches and blisters to the sides, hot bath, evacuating the bowels and giving small and repeated doses of calomel, combined with tart. antimon. the latter in solution so as to affect the mouth; in the convalescent stage of the disease as well as in the few cases of the chronic form I have invariably used the nitro-muriatic acid bath, but without any visible advantage.

1821.

First Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—It will be seen by the case of Jackson,* that the remittent bilious fever, was, in the primary stage of the disease, accompanied with an unusual degree of hepatic derangement, and which might almost be considered an acute case of hepatitis, until the 3d day, when the patient shewed symptoms of remittent fever; at this stage of the disease, the pulse did not denote any particular derangement of the arterial system, however a dilatation of the pupil with a certain degree of delirium pointed out but too clearly the nature of the case,—recourse was then had to drastic purgatives & local bleeding, when on the 8th day from the first attack, it was considered that the congestion of the brain had been removed; at this time bark in substance, had been ordered, giving at intervals hydrarg. cum. jalap, to correct a strong disposition, which the liver had of secreting unhealthy bile.

In the other cases generally speaking, symptoms of congestion took place at the very commencement of the disease, in those instances recourse was had immediately to copious depletion general and topical, pursuing at the same time that *line* of treatment, adopted with Jackson viz. cal. jalap, and pulv. iacob in giving bark in port wine or claret hourly during the remission of the fever.

Dysentery.—The cases of dysentery which were

* Vide Appendix.

marked with violent inflammatory action copious depletion and warm bathing was adopted at the commencement of the attack, combined with scruple doses of calomel, ipecacuanha night and morning, occasionally giving saline purgatives, repeating the bleeding according to the urgency of the case, continuing in the mean time the calomel and ipecac. until the mouth became affected or evacuations natural.

Hepatitis.—For the treatment of hepatitis, I cannot give a more accurate detail of my practice than in the accompanying case of Beck.* In this instance you will perceive, that the inflammatory stage was subdued, and mercurial action produced: notwithstanding this, colliquative sweats and rigors came on indicating the formation of matter in that viscus.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—The attacks of this fever (*remittens biliosa*) may generally be traced to some irregularity committed by the patients, such as intoxication, exposure to the sun, &c. The head is generally the viscus most materially affected, with more or less gastric derangements. The patient generally complains of lassitude, prostration of strength, chilliness, pain in the lumbar region followed by increased heat of skin, head-ache, pain confined chiefly to the forehead and temples, pains in the orbits, eyes prominent, and impatient of light, face flushed, tongue white, with bad taste in the mouth, pulse generally 120, uneasiness and pain in the epigas-

* Vide Appendix.

tric region with nausea, and sometimes vomiting of a bilious matter, as the disease advances the pain about the epigastric region increases, constant vomiting, extreme restlessness, abdomen painful on pressure, stools dark and fœtid, yellow suffusion over the body, with partial cold sweats and disagreeable smell from it.

In the treatment of this fever my first object is blood letting, both general and topical aided by a brisk purgative of calomel and jalap, repeating the bleeding and purgative as often as the urgency of the symptoms required, applying blisters to the head and epigastric region, cold affusion and giving small doses of antimon. tart. combined with two grains of calomel every three hours, which generally assists in keeping the bowels open and affecting the mouth.

Dysentery.—The next and most fatal disease has been that of dysentery, out of forty one admissions, five having died, the attacks were acute, violent, and generally confined to the large intestines, this disease is accompanied with more or less fever, hard frequent pulse, hot and dry skin, pain about the pubes sometimes suppression of urine, tenesmus, bloody and slimy stools; in the treatment of this disease I have invariably used the lancet with freedom, aided by warm bathing and scruple doses of submurias hydrargyri and ipecacuanha night and morning, for two days afterwards a saline purgative, this medicine on its being first taken produces considerable nausea, and determination to the skin, on the second or third the colour of the fæces are changed, and after the fourth dose the evacuations become natural with slight affection of the mouth, that is, when the case terminates favourably.

The bleeding and warm bathing is repeated as often as the urgency of the symptoms require, leeches and blisters I have also found useful, whenever fixed pain in the course of the colon indicated their use, injections were also useful in relieving the distressing tenesmus.

Hepatitis.—The cases of acute hepatitis that have taken place, during the last six months, have not been so numerous as the preceding half year. Most of these attacks were sudden and violent, the lancet in my opinion in some of these cases cannot be used too freely, my practice is generally to abstract the blood from a large orifice (sometimes in both arms, at the same time so as to produce syncope,) repeating it if necessary as well as warm bathing, applying leeches, blisters &c. to the hepatic region, giving brisk purges to evacuate the bowels, and afterwards calomel combined with antimony until the system becomes affected.

1822.

First Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—It was necessary in most cases to have recourse to general depletion, this followed by active purgatives was often sufficient to perform a cure: to remove any local affection, in addition to the above, leeches followed by blisters and the warm bath were employed, in some it was necessary to affect the system with mercury, before a remission of the symptoms would take place.

Hepatitis.—The inflammatory symptoms in the cases of hepatitis have been severe, great difficulty of respi-

ration, and acute pain on pressure, in some it has been found necessary to carry the general depletion to a considerable extent, and to repeat it to the second and third time, before any cessation of pain or relief from the difficulty of breathing would occur, leeches followed by blisters and the warm bath, have all been found useful in aid of the general bleeding. The usual mode of affecting the system with mercury, has been to give the hydrargyri submuriæ in small doses, and frequently repeated, combined with the antimon. tart: on the gums becoming affected, the patient is considered out of danger.

Dysentery.—The dysenteric cases, were mostly tractable, the griping and tenesmus in some were severe, and accompanied with pain in the abdomen on pressure, the mode of treatment as before laid down has been found still successful.



Second Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

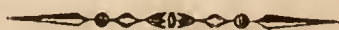
Fever.—The cases of fever were all of the bilious remittent kind, and well marked, some were severe and required general and repeated depletion with active evacuants, aided by leeches, blisters, warm bath and as there is more or less derangement of the liver, in the cases of fever in India, renders it necessary for mercury to be given combined with tartarized antimony in small doses so as to affect the system.

Hepatitis.—The cases of hepatitis tho' not so numerous as heretofore, have been of a very acute nature, and altho' early recourse was had to the free and repeated use of the lancet, aided by brisk purgatives,

leeches, blisters, warm bath &c. with the early introduction of mercury, combined with antimony into the system, as soon as circumstances would admit; suppuration could not be prevented in the cases that terminated fatally.

Dysentery.—The admissions of dysentery have been more than the preceding half year, and also abundant in acute cases, the inflammatory symptoms running very high; general depletion still appears in the commencement of the disease, to be the remedy in which most reliance can be placed, and on the free employment of which, the success of the after plan chiefly depends.

The mode of using mercury in scruple doses combined with ipecacuanha in this disease, has not been varied, repeating the bleeding as often as necessary, aided by the warm bath, leeches, blisters &c. with evacuates, and when the system became affected, the patient was considered out of danger.



1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—The mode of practice before adopted, has been still adhered to—depletion in the fatal cases was carried to a considerable extent, as well as the cold affusion, and the mercury given to affect the system which however was ineffectual.

Hepatitis.—The cases of hepatitis have been much more numerous; the casualties however have not been so great, nevertheless, the form of the disease was very acute and required much active, and decided treat-

ment. In most of the cases the respiration was affected, pain very acute, and extending to the right shoulder. Depletion in every case was employed, until the pain was relieved; and the system affected as soon as possible with mercury, after giving active purgatives.

Dysentery.—Altho' dysentery has not prevailed so much the last half year; the majority of the cases have been very severe. The first approach of this disease does not often prevent the soldier from performing his ordinary duties; and a few days will sometimes elapse before he applies for assistance, this renders the treatment more uncertain, and it is almost solely in such instances, that a fatal termination occurs—altho' the symptoms in this disease, have been very acute, little alteration has been made in the mode of treatment, still adhering to general, and local bleeding, in proportion to the existing inflammatory action; and giving the scruple doses of calomel and ipecacuanha as before.



Second Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

The weather during the early part of the half year was seasonable, and altho' during the last three months there has been an unusual want of rain, yet the weather has been cool and temperate, and this would seem to have had in some measure the effect of mitigating the symptoms of the acute forms of disease, which during the first three months of this period were highly inflammatory and severe—the admissions of acute diseases are observed to be much more numerous

about the period when the men receive their balances, and altho' great care is taken that they shall not have much money to receive at one time, yet there is always sufficient to cause some extra dissipation—and this must perhaps be considered the great exciting cause of acute disease in the Indian soldier.

Fever.—The cases of febris remittens biliosa were most numerous in the month of September and were also more severe, perhaps owing to the close and sultry weather which prevailed during that month, they almost all required general depletion, and the affection of the head in this disease is seldom removed without the application of leeches to the temples after active purgatives, it is almost always necessary to affect the system before a proper state of the secretions can be obtained, and in many instances a remission of the fever does not take place until the mouth is affected; the decoction of bark with the mineral acids is found useful during the remissions.

Hepatitis.—Hepatitis acuta has been much less prevalent during this half year, the month of October produced most cases of this disease about the period of the setting in of the north east monsoon, then and in the early part of the half year the cases were very severe, the pain in the side coming on suddenly, affected by pressure and respiration, with considerable pyrexia—active depletion is employed in the commencement, repeated when the pain is still affected by respiration or pressure, this followed by leeches and blisters, the bowels are freely evacuated and mercury given so as to affect the mouth, the secretion of the liver often does not become healthy as soon as the pain is remov-

ed or the mouth affected, and it becomes necessary to continue the mercury in some instances in smaller doses so as to keep up a continued mild action before the evacuations are natural.—Several relapses have taken place in this disease in men before their discharge from hospital, and altho' considerable debility existed, yet the pain in the side was so acute, as to require active general bleeding to remove it, and this has been borne far better than could have been conjectured from the general appearance of the patient.

Dysentery.—Dysenteria acuta was rather more prevalent in August, than in any other month, the difference however in the admissions was too trifling to be traced to any very obvious cause.—There is generally considerable pyrexia present, the other symptoms vary very much, in some there will be griping with but little tenesmus; in others, and these forming the most severe cases, the tenesmus will be distressing with little or no griping—the evacuations are various, from the dark green to every shade of the olive with or without mucus and blood according to the severity of the case, in some of the severe cases no blood has been observed in the evacuations—this however is rare—General blood-letting is employed in the early treatment of dysentery, and the repetition of it regulated in some measure by the degree of tenesmus existing, as in many cases pressure over the abdomen can be borne with perfect convenience, yet the tenesmus be very distressing, which is much relieved by the abstraction of blood from the arm—Leeches have been found highly useful followed by the warm bath and blisters—scruple doses of hydrargyri submurias and pulvis Ipc-

cacuanha are given at the commencement, and continued in small doses until ptyalism is produced ; in the severe forms of the disease the scruple doses of calomel with opium gr. i two or three times in the twenty four hours are had recourse to, and with a decided good effect.—After the gums are affected and the secretions do not become natural and the call to stool often, the ipecacuanha alone in small doses frequently repeated even to cause nausea, with an opiate at bed time has been found useful, the effect of the anodyne injection is not always certain, however generally speaking, they give relief—infusion of ipecacuanha $\bar{3}$ iv opii gr. v has been found a useful one. Some relapses have occurred in this disease, but they have been in general easily managed, and arising from some little irregularity in diet.

1824.

First Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—The treatment adopted in febris remittens biliosa, has been active depletion, strong purgatives and calomel and solution of tart. ant. every fourth hour so as to affect the system.

Hepatitis.—Altho' the increase has been considerable in the admissions of hepatitis acuta no casualty occurred ; the lancet was used with freedom at the commencement of the attack, and repeated until the inflammatory action was subdued, applying leeches if necessary to the side, blisters, aided by the warm bath, giving purgatives, and calomel and solution of ant. tart. until ptyalism was produced.

Dysentery.—Some increase took place in the admissions of dysentery acuta and the disease prevailed most during the month of June, the attacks were generally severe, copious bleeding, aided by leeches to the abdomen, and anus, warm bathing, and blisters, continuing the former practice of giving scruple doses of calomel and ipecacuanha, with occasional purgatives, until the system became affected, and the secretions natural.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—No casualty has occurred in the cases of febris remittens biliosa, there were some that called for active depletory means, and a free exhibition of mercury, but with these measures the symptoms were subdued and all have done well.

Hepatitis.—Hepatitis acuta as far as regards the nature of its symptoms has been a severe disease in this half year, more especially in the early part of it—the inflammatory symptoms running very high, and in three of the fatal cases going rapidly into suppuration, altho' active and frequently repeated depletions were employed—in the other three fatal cases extensive marks of inflammation were found on the liver but no abscess—the early and very free use of the lancet is still found the remedy on which the greatest reliance can be placed, in subduing the inflammatory symptoms, leeches afterwards prove a useful auxiliary; and sometimes remove the pain in the side, when the lancet has failed to do so—these followed by a blister and the quick introduction of mercury into the system forms the plan of cure adopted in this disease.

Dysentery.—Nearly one third more admissions have taken place in dysentery this than the last half year—and in this disease also the admissions were more numerous in the first three months, and the symptoms more severe—they varied very much; in some the griping pain would be most severe, but in by far the greater number, the tenesmus was the most distressing symptom, and most difficult to relieve—the lancet was the principal means used in the outset of the treatment followed by local bleedings and blisters—leeches to the anus have been found very useful in relieving the tenesmus, where it continues after general depletion has been carried as far as is adviseable—injections too are serviceable, but, by no means invariably so, and a suppository of opium often affords more relief. In all the cases the secretions are so much deranged, as to require the system to be affected with mercury, before health is restored, and in many cases, before the patient can be considered out of danger, it is also necessary after, to continue the use of mercury in small doses, to bring on a healthy, and proper secretion.



1825.

First Half Year.


SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—The increase in the admissions of febris remittens biliosa may I think in some degree be owing to the debilitating oppressiveness of the atmosphere, and the languor so generally produced by the extreme heat, they were most of them severe, attended with

great pain, and determination of blood to the head, rendering it necessary to repeat the bleeding, as also the application of leeches to the temples, giving frequent purgatives and calomel combined with antimony.

Hepatitis.—In hepatitis the cases have not been so numerous, most of them were severe, requiring active treatment; the free use of the lancet at its commencement, aided by leeches, blisters, and active purgatives, I think generally succeeded in checking the inflammation, and when that was accomplished giving calomel and antimony so as to affect the system.

Dysentery.—The cases of dysentery were also not so great as in the former half year, many of them were severe, chiefly from the presence of distressing tenesmus, considerable pyrexia existed in most of them, which was subdued by general bleeding as also the tenesmus, and in the more advanced stages, the application of leeches to the anus was of great benefit, aided by blisters and the warm bath, continuing the scruple doses of calomel and ipecacuanha as the best mode of determining to the skin, and affecting the system. In the fatal case the colon was ulcerated in several places, and the cœcum and rectum in a state of sphacelus.



Second Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—The cases of fever have been successfully treated, with the exception of one, by the free use of the lancet, repeating it if necessary, aided by leeches in large quantities, purgatives, and calomel and antimony so as to produce gentle ptialism.

Hepatitis.—Hepatitis has been more fatal than in former periods, altho' there is but an increase of four during the half year, some of the attacks came on so insidiously as not to be clearly marked on their first admission into hospital—in most of them the lancet was freely used, leeches applied in large quantities, and blisters to the part, purgatives, and after the inflammatory action had in some degree subsided, giving the calomel and antimony to affect the mouth, yet suppuration could not be prevented in those that terminated fatally.

Dysentery.—Dysentery continues a formidable disease requiring the most decided treatment, in most of the cases distressing tenesmus existed, accompanied with pyrexia, scanty and bloody stools—copious and repeated bleeding, warm bathing, leeches to the abdomen and anus, were necessary to reduce the inflammatory symptoms—continuing the scruple doses of calomel and ipecacuanha with occasional mild purgatives until the system became affected.



1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

Fever.—The attacks of fever were mostly of the bilious remittent kind, with great determination of blood to the head, requiring copious bleeding both general and topical, repeating it as often as the urgency of the symptoms required, giving drastic purges, using cold affusion, and after the bowels had been freely evacuated, giving small doses of calomel combined with

tartarized antimony in solution, so as to determine to the surface and produce gentle ptyalism."

"*Hepatitis*.—The cases of hepatitis acuta, tho' not so numerous have been severe, and in the case that terminated fatally, suppuration could not be prevented notwithstanding active treatment was adopted at the commencement of the attack. The free use of the lancet, early in the disease, aided by leeches to the side, is chiefly to be depended upon, in subduing the inflammation; freely evacuating the bowels, applying blisters to the part, warm bathing, and affecting the system by mercury—in most of the cases that occurred I succeeded in producing ptyalism by giving two grain doses of the subm. hydrarg: in the form of pill with $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of tart. ant. in solution."

"*Dysentery*.—The attacks of dysentery have been severe, with high inflammatory symptoms, calling for the most active and decided treatment, and when the tormina and tenesmus is distressing, I think the lancet can scarcely be too freely used, particularly at the commencement of the disease, repeating it until the symptoms are relieved, aided by the application of leeches to the abdomen and anus, using the warm bath, and giving the scruple doses of calomel combined with the same quantity of pulv. ipecacuanhæ night and morning, with oil as a purgative occasionally; by persevering in this practice healthy action takes place in the liver and intestines, the system becomes affected, the symptoms moderate and the patients recover."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON H. JOB.

“Fever.”—In the treatment of fever which is generally of the bilious remittent type when the symptoms denote high inflammatory action with great determination to the head, I have always used the lancet with freedom at the commencement of the attack, giving active purgatives of calomel and jalap so as freely to evacuate the bowels, repeating them as often as necessary, aided by leeches, and blisters to the head, cold affusions, and giving small doses of hydrarg. subm. of two grains in the form of a pill and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of tartarized antimony, in solution every fourth hour, so as to relax the surface and slightly to affect the system.”

“Hepatitis.”—In hepatitis when the symptoms run high, and the pain in the side is severe, the free use of the lancet is the thing chiefly to be depended upon; leeches in large quantities, blisters to the side, active purgative medicine, and bringing the secretion to a natural state by affecting the system with mercury, in the same manner as in the cases of fever.”

“Dysentery.”—Dysentery is the most prevalent, and most formidable disease in His Majesty’s 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons; the attacks are generally very acute, calling for the most active treatment, particularly copious depletion.—The tormina and tenesmus is generally distressing, and I consider large bleedings at the commencement of the attack are principally to be depended upon, in subduing the inflammation and irritation of the intestines, aided by leeches and blis-

ters to the abdomen, warm bathing, repeated as often as required, at the same time giving scruple doses of hydrarg. subm. and pulv. ipecacuanhæ combined night and morning, with occasional doses of castor oil as a purgative, until there is a change in the secretions, healthy action restored, and the system affected with mercury.

In some of the cases where the symptoms do not run so high, I have, after using the lancet, found smaller doses of calomel combined with ipecacuanha equally beneficial."

H. M. 2d. BATT. 1st. ROYAL REGIMENT.

Table I.

1820.	FIRST HALF YEAR										SECOND HALF YEAR.										AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Station. <i>Trichuopoly—from 1st. Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeons in Charge. T. BOLTON,—from 1st. Jan. to 31st. Aug. W. STODART, 1st. to 31st. Sep. T. BOLTON,—from 1st. Oct. to 31st. December.</i>	Fever.										Fever.										AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Cholera.			Diarrhæa Acute.			Dysentery Acute.			" Chronic.			Intermittent.			Remittent.			Continued.			Hepatitis Acute.			" Chronic.			Total.			Other Complaints.			General Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Total Cases treated	16	30	0	93	0	120	0	0	46	0	305	348	653	750	0	63	1	115	0	0	0	63	1	280	395	675	826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

H. M. 2ND. BATTALION 1ST. ROYAL REGIMENT.

Table II.

1821.

Station.

Trichinopoly : from 1st Jan. to
31st December.

Surgeons in Charge.

T. BOLTON, from 1st Jan. to 28. Feb.
W. WELLTON, from 1st to 31st March

W. STODDART,

From 1st April to 31st May.

J. WYSE, from 1st June to 31st July.

R. SANDFORD.

From 1st August to 31st December.

Total Cases treated

" transferred.....

" died.....

Proportional per Centage of deaths

to diseases.....

Proportional per Centage of

diseases to numerical strength

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
19	25	0	120	0	1	40	3	0	66	1	275	579
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	14	40
31.5	0	0	15.8	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	9.4	2.4	4.6
2.1	2.8	0	13.8	0	1	4.6	.3	0	7.5	1	31.6	66.6
												98.2

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
13	66	0	96	12	122	1	0	73	2	286	436	722
0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	6	9
2	0	0	7	10	0	0	0	3	0	22	9	31
15.3	0	0	7.2	83.3	0	0	0	4.1	0	7.6	2.6	4.2
1.4	7.3	0	10.6	1.3	12.4	1	0	8.7	231.6	48.2	79.8	

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

904
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0

H. M. 2ND. BATTALION 1ST. ROYAL REGIMENT.

Table III.

1822. Station. <i>Trichinopoly: from 1st Jan. to 31st December.</i> Surgeons in Charge. R. SANDFORD. <i>From 1st Jan. to 31st July.</i> JAMES WYSE. <i>From 1st to 31st August.</i> R. SANDFORD. <i>From 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.</i>	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
	Fever.						Dysentery Acute.						Fever.						Dysentery Acute.						AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonitic.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonitic.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonitic.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonitic.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Total Cases treated.....	11	13	0	92	17	127	1	72	1	228	643	871	5	11	0	72	1	663	0	74	0	185	478	663	890	
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	0	5	4	9	0	
" died.....	1	0	0	3	16	20	2	2	0	22	7	29	1	0	0	16	1	30	0	2	0	21	9	30	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	9.9	0	0	3.2	94.1	9.6	2.7	0	0	9.6	1.8	3.3	20	0	0	22.2	100	4.5	0	0.27	0	11.3	1.8	4.5	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength.....	1.2	1.4	0.10	1.8	0.24	0	7.9	1.25	5	70.6	95.7	0	.5	1.2	0	8.8	.1	53.7	0	0.83	0	20.7	53.7	74.4	0	

H. M. 2ND. BATTALION 1ST. ROYAL REGIMENT.

Table IV.

1823.	FIRST HALF YEAR.															SECOND HALF YEAR.																
Station.	Fever.															Fever.																
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonitic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonitic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	(continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Trichinopoly: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	2	12	0	54	6	1	1	0	0	36	4	116	506	622	893	3	14	0	29	0	22	0	58	0	13	10	149	615	764	915		
Surgeon in Charge.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	
R. SANDFORD.	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	13	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	9	3	12	0	0	0	
From 1st January to 31st December.	0	0	0	11.1	66.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.6	.5	2.9	0	0	0	13.7	0	0	0	3.4	0	15.3	10.	6.4	.4	1.5	0	0	0	
Total Cases treated.....																																
" transferred.....																																
" died.....																																
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....																																
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.....																																

H. M. 2ND. BATTALION 1ST. ROYAL REGIMENT.

Table V.

1824.

Station

Trichinopoly : fr. 1st. Jan. to 8th Aug
Marching : from 9th to 31st August.

Surgeons in Charge.

R. SANDFORD.

From 1st to 31st. January,

G. OSBORNE.

From 1st. to 29th. February,

R. SANDFORD, from 1st to 31st. March.

G. OSBORNE, from 1st to 31st. April.

R. SANDFORD.

From 1st. May to 31st. August.

Total Cases treated.....

" transferred.....

" died.....

Proportional per Centage of deaths

to diseases.....

Proportional per Centage of dis-

eases to numerical strength....

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
25	4	0	1	59	0	5	829	909
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	7	0	11	5	16	0
12.	0	0	0	11.8	0	33.3	1.9	0
2.7	.4	0	.1	6.4	0	.5	13.4	77.7
							91.1	0

Fever.

Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
0	5	0	3	25	122	707	829	909
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	11	5	16	0
0	0	0	33.3	0	9.1	.7	1.9	0
.5	0	.3	2.7	13.4	77.7	91.1		0

* SECOND HALF YEAR.

Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
5	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	2	19	79	98	900
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	4	12	0	0
40.	0	0	0	44.4	0	0	100.	42.1	5.6	12.2	0	0
.5	.3	0	0	1.	0	0	.2	2.1	8.7	10.8	0	0

Fever.

Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
0	0	0	0	2	19	79	98	900
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	8	4	12	0
0	0	0	0	100.	42.1	5.6	12.2	0
0	0	0	0	.2	2.1	8.7	10.8	0

* This return embraces the sick in Hospital, of two months only, viz. July and August; the Corps having been after this transferred to the Bengal Presidency.

H. M. 2ND. BATTALION 1ST. ROYAL REGIMENT.

Table VI.

1825.		FIRST HALF YEAR.*										SECOND HALF YEAR.													
Station.		Fever.										Fever.													
RANGOON, IN THE BURMAN TERRITORIES: from 1st Feb. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.										Cholera.													
Surgeons in Charge.		Diarrhoea Acute.										Diarrhoea Acute.													
R. SANDFORD,		Chronic.										Chronic.													
From 1st Feb. to 30th Sept.		Dysentery Acute.										Dysentery Acute.													
W. STODDART,		Chronic.										Chronic.													
From 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.		Intermittent.										Intermittent.													
		Remittent.										Remittent.													
		Continued.										Continued.													
		Hepatitis Acute.										Hepatitis Acute.													
		Chronic.										Chronic.													
		Total.										Total.													
		Other Complaints.										Other Complaints.													
		General Total.										General Total.													
		Average Numerical Strength.										Average Numerical Strength.													
Total Cases treated	6	277	0	11	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	214	0	10	69	197	87	32	0	12	636	280	916	755
" transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	72	0	1	32	50	10	6	0	5	178	36	214	0
" died	3	3	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	43	0	4	37	14	20	3	0	1	134	25	159	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases	50.	1.8	0	18.1	24.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	80.20.9	0	40.53.6	7.1	22.9	9.3	0.8	3	21.6	8.9	17.3	0	0	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength	.6	31.6	0	1.2	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.9	28.3	0	1.3	9.1	26.9	11.5	4.2	0.1	5	84.2	37.8	121.3	0

* This return embraces five months of the half year : the Corps having been in Bengal the whole of January.

Note by the Medical Board.

H. M. 2ND. BATTALION 1ST. ROYAL REGIMENT.

Table VII.

1826.

Station.

BURMAN TERRITORIES: from 1st Jan. to April.

AT SEA: from April to 18th May.
MADRAS: fr. 19th May to 19th June
MARCHING: fr. 20th June to 24th July.
BANGALORE: fr. 25th July to 31st Dec.

Surgeons in Charge.

W. STODDART, from 1st to 31st Jan.
R. SANDFORD, fr. 1st Feb. to 31st Dec.

Total Cases treated.....	12	93	0 101	1 249	78	15	7	2 558	164	722	581	3 22	0 57	3 88	5 32	14	0 224	395	619	513			
" transferred.....	0	27	0 13	1 28	30	0	1	2 102	9	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0			
" died.....	2	2	0 39	0 6	19	0	0	0 68	14	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0			
Proportional per Centage of deaths	16.6	2.1	0 38.6	0 2.4	24.3	0	0	0 12.1	8.5	11.3	0	0	0 8.7	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2.2	.2	.0	0			
to diseases.....																							
Proportional per Centage of diseases	2.6	16.6	0 17.3	1 42.8	13.4	2.5	1.2	.3	96.4	28.2	124.2	0	.5	4.5	0 10.4	5 10.2	.9	5 8.2	2.5	0 41.2	72.7	113.9	0
to numerical strength....																							

FIRST HALF YEAR.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

H. M. 2d BATT. 1st ROYAL REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*



1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON R. W. SANDFORD.

"Fever.—The common bilious fevers have yielded so readily to the usual means, as to afford no remark worthy of notice, unless I record the salutary effect of calomel and James' Powder in opening the bowels and increasing perspiration, thereby preventing the accumulation of morbid heat, as well as by removing congestions, on which the febrile heat depends; and I have never found it necessary to continue the use of calomel or antimonials after the skin becomes perspirable; the tongue moist, the belly open, unless with a view of preventing or removing topical affections of the viscera, which I am confident, that bark very often gives rise to, or confirms when too early administered.

"Hepatitis.—Hepatitis has commonly been easily managed. In the early stage, depletion by local and general blood-letting—purging—followed by the exhibition of mercury,—guided by the peculiar circumstances attending each case, paying great attention to the circulation, with a view to prevent engorgement

of the affected organ, while under a state of excitement from the medicine used for its cure. These means succeeded in all the cases to answer the indications of cure."

"*Dysentery*.—Ten of the cases that I have lost were severe cases of common dysentery.—The patients who have suffered from mild attacks of this disease, frequently become careless, and from their extreme repugnance to come into hospital, suffer the *advance* so far as to render any sudden accession of inflammatory action fatal.—This history may be applied to all the cases that died of the disease.—The dissections afforded the best proof of this as they exhibited a large portion of the rectum and colon, in a state of mortification.—Dysentery is a mild and manageable disease here, if the practitioner has the care of the patient from the commencement of the disordered action.—Leeches—small doses of calomel and ipecacuanha, castor oil, and fomentations afford sufficient means to combat the disease—of course more energetic measures are occasionally necessary and are immediately resorted to."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON R. W. SANDFORD.

"During the last half year from July to the 31st of December, the diseases that have come under my observation, are so similar to those in the Report from January to June the 30th, that I have no remarks to give, different from what is contained in the said Report, either in the treatment or symptoms."

1826.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON R. W. SANDFORD.

"Fever.—Purgatives, glysters, bleeding locally and generally, blisters, counter-irritants, sudorifics, mercurials, stimulants and tonics, cold affusion, hot and tepid baths."

"Hepatitis.—Purgatives, glysters, bleeding locally and generally, blisters, counter-irritants, sudorifics, mercurials, alteratives and hot baths.

Dysentery.—Purgatives, glysters, bleeding locally and generally, fomentations, blisters, counter-irritants, sudorifics, hot baths, mercurials and alteratives."

H. M. 20TH REGIMENT.

Table I.

1824.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.															
Station.	Fever.												Fever.															
Cannanore.—from 1st. May, to 31st. Dec.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
Total Cases treated.....	6	33	0	18	0	1	24	0	5	7	94	101	195	744	5	43	0	88	4	10	130	0	13	50	343	292	635	805
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	2	8	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	50.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	0	1.5	0	20	0	0	2.2	0	0	7	0	7.6	2	1.7	.6	1.2	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength	.8	4.4	0	2.4	0	.13	3.2	0	.6	.9	12.6	13.5	26.2	0	.6	5.3	0	10.9	.4	1.2	16.1	0	1.6	6.2	42.6	36.2	78.8	0

Table II.

1825. Station. Cannanore.—from 1st. January, to 28th. Feb. Surgeon in Charge. A. ARNOTT. From 1st. January to 28th. February.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
	Fever.												Fever.													
	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	(Continued.	Hepatitis Acute	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	(Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.		Other Complaints.	General Total.
Total Cases treated.....	0	10	0	19	2	3	36	0	3	14	87	156	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength	0	1.2	0	2.3	2.	3	4.5	0	.3	1.7	10.9	19.5	30.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. M. 20th. REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

—0000—

1824.

First Half Year.

SURGEON A. ARNOTT.

“Fever.”—In several cases of the remittent fever, the symptoms ran very high at the onset of the disease ; the heat and vascular action were great, accompanied with determination to the head, or some of the abdominal *viscera*—I was often inclined to believe to the liver.—All the urgent symptoms however yielded readily to the early use of the lancet, followed up by smart purgatives—These prompt measures in most cases cut the disease short, and seldom any other remedy was required, except attending to the state of the bowels : no case of fever has been lost, and the recoveries have been rather rapid.”

“Dysentery.”—The cases of dysentery that presented before the rains was not very bad—The symptoms of the disease however became more urgent after the monsoon had set in—I experience great benefit from bleeding in dysentery and is a practice I generally adopt, unless the case is mild.”

“Bilious Diarrhœa.”—Bilious diarrhœa has been the most common form of affection of the bowels. In some cases this has been accompanied with nausea and vomiting of bilious matter, so as to resemble cholera (*præter surarum spasmata*)—In other cases dysenteric symptoms have supervened—The disease when it

did not lose its primitive character soon gave way by the use of laxatives and diluents. When other symptoms supervened, they were treated accordingly."

"*Affections of the liver.*—The affections of the liver have been chiefly of the chronic species, and have generally yielded to laxative medicine and a succession of blisters. Small doses of the blue pill were given with some of the neutral salts largely diluted, so as to produce four or five dejections in the twenty-four hours. In some however the blue pill affected the mouth, but I thought the cure went just as well on when ptyalism was not produced."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON A. ARNOTT.

"*Fever.*—One hundred and thirty-two cases of remittent fever have been admitted during the six months, a great number of these however have been rather slight attacks and required no more than speedily clearing the *primæ viæ*, after which they immediately convalesced.—In others there was considerable vascular action at the onset of the disease and often accompanied with determination to the head, abdominal, or thoracic viscera.—When the disease put on those symptoms I attacked it with the lancet, according to circumstances. This practice uniformly gave relief to the patient, and in many instances cut the fever short, and when it failed to have that effect, it at least tended to mitigate all the after symptoms, and was the means of conducting the patient better thro' the disease—I am inclined to believe that another good effect also arises from early bleeding in fever, that is, it tends to relieve vis-

ceral congestions, and consequently prevent organic affections, often the melancholy *sequelæ* of fever. Purgatives were also freely administered, which with bleeding, chiefly constituted the practice."

The Cathartics I employ are calomel, extract. colocynth. comp., pulv. jalap. comp Ph. Ed., solutions of sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia largely diluted with infus. sennæ. I often combine the ant. tart. with a solution of sulphate of magnesia, and give it in small and repeated doses, so as to act on the bowels but *never* to produce vomiting. I have experienced the best effects from this form."

"*Dysentery*.—The symptoms in some of the dysenteric cases ran very high. There appears to be two species of this disease; one an acute inflammation of the colon unconnected with any disease of the hepatic system; in the other the liver and all the biliary organs appear much deranged, and, I am inclined to believe are the primary affection, and the dysenteric symptoms merely the effect.

In the first species I have had recourse to early bleeding according to the urgency of the symptoms, and latterly I have derived great advantage from the application of leeches to the perineum and about the anus, especially when the tenesmus is distressing, or in cases accompanied with *dysuria* or *ischuria*.

Purgatives I use sparingly. A purgative is given on admission; however afterwards I administer them only in small doses with the view to prevent accumulation of *fæces* in the large intestines. Beyond that in my opinion they only tend to irritate and aggravate the symptoms of the disease.

I have seen great benefit derived from the early application of blisters.

The warm bath is an useful remedy in acute dysentery : it alleviates the *tenesmus*: the pain, and irritation which accompanies the disease, and it is particularly called for when there is any affection of the urinary organs.

Opiate injections tend much to diminish the frequent calls to stool. Patients are so sensible of the relief they experience from this remedy, that they often call out for a repetition of it; those I am in the habit of using are *conjee* with a drachm or two drachms of tincture of opium."

" *Hepatic affections*.—Derangement of the liver is perhaps at all times the most prevalent chronic disease in India, among all classes ; but especially amongst European Soldiers ; among the latter, those affections are no doubt increased, and aggravated in their nature in consequence of the intemperance of the men, and particularly from their excesses in ardent spirits.

Purgatives, successive blistering, and occasionally mercurializing the system have been the means used to subdue the disease; and the practice has been generally as successful as I could expect. The purgatives were not given in full doses, but in small and repeated ones, so as to keep up a constant purgation, 4 or 5 stools in the 24 hours.

The acute inflammation of the liver, was more manageable, than the chronic form of the disease ; it generally yielded to the free use of the lancet, and the usual antiphlogistic treatment."

H. M. 30th REGIMENT.

Table I.

1820.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
Station.	Secunderabad—from 1st. Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge. R. PEARSE. From 1st. January. to 31st. December.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Fever.				Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
							Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.																				
Total Cases treated		4	11	0	57	0	19	1	12	40	0	144	274	418	536	16	2	0	217	0	58	0	23	99	0	415	279	694	887
" transferred		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	0
" died.....		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	3	9	0	4	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	42	9	51	0
Proportional perCentage of deaths to diseases .....		.25	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0	7.5	0	4.1	1.9	2.1	0	25.	0	13.3	0	0	0	0	0	9.9	0	10.1	3.2	7.3	0
Proportional perCentage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		.7	2.5	0	10.6	0	3.5	1	2.27	4	0	26.8	51.1	77.9	0	1.8	.2	24.4	0	6.5	0	2.5	11.1	0	46.7	31.4	78.2	0	

H. M. 30TH REGIMENT.

Table II.

1821.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.														
Station.		Fever.														Fever.														
Secunderabad: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.														Cholera.														
Surgeon in Charge.		Diarrhoea Acute.														Diarrhoea Acute.														
R. PEARSE.		" Chronic.														" Chronic.														
From 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Dysentery Acute.														Dysentery Acute.														
		" Colonic.														" Colonic.														
		" Chronic.														" Chronic.														
		Intermittent.														Intermittent.														
		Remittent.														Remittent.														
		Continued.														Continued.														
		Hepatitis Acute.														Hepatitis Acute.														
		" Chronic.														" Chronic.														
		Total.														Total.														
		Other Complaints.														Other Complaints.														
		General Total.														General Total.														
Total Cases treated.....		3	0	0	126	12	121	5	0	96	1	265	423	688	843	8	0	0	184	17	8	49	12	0	86	7	371	372	743	861
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	13	16	0
" died.....		0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	7	0	16	2	18	0	0	0	4	4	4	2	0	1	0	9	2	22	10	32	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	3.1	41.6	0	0	0	7.2	0	6.3	.4	2.6	0	0	0	2.1	23.5	25.	0	8.3	0	10.4	28.5	5.9	2.6	4.3	0	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.....		.3	0	0	14.9	1.4	.124	.5	0	11.3	.1	31.4	50.1	81.6	0	.9	0	21.3	1.9	.9	5.6	1.3	0	9.9	.8	43.8	43.2	86.2	0	0

H. M. 30TH REGIMENT.

Table III.

1822. Station. Secunderabad: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge. R. PEARSE. From 1st Jan. to 31st December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.														
	Fever.														Fever.														
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
Total Cases treated.....	0	0	0	110	218	18	8	0	75	12	243	529	772	891	2	1	0	160	18	31	57	18	0	44	13	344	438	782	934
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12	0
" died.....	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	3	12	5	17	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	2	0	6	2	27	2	29	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	0	2.7	0.5.5	0	0	0	6.6	2.5.	4.9	.9	2.2	0	0	0	0	5.	50.	0	0	11.1	0	13.6	15.3	7.8	.4	3.7	0
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength.....	0	0	0	12.3	2.2.2	2.2	.8	0	8.4	1.3	27.2	59.3	86.6	0	.2	.1	0	17.1	1.9	3.3	6.1	1.9	0	4.7	1.3	36.8	46.8	88.7	0

H. M. 30TH REGIMENT.

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												General Total.	
Secunderabad: from		Cholera.												Cholera.												Other Complaints.	
1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.												Total.	
Surgeon in Charge.		" Chronic.												" Chronic.												Hepatitis Acute.	
R. PEARSE.		Dysentery Acute.												Dysentery Acute.												Continued.	
From 1st Jan. to		" Colonic.												" Colonic.												Remittent.	
31st December.		" Chronic.												" Chronic.												Intermittent.	
Total Cases treated.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												Hepatitis Acute.	
" transferred....		Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.												Continued.	
" died.....		" Chronic.												" Chronic.												Remittent.	
Proportional per Centage		Dysentery Acute.												Dysentery Acute.												Intermittent.	
of deaths to diseases..		" Colonic.												" Colonic.												Hepatitis Acute.	
Proportional per Centage		" Chronic.												" Chronic.												Continued.	
of diseases to numerical strength.....		General Total.												General Total.												Other Complaints.	
		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.												General Total.	
		2	0	0	1	3	15	18	14	0	52	11	238	779	911	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	820	952
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
		0	0	1	5	1	1	0	1	0	2	6	16	28	0	1	0	0	3	9	1	0	4	5	4	32	0
		0	0	.8	38.4	6.6	0	7.1	0	3.8	54.5	6.7	2.2	3.5	0	6.2	0	0	1.6	18.	3.8	0	14.8	0	10.8	3.9	0
		2	0	0	12.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	0	5.7	1.2	26.1	85.5	0	1.6	0	0	19.6	5.2	2.7	1.3	2.8	0	4.8	86.1	0

H. M. 30TH REGIMENT.

Table V.

1824.

Station.

Secunderabad : from
1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

Surgeon in Charge.

R. PEARSE.

From 1st Jan. to
31st December.

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever. Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
25	0	0	107	44	19	25	16	0	48	10	294	672	966
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	4
6	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	2	15	5	20
24.	0	0	0	4.5	10.5	0	18.7	0	20.	0	5.1	.7	2.7
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases...													
2.6	0	0	11.4	4.7	2.2	2.6	1.7	0	5.1	1.6	31.4	71.7	103.2
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numeri- cal strength.....													

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever. Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
16	0	0	162	41	39	37	11	0	67	14	387	577	964	913
0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	15	0
0	0	0	0	5	3	0	5	0	5	5	23	8	31	0
0	0	0	0	12.1	7.6	0	45.4	07.4	35.7	5.9	1.3	3.2	0	
0	1.7	0	0	17.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	1.2	07.3	1.5	42.3	63.1	105.5	0
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														

H. M. 30TH REGIMENT.

Table VI.

1825.	FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.																				
Station. Secunderabad: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge. R. PEARSE. From 1st Jan. to 31st December.	Total Cases treated.....	" transferred...	" died.....	Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases..	Proportional per Centage of diseases to numeri- cal strength.....	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.															
						11	1	0	151	4	8	40	8	0	47	5	275	564	839	958	10	1	0	168	0	13	194	38	1	55	6	486	572	1058	952
						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	0			
						1	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	3	2	13	7	20	0	2	1	0	7	1	2	4	26	1	27	0				
						9.9	100.	0	.6	50.	12.5	0	25.	0.6	3.40.	4.7	1.2	2.3	0	20.	100.	0	4.1	0	15.3	0	18.4	100.	3.6	66.6	5.3	.1	2.5	0	
						1.1	1.	0	15.7	.4	.8	4.1	.3	0.4	9.	.5	28.7	58.8	87.5	0	1.5	.1	0	17.6	0	1.3	20.3	3.9	.1	5.7	.6	51.5	60.8	111.1	0

H. M. 30TH REGIMENT.

Table VII.

1826.

Station.

Secunderabad: from 1st Jan.
to 24th August.

Marching: from 25th Aug.
to 15th Oct

Madras: from 16th Oct. to
31st Dec.

Surgeon in Charge.

R. PEARSE, from 1st Jan. to
31st Dec.

Total Cases treated.....

" transferred..

" died.....

Proportional per Centage
of deaths to diseases..

Proportional per Centage
of diseases to numeri-
cal strength.....

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Fever.

Cholera.	7	0	0	191	12	94	92	0	69	14	479	664	1143	
Diarrhoea Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" Chronic.	3	0	0	4	1	0	5	0	2	0	15	3	18	
Dysentery Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" Chronic.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hepatitis Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Continued.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Remittent.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Intermittent.	94	92	0	69	14	479	664	1143	1005	37	31	0	304	
Chronic.	12	94	92	0	69	14	479	664	1143	1005	37	31	0	
General Total.	1143	1005	37	31	0	304	33	272	182	051	13	923	586	1509

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Fever.

Cholera.	37	31	0	304	33	272	182	051	13	923	586	1509		
Diarrhoea Acute.	0	0	0	14	10	16	27	0	4	3	76	123		
" Chronic.	0	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	1	5	58	69		
Dysentery Acute.	0	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	1	5	58	69		
" Chronic.	0	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	1	5	58	69		
Hepatitis Acute.	0	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	1	5	58	69		
Continued.	0	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	1	5	58	69		
Remittent.	0	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	1	5	58	69		
Intermittent.	0	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	1	5	58	69		
Chronic.	0	0	0	16	4	0	17	0	1	5	58	69		
General Total.	1509	1036	37	31	0	304	33	272	182	051	13	923	586	1509

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

H. M. 30th. REGIMENT.

*Extract from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.***1820.***Second Half Year.*

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

“ Dysentery.—Dysenteries in which the colon has been the principal seat of disease have been very common, the liver has not in those cases been affected; when early application was made for relief, it was generally afforded by abstracting blood in large quantities, aided by the warm bath, blisters to the abdomen, cooling laxatives, opiate injections, and small doses of Ipecac: frequently repeated; mercurial frictions were had recourse to from the beginning, and as soon as the inflammatory symptoms were in some degree subdued, three or four grains of calomel now and then, combined with small doses of Ipecac: and opium, were given every two hours.

When the soldier as is too often the case has recourse to arrack on first feeling pain in the bowels, it is not unusual for the most active treatment to fail, even in palliating the most urgent symptoms; the cessation of pain being the commencement of mortification.

In the 1st. cases that occurred I tried large doses of calomel in conjunction with bleeding, a mode of practice that has of late had many warm advocates, but it was not successful; and I am inclined to think that it will be found to be so, only when the liver is affected,

and not when there is very active inflammation going on in the intestines alone. The pulse is not found to vary so much from the natural state as might be expected."

1821.

First Half Year.

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

"*Dysentery*.—Dysentery combined in general with an affection of the liver, has been the most prevailing disease during the period embraced in this report; the liver in several cases does not appear to have been originally affected, but to have become so during the progress of the complaint.

The treatment found most successful, has been to abstract blood freely, to give small doses of ipecac: frequently, to apply leeches and blisters to the abdomen, to have recourse to the warm bath every now and then, and to exhibit a small quantity of mag: vitriol: or castor oil every second or third morning. When the inflammatory symptoms have been in some degree subdued, mercurials have in general completed the cure."

Second Half Year

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

"*Dysentery*.—Dysentery has been the most prevailing complaint, generally combined with, and often I believe, brought on by an inflammation of the liver; the treatment has not varied from last year, blood has been abstracted freely, and saline purgatives given in almost every case at the commencement.—When any affection of the liver has been suspected, mercurials have

been exhibited in the earliest stage, but, when that viscus has been considered healthy, a few grains of ipecac: frequently repeated, with occasional doses of some laxative, aided by the warm bath, and blisters to the abdomen, has been the treatment adopted: when the disease has taken on the chronic form it has been invariably found necessary to have recourse to some preparation of mercury, before the intestines could be restored to healthy action.

Pneumonia, with all the usual symptoms of dysentery connected with it, has of late now and then made its appearance; which has been successfully combated by strict adherence to the antiphlogistic regimen, till the inflammation of the lungs has been subdued; when small doses of the pulv. ipecac: comp: has been given three or four times a day.



1822.

First Half Year.

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

“Dysentery.”—On a review of the diseases which have been most prevalent in the regiment, during the period included in this report, dysentery and inflammation of the liver (frequently combined) have been the complaints to which the attention of the medical officers has been particularly called. It must at the same time be remarked, that the diseases have been of a milder type, and consequently more under the control of medical treatment than on some former occasions. The practice has not varied except in degree from that detailed in my last report.”

1822.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

“Dysentery.—Dysentery and affections of the liver, generally combined, have been the most prevailing diseases. In the treatment of those complaints it has been found necessary to abstract blood freely both from the system in general, as well as topically, having at the same time recourse to laxatives, mercurials, and antimonials. The blood drawn off in affections of the liver, seldom if ever has the buffy coat, so constantly attendant on all inflammatory complaints in Europe.”

“Fever.—Intermittents generally of the tertian form have become frequent of late, as they generally are at this season of the year : they yield readily to a liberal use of the bark, now and then they are followed by an enlargement of the spleen, and very frequently by derangement in the functions of the liver, when mercurials are indicated.”



1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

“Dysentery and inflammation of the Liver.—When early application was made for relief, the cure was generally effected by the treatment so often detailed in my former reports ; but unfortunately the pain at first in hepatitis is frequently not so acute as to in-

duce men to forego the use of ardent spirits and report sick, till the suppurative process either has, or is, about to commence."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

" *Dysentery and Inflammation of the liver.* The treatment has not varied, *this* from that which was adopted *last year*; the loss of blood has been regulated solely by the relief afforded, and among the recruits some very satisfactory cases have occurred, in which the loss of blood has been very great; laxatives, the warm bath, blisters, and mercurials, have all been had recourse to."

" *Fever.*—Intermittents have been few in number, and have readily yielded to the exhibition of bark.

A few casualties have occurred from remittent fever. This is a most formidable disease. The cold affusion, regulated by the temperature of the skin, purgatives and mercurials combined with antimonials appear to be the most successful mode of treatment: now and then abstracting blood, at the commencement of the disease, is of service. Few cases terminate favourably when mercurials fail to produce their full effect on the system."

1824.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

" *Dysentery and inflammation of the liver.*—I have again to report that dysentery and inflammation of the

liver have been the most prevailing complaints : they are always at this station attended with high inflammatory action, and require the most rigid adherence to the antiphlogistic mode of treatment, combined with mercurials."

"*Fever.*—With the single exception of spasmodic cholera, the bilious remittent, or jungle fever, is the most formidable disease, met with in this country ; and we have always many cases in the hospital, towards the close, or immediately after the rains. The general mode of treatment, has been the same as that detailed in my former reports on the subject : some cases have been admitted, in which it has been necessary to bleed largely at the commencement of the disease ; but it must be observed, that, when there is a great determination of blood to the head, with coma, or delirium, and a clean, dry, red tongue, there is very little chance of recovery, although I have known the patient linger on more than forty days, and every now and then, the coma, and delirium, have been so much subdued by abstracting blood, &c. as to afford a gleam of hope, that he would be ultimately restored to health.

The post mortem inspections of these cases have generally, but not always, shown either great fullness of the vessels of the dura and pia mater, or rupture of, and consequent effusion from, some of them."

1825.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON R. PEARSE.

"*Dysentery.*—Although the cases of dysentery and inflammation of the liver have been numerous, yet the

mortality has not been great, the diseases having readily yielded : the inflammatory symptoms have not ran so high as on some former occasions, consequently cupping has been frequently substituted for general bleeding."

" *Fever.*—Intermittents and remittents have been the most prevailing complaints : the former have yielded to bark, steel, and aromatics, but relapses have been common : there have been a few deaths from the latter ; it is a formidable disease, and, when there is much determination of blood to the head, generally baffles the most active treatment.

Typhus is by no means a common complaint in this country ; but there has been a case in the Hospital in which the disease was clearly marked, by the quick, weak, fluttering pulse, by the low muttering delirium, by the dry brown trembling tongue, and by the black sordes on the teeth &c : it made its appearance in a patient who was convalescent from remittent fever."

1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON. R. PEARSE.

" *Dysentery &c.*—Dysentery and inflammation of the liver, diseases which usually form so great a proportion of the sick in a regimental Hospital, have been of a mild type, and pretty much under the control of medical treatment."

"Fever.—In the treatment of remittent fever, during the last six months, the chief dependance was placed on abstracting blood, from a large orifice, at the commencement of the disease, and if possible in an erect posture, so as to bring on syncope; to act briskly on the bowels by means of calomel and jalap; and to give mercurials and antimonials to produce ptyalism. It was generally deemed adviseable to keep up the mercurial action for some days after the fever had subsided, by a few grains of the blue pill every evening. Leeches to the temples, and blisters to the nape of the neck, were useful adjuvants. The cold affusion at first, and spunging the body with cold water at any time when the temperature of the skin was above natural, was grateful to the patient. The saline mixture, with two or three drachms of the *aq : ammon : acetat :* was found to promote a gentle moisture on the skin, to calm the pulse, and consequently to diminish the feverish heat and restlessness."

"Dysentery.—In the treatment of dysentery, when it attacked a man previously in health, large and repeated bleedings both generally, and by the application of leeches, or cupping glasses, to the abdomen, were found absolutely necessary; purgatives, such as castor oil, or Epsom salts, were frequently given during the cure; and mercurials with antimonials, so as to affect the gums. To guard against a relapse, the blue pill was continued every evening, for several days after dys-

enteric stools ceased to be voided. Blisters to the belly were of service when it was no longer deemed prudent to abstract blood. Anodyne and ipecac. injections were found to relieve the tenesmus; and the warm bath or fomentations were occasionally had recourse to. When there was great restlessness, with a dry parched skin, from 5 to 10 grains of Dover's powder acted like a charm in relaxing the pores of the skin, and inducing sleep.

When the disease (as it frequently did,) attacked a man who had been previously weakened by fever, general bleeding could not be actively adopted, but leeches, cupping glasses, and blisters were indispensable: the treatment in other respects did not vary from that in the more acute form."

"*Hepatitis.*—In hepatitis when the pain was acute, the patient young, of a full habit of body, and particularly when the breathing was much affected, from 30 to 40 ounces of blood were rapidly drawn off at once, followed by an active mercurial purge: mercurials were then exhibited with antimonial powder so as to produce their full effect on the salivary glands, and leeches or a blister applied to the side if the pain continued urgent. It is worthy of remark, that the abstraction of blood does not give such decided relief in hepatitis, as it does in most other inflammatory complaints; but it lowers the system, and renders it more easily acted upon by mercurials.

In men who had been long resident in India, the pain was seldom very severe: when it was, a moderate bleeding was ordered; but leeches or blisters seemed

to answer fully as well. Attention was paid to the state of the alvine discharges; and mercurials were given so as to affect the gums, which completed the cure. Although mercurials may perhaps be occasionally pushed too far, yet it is certainly the safest plan (which I seldom omit) to give either a blue pill, or calomel and ipecac. of each one grain every night, for many days after the pain has been removed.

The nitric acid drink was in great request in fever, dysentery, and Hepatitis."

H. M. 34TH REGIMENT.

Table I.

1820.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.															
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Bangalore: from 1st Jan. to 30th Ap. Marching: from 1st to 31st May. Madras: from 1st June to 31st Dec.		Cholera.												Cholera.												General Total.		General Total.	
Surgeons in Charge.		Cholera.												Cholera.												General Total.		General Total.	
J. ALLARDYCE, fr. 1st Jan to 30th Jun. R. ORTON, from 1st to 31st July. R. SHEAN, from 1st to 31st August. J. ALLARDYCE, from 1st Sep. to 31st December.		Cholera.												Cholera.												General Total.		General Total.	
Total Cases treated.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												General Total.		General Total.	
" transferred.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												General Total.		General Total.	
" died.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												General Total.		General Total.	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												General Total.		General Total.	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		Cholera.												Cholera.												General Total.		General Total.	
		6	1	0	123	0	57	0	0	38	0	225	241	466	751	10	5	0	303	0	151	0	18	86	0	573	264	837	771
		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	3	18	0
		16.6	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	5.2	0	2.6	0	1.2	0	50.	0	1.9	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	1.1	2.1	0
		.7	.1	0	16.3	0	7.5	0	0	5.5	0	29.9	32.9	62.5	0	1.2	.6	0	39.2	0	19.5	0	23	11.1	0	74.3	34.2	108.5	0

H. M. 34TH REGIMENT.

Table II.

1821.														
Station.														
Madras; from 1st January to 31st December.														
Surgeons in Charge.														
J. ALLARDYCE, from 1st to 31st Jan.														
R. ORTON, from 1st February to 30th April.														
ROBERT SHEAN, from 1st May to 30th November.														
R. ORTON, from 1st to 31st December.														
Total Cases treated.....	5	0	0	207	0	3	3	62	141	0	421	330	751	851
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	1	0	0	9	0	1	1	3	5	0	20	6	26	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	20.	0	0	4.3	0	33.3	33.3	4.8	3.5	0	4.7	1.8	3.4	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....	.5	0	0	24.3	0	.3	.3	7.2	16.5	0	49.4	38.7	88.2	0

FIRST HALF YEAR.														
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														
Cholera.														
Diarrhoea Acute.														
" Chronic.														
Dysentery Acute.														
" Chronic.														
Fever.														
Intermittent.														
Remittent.														
Continued.														
Hepatitis Acute.														
" Chronic.														
Total.														
Other Complaints.														
General Total.														
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														

SECOND HALF YEAR.														
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														
Cholera.														
Diarrhoea Acute.														
" Chronic.														
Dysentery Acute.														
" Chronic.														
Fever.														
Intermittent.														
Remittent.														
Continued.														
Hepatitis Acute.														
" Chronic.														
Total.														
Other Complaints.														
General Total.														
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														

H. M. 34TH REGIMENT.

Table III.

1822.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
Madras: from 1st Jan. to 30th April.		92	2	0	164	0	0	1	21	150	0	430	257	687	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	1	18	0	45	69	114	225
Wallajahbad: from 1st May to 31st December.		13	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	25	10	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surgeons in Charge		18	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	8	0	32	1	33	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9	0
R. ORTON, from 1st Jan. to 31st July.		1.95	0	0	3.4	0	0	0	4.7	5.3	0	7.4	.3	4.8	0	0	0	23.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.3	4.3	7.8	0
R. DAVIDSON, from 1st Aug. to 30th September.		13.6	.2	0	24	3	0	.1	3.1	22.2	0	63.8	38.1	102.8	0	0	0	11.5	0	0	0	.4	.8	0	20.	30.6	50.6	0
R. ORTON, from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.																												
Total Cases treated.....																												
" transferred.....																												
" died.....																												
Proportional per Centage of deaths																												
to diseases.....																												
Proportional per Centage of diseases																												
to numerical strength....																												

H. M. 34TH REGIMENT.

Table IV.

1823. Station. Madras: from 1st to 31st January. Surgeon in Charge. R. ORTON, from 1st to 31st January.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														
	Fever.												Fever.												General Total.														
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
Total Cases treated.....	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	9	8	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....	.9	0	0	3.6	0	0	0	0	3.6	0	8.1	7.2	15.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

H. M. 34th. REGIMENT.

*Extract from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*



1820.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. ALLARDYCE.

"Fever.—Fewer cases of fever occurred, during the months of February, March, and April, than usually prevail at this period of the year; and those few were mild in their form, in all probability from the cool, steady, and favorable, weather which has prevailed this season. And tho' the thermometer has not been more than two degrees lower than its usual range at this season at Bangalore, the weather to the feel, particularly in doors, has been very far from hot, and the men have not in consequence been tempted to lay out in the open verandahs during the night: a practice too common among the soldiery particularly after drinking, and which in my opinion is productive of very great mischief."



1821.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON R. SHEAN.

"The acute forms of disease, during the last six months have varied much as to character, being mild or severe according as the subjects have been plethoric or otherwise, or according as the previous mode of living had been dissipated or regular."

"Fever.—The cases of febris continua and ephemera biliosa have chiefly occurred after a debauch, and for the most part have been mild; the cases which termi-

nated fatally were marked by considerable determination to the head. In but few instances has there been occasion to carry the use of mercury, to the extent of affecting the gums; in most of the cases after general or local blood-letting, according as the symptoms have demanded, the use of active purgatives, have restored the alimentary canal to a healthy state and removed all symptoms of fever."

"*Hepatitis*.—Among the cases of hepatitis some have occurred of considerable severity, marked by very high inflammatory action, and considerable derangement of the secretory functions; five have terminated fatally, in all these abscess had formed, notwithstanding very considerable depletion had been employed and mercury largely given.

Most of the cases call for general bleeding; however in some of them it certainly has appeared, that the local application of a considerable number of leeches, has had the effect of removing the pain of the side, when general depletion had failed to do so, these instances however are rare. In those cases where the respiration has been at all affected, bleeding from the arm to the extent of syncope, has rendered it unnecessary, to employ the lancet a second time. Blisters have been found most useful adjuvants, in the course of treatment.

Active purgatives are had recourse to in the outset, and the oleum ricini to clear the bowels in the course of treatment. The hydrargyri submurias in small doses, combined with antimonium tartarizatum, and given at short intervals in the greater number of cases, seldom fails to affect the gums; the extent this plan is carried,

is regulated as well by the inconvenience felt in the hepatic region as by what is passed from the bowels. In the severe cases the scruple doses of the hydrargyri submurias, have a decided good effect both in checking the progress of the inflammation, as well as restoring the liver to a healthy action; still as the remedy thus administered is less under controul, and its effects sometimes on the constitution severe, producing occasionally very violent ptyalism, it is only had recourse to in the more active forms of the disease."

"*Dysentery*.—The cases of dysentery at the first period of the half year, were mostly attended with high inflammatory action; latterly, altho' some severe cases have occurred, yet generally they have been more mild in their nature. General bleeding is employed in the commencement of the treatment, the extent this is carried, or the necessity of its repetition, has been regulated chiefly, by the degree of pain felt on pressure being applied to the abdomen; where the urgency of the symptoms did not call for, or the constitution of the patient seemed not well calculated to bear general bleeding, the application of leeches to the abdomen has been found most useful; this plan, followed up by blisters, seldom fails to remove all pain of the abdomen.

In the severe cases of dysentery also, the scruple doses of the hydrargyri submurias have been administered and with great advantage: in those mild forms of the disease the smaller doses of the subm. hydrargyri, combined with an antimonial, appeared readily to affect the system, and produce regular evacuations.

In the chronic form of the disease, the pil: hydragryri combined with ipecacuanha, the pulvis rhæi, opium, and the mineral acids, have all been occasionally found useful.

Of the cases which terminated fatally, four died in the early stage of the disease of spiculus of the intestines; three had abscess formed in the liver; one died in the more advanced stage of the disease of ulcerated intestine; and the other from ascites brought on by tuberculated liver."

1821.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON R. SHEAN.

"*Fever.*—Among the fevers some few were protracted, and in these there existed very great derangement of the hepatic system; which was with difficulty prevented from terminating in suppuration. These were more evident towards the close of the half year. General bleeding was freely employed, and the mercury pushed to affect the system, whenever this disposition was evinced, but in by far the greater number of cases, active purgatives were sufficient, with local bleedings, to remove all symptoms of fever."

"*Hepatitis.*—The cases of hepatitis were, generally speaking, severe; the two fatal cases occurred in men who had been but a short period in India, (about a year and half) suppuration to a great extent had taken place in both. No alteration has been made in the plan of treatment laid down in the last report; and in several

cases, the large doses of the hydrargyri submurias were found highly beneficial, but the chief dependence has appeared to be on the lancet in the very outset of the attack."

"Dysentery.—The greatest number of admissions of dysentery took place between the 26th of August, and the 20th of September; and this appeared to be owing to the unseasonable state of the weather, as well as the large balances the men had to receive about that time, and the consequent dissipation.

The cases varied much. In all the inflammatory symptoms ran high; but manifested in some by great tenderness of the abdomen on pressure, almost unaccompanied by tenesmus; and in others by most distressing tenesmus, with little or no pain on pressure; in the former perhaps, the chief seat of the disease would be in the peritoneal covering of the intestines, and in the latter in the mucous membrane, in all confined to the large intestines. The latter description of case, is the most difficult of cure. Most of the fatal cases were of this kind; and the men had neglected to report themselves until the disease had existed several days; and on admission, passed nothing but a fluid resembling water in which raw meat had been washed; where this had existed any time, the case terminated fatally, and on examination, the whole of the internal surface of the colon and rectum was one mass of ulcers, appearing as if the membrane had been peeled off.

The large doses of calomel were given here, and in one or two cases with benefit; the ipecacuanha with opium was also administered, and the patients strength supported; but in general in these cases, so much of

destruction of parts takes place, before the patient comes under treatment, that little hope can be expected from almost any mode; in the other cases the plan of treatment before mentioned, has been found sufficient to complete the cure."

1822.

First Half Year.

ACTING SURGEON ORTON.

"*Hepatitis*—The patient is attacked with hepatitis most frequently, after a fit of hard drinking, which soldiers often continue for many days, without any interval of complete sobriety. He complains of pain, not often severe, in the right hypochondriac and epigastric regions. It is evidently owing to that increased sensibility of the part which accompanies inflammation, as it is rarely if ever felt, except when the liver is hurt by the act of inspiration, by suddenly moving the body, pressing on the part, or allowing it to hang by its ligaments by the patient lying on the left side. Pain in the right shoulder is a common, but not constant symptom. It occasionally extends over the right side of the neck, and down the right arm. It is remarkable that moving the arm alone is sufficient to excite it; so that it is directly produced or increased by affecting its seat, as well as indirectly by lying on the left side. It is often of a continual aching nature. This sympathetic affection is not always in the right shoulder, for I have now and then met with it in the left; and most distinctly

in an attack which I suffered myself, in which the abdominal pain was also on the left side, and was increased by lying on the right side. It appeared to me, that these remarkable reversions of the symptoms, were owing to the left lobe being the seat of the disease.

In some cases there is little or no appearance of increased arterial action, but in general, we find considerable flushing of the face, warm skin, and moderately excited pulse, and in the worst there is a very high fever with dry skin throughout. The tongue is, I believe, always remarkably furred; and thus affords an useful criterion for detecting imposture, which the men too readily and successfully learn to practice, to enable them to escape from or defer punishment. A short, dry cough is one of the symptoms of the disease, but it is at least as often absent as present.

The cases of hepatitis, which we are constantly in the habit of treating in European soldiers in this country, present very considerable differences among themselves, owing to the different degrees of violence of the disease, and its different consequences. They may be conveniently classed under three heads.

1st. Those violent cases which run on rapidly to death, and in which the continued inflammatory fever remains to the last without intermission.

2d. Those more moderate and common cases in which the inflammatory fever after a time ceases, and gives place to hectic fever, or to convalescence.

And 3d. The slightest and most manageable form of the disease, in which there is no fever, or but an obscure one.

The first class of cases present all the marks of violent and unmanageable disease. The pulse is very quick and generally full, skin hot and dry, tongue covered with dry yellow fur, feelings anxious, &c.; but the pain is by no means great in proportion to the violence of the other symptoms, for it often requires particular enquiry to discover it, and it generally becomes moderate or disappears early in the disease. In these cases our best remedies are often quite useful;—depletion, though pushed to the utmost limits of prudence failing to moderate the violent action of the heart and arteries. A dysenteric purging sometimes attends the disease throughout, but more commonly supervenes during its course. If our efforts to arrest the progress of the disorder, are unsuccessful for five or six days, no ptialism or abatement of the fever appearing, little hope remains of a favourable termination. In the course of a few days more the pulse becomes weaker, and still quicker, and sharper; respiration becomes much oppressed, and the patient grows delirious or comatose, and dies; often with an abscess pointing from under the cartilages of the right false ribs, but not less frequently without any local indication of the formation of matter. In a few still more rapid and dangerous cases the disease has the typhoid form, with great debility, small rapid pulse, and a surface sometimes hot, at others covered with cold sweat. It has been supposed that the inflammation in these instances is of the erysipelatous kind. In such cases the blood has a dark colour, and thin dissolved appearance, and rarely if ever shews the buffy coat; whilst in the former kind, the

buff is seldom absent, and is often surprisingly thick, and firm. In all cases which terminate fatally in the first week, the matter of the abscess is of a sanious kind with flakes of a thick purulent substance adhering to the sides of the cavity, but little or no true pus, particularly in the low typhoid form of the disease.

In the second class of cases, after the lapse of a few days, the patient is found in a morning nearly or completely free from fever, pulse between 80 and 90, temperature natural, skin and tongue moist, feelings calm and comfortable; and, to judge only from these appearances, a very unguarded and erroneous prognosis might be formed, for there is great danger that this is the critical change from inflammatory to hectic fever, clearly indicating that suppuration has taken place. In that case the patient is probably attacked in the course of the day of the first intermission with shiverings; his skin becomes hot and dry, pulse quick and face flushed towards evening; and at night copious perspiration breaks out, which leaves him again free from fever for a few hours.

At this time the disease may be said to change from an acute to a chronic form; for it afterwards often continues for months without any further remarkable change, except the patient becoming gradually more and more weak, pale and emaciated. In this stage the disease bears a great resemblance to phthisis pulmonalis; and it is particularly observable, as in that disease, that the strength, appetite and spirits keep up surprisingly well against the severe local injury which the system suffers under, and the fever attendant on it. If the patient long survives the formation of pus it generally finds its way, either into the lungs, the co-

lon, or to the surface of the abdomen, but he is often worn out by irritation before any of these events take place. A harrassing flux is generally present, in some cases of a dysenteric nature, in others a colliquative diarrhæa. It rarely happens that recovery takes place if the abscess points externally or bursts into the lungs, but it is not unusual when it is discharged by the intestines. There is reason to believe that abscesses of the liver are not unfrequently absorbed, as I have various times seen distinct hectic fever ensue and gradually disappear without any consequences but great paleness and emaciation and a slow and scarcely perfect convalescence.

Happily, however, these unfortunate terminations of the disease are by no means frequent; for it is one of those which are most under the control of medicine. Resolution is in general quickly procured; the mouth becomes sore, with free ptyalism; the fever subsides, and the patient is speedily restored to health.

The third class of cases is numerous but little worthy of particular remark. In these the inflammation seems to exist in so moderate a degree as to be incapable of producing any considerable constitutional derangement, and consequently yields readily to the ordinary means of cure, often without the necessity of a mercurial course.

The treatment of hepatitis usually employed is very simple and obvious, and scarcely any hesitation can occur in it, except with regard to the extent to which the depletion should be pushed. In the 34th Regiment the practice has generally been as follows.

In all except the slightest cases the patient is bled immediately on his appearance at the hospital to the

extent of from 24 to 36 ounces. A dose of 10 or 15 grains of calomel is also given, and after a few hours a common active purgative. The bleeding is repeated twice or three times, if the case require it, during the first three or four days. Twenty-five or 30 large leeches are also applied several times, alternately with the general bleedings. After this depletion is laid aside; for though the continued violence of the fever and strength of the circulation might indicate the propriety of persevering in it, I have found it worse than useless to carry it further. Whilst these means are employed, the grand specific (as it is termed) for the disease is not neglected. In the milder cases five grains of calomel with half a grain of tartrate of antimony are given twice or three times a day, in the more severe 15 or 20 grains of calomel twice a day, or alternately with the smaller doses. In a little time it becomes evident whether or not the medicine is producing its desired effect on the system, and if it does not occasion ptyalism after a sufficient trial it is left off, as it would be both useless and injurious to continue it. A large blister applied over the region of the liver, is also a powerful remedy. It generally removes the pain, both in this disease and dysentery, even when it does not arrest the inflammation. On the fluctuation of matter being distinctly perceived, the operation is performed; but is rarely successful, or even productive of relief. In the advanced stages, where hectic fever has decidedly set in, little can be done by medicine. Digitalis, nitric acid, and bitter tonics have been constantly tried, but the only remedy which can be at all depended on in such cases is a Sea-voyage, and that is but a *forlorn hope*, for this *hepatic phthisis* is fully as dangerous as that of the lungs."

H. M. 41st REGIMENT.

Table I.

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Station. Madras.—from 1st July, to 31st. Dec. Surgeon in Charge. HENRY COWEN. From 1st. July to 31st. December.	Total Cases treated.....	; transferred.....	" died.....	Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength	Fever.													AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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H. M. 41ST REGIMENT.

Table II.

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Total Cases treated.....	9	0	0	189	0	0	0	200	94	1	493	214	707	708	9	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

H. M. 41ST REGIMENT.

Table III.

FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.															
Fever.												Fever.															
Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
6	0	0	292	0	0	0	285	65	0	648	269	917	747	16	75	0	633	0	127	16	371	24	0	1262	232	1494	608
0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	6	0	16	14	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	2	0	19	2	21	0	5	7	0	123	0	7	0	15	2	0	159	38	197	0
16.6	0	0	5.1	0	0	0	.3	3.7	0	2.9	.7	2.2	0	31.2	9.3	0	19.4	0	5.5	0	4.4	8.3	0	12.5	16.3	13.1	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....												Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....															

1824.

Station.

Madras : from 1st Jan. to 15th April.
At Sea : from 16th April to 10th May.
Rangoon, in the Burman Territories :
from 11th May to 31st Dec.

Surgeons in Charge.

H. COWEN, from 1st Jan. to 30th June.
G. HOPKINS, from 1st to 31st July.
J. HENDERSON, from 1st Aug. to 31st
December.

Total Cases treated.....

," transferred.....

," died.....

Proportional per Centage of deaths
to diseases.....

Proportional per Centage of dis-
eases to numerical strength....

H. M. 41ST REGIMENT.

Table IV.

1825.

Station.

Burman Territories: fr.
1st Jan. to 31st Dec.
Surgeons in Charge
J. HENDERSON, from 1st
Jan. to 30th Sept.
T. M. PERROTT, from
1st Oct. to 31st Dec.

FIRST HALF YEAR.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Total Cases treated.....	" transferred.....	" died.....	Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
14	2	7	50.	3.8	95	14	0	241	6	54	1	56	16	0	483	34	517	360	43	122	0	65	0	38	25	109	14	0	416	161	577	396
					95	14	0	54	1	4	0	5	3	0	83	29	112	0	7	7	0	14	0	1	3	6	1	0	39	34	73	0
					7	7	0	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	31	11	42	0	13	1	0	8	0	0	9	3	0	0	34	10	44	0
					50.	7.3	0	6.6	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	6.4	32.3	8.1	0	30.2	8.	0	12.3	0	0	36.	2.7	0	0	8.1	6.2	7.6	0
					3.8	26.3	0	66.9	1.6	15.	2	15.5	4.4	0	134.1	9.4	143.6	0	10.8	30.8	0	16.4	0	9.5	6.3	27.5	3.5	0	105.5	40.6	145.7	0

H. M. 41st REGIMENT.

Table V.

1826.

Station.

Burman Territories: from 1st Jan. to 21st March.
At Sea: from 22d Mar. to 15th June.
Madras: from 16th June to 13th Aug.
Murching: fr. 14th Aug to 25th Sep.
Bellary: from 26th Sep. to 31st Dec.

Surgeons in Charge.

T. M. PERROTT, from 1st Jan. to 31st December.

Total Cases treated.....

" transferred.....

" died.....

Proportional per Centage of deaths
to diseases.....

Proportional per Centage of dis-
eases to numerical strength....

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
4	177	0	173	0	99	25	130	22	0	630	161	791	606
1	1	0	4	0	6	2	1	0	0	15	3	18	0
1	6	0	17	0	0	4	1	0	0	29	0	29	0
25	3.3	0	9.8	0	0	16.	7.	0	0	4.6	0	3.6	0
.6	20.2	0	28.5	0	16.3	4.1	21.4	3.6	0	103.9	26.5	130.5	0

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
5	86	19	291	29	169	167	212	49	3	1030	486	1516	775
0	0	4	14	3	0	4	0	7	2	34	21	55	0
1	1	1	15	9	0	13	2	3	0	45	6	51	0
20.	1.1	5.2	5.1	31.3	0	7.7	.9	6.1	0	4.3	1.2	3.3	0
.6	11.9	2.4	37.5	3.7	21.8	21.5	27.3	6.3	.3	132.9	62.7	195.6	0

H. M. 41ST REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

1822.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON H. COWEN.

“Fever.—On their admission into hospital, severe pain of the head, with derangement of the stomach were generally the symptoms most urgent, with dry hot skin, and quickness of pulse. In many instances the disease was caused by intemperance—in these cases its duration was longer, delirium frequently succeeded, which continued several days accompanied with much nervous irritation.

On a patient being admitted into hospital with nausea, foul and furred tongue with head-ache, an emetic was administered, followed by purgatives, and at the same time abstracting a quantity of blood, according as the habit and symptoms of the individual indicated, by these means the progress of the disease in several instances was at once arrested, and the patient restored to convalescence; where indicated by the violence of the head-ache, flushed countenance with suffusion, and pain in the eye-balls, of which many complained, in addition to general bleeding, leeches were applied to the temples, or the temporal artery opened, the head shaved, with the use of blisters and cold lotions, keeping up a constant soluble state of the bowels, and determining to the skin by antimonials and diluting drinks; from cold affusion the most decided beneficial effects were

derived in many cases where with difficulty the patient could be kept in bed, labouring under a burning hot skin, and wandering in his ideas, a few chattys of cold water dashed over him, have restored him to a state of tranquillity, and induced sleep, repeating the operation afterwards as circumstances required. Such has been the mode of practice, adopted in 114 cases admitted since the month of July, all which terminated favourably."

"*Dysentery.*—The treatment adopted has been with the intention of reducing inflammatory action, to alleviate pain, to diminish the frequency, and correct the vitiated state of the intestinal evacuation, by promoting natural stools by determining to the surface, and restoring the healthy functions of the viscera. For this purpose in the severer cases, bleeding was freely resorted to, with the application of leeches and blisters to different parts of the abdomen where pain, tension, and other symptoms indicated the necessity of having recourse to such measures—at the same time administering purgatives with emollient injections, and the use of the warm bath, with diluting drinks. Calomel and tartar emetic, continued, produced good effects in acting on the biliary system, occasioning an healthy secretion, from the mucous membrane of the intestines, and determining to the surface, causing the skin which often imparted to the hand a dry, hot, and burning feel, to become moist and perspirable. From large doses of calomel, great advantages were derived by exciting an increased action of the liver, large and copious evacuations were produced, affording relief to the patient from the tenesmus, and frequent dis-

charge which he before laboured under ; guarding against too copious ptyalism by intermediate doses of castor oil, or neutral salts combined with infus. of sennæ. From the use of purgatives the most beneficial effects were derived, and their continuance persisted in until healthy action took place, which was indicated by the evacuations which at first were bloody, black and slimy, becoming green, less frequent, at length assuming a natural colour, the patient at the same time experiencing relief from tormina, and the accompanying fever. Affecting the system slightly with small doses of calomel and ipecacuanha given during the day, and administering occasional laxatives combined with bitters, as gentian &c. served in a great measure to strengthen the tone of the stomach and intestines, causing healthy secretions, and increasing the power of digestion which often continues impaired after the violence of the disease had subsided."



1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON H. COWEN.

"*Dysentery and Hepatitis.*—During the first four months had been the principal and prevailing diseases, both presenting themselves in the most formidable manner, requiring active means at the commencement to arrest their progress. In my former report I fully detailed these diseases, as they occurred in the Regiment, since which time there has not been any variety nor has dis-

section shewed any morbid appearances different from those already stated.”*

“*Fever.*—In the number of cases admitted many have been mild and unattended with any alarming symptoms ; others have been extremely severe, generally ushered in by cold shiverings, languor, loss of appetite, pains throughout the body and limbs, severe head-ache with flushed countenance, and eyes tinged : in every case admitted the head was more or less affected, skin dry and hot with excessive thirst. To the head our attention was generally directed, and bleeding both generally and locally with leeches was freely resorted to. Shaving the head, using cold applications, and blisters with purgatives usually succeeded in bringing the disease to a favorable termination in a few days. In many cases however it was prolonged to the twentieth or twenty-first day. Out of the number admitted into hospital only one fatal case occurred, and in this instance the man was convalescent, when seized with dysentery !”



Second Half Year.

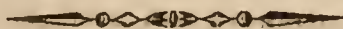
SURGEON H. COWEN.

“ *Fever.*—Nearly three hundred cases have been admitted, the increase was gradual every month ; and not until the occurrence of rain, which caused the weather to become less sultry, did the number of admissions begin to diminish, the land-winds this season

* The report adverted to gives no detail of the treatment adopted in hepatitis but only two morbid appearances observed on dissection.

continued longer than has been known for years, and the severity of the duty, where our men were constantly exposed to the influence of the sun during the day, contributed in a great measure to its continuance. In my last report I fully detailed this species of fever, as it appeared together with the mode of treatment, which I am happy to say has been continued with the same success, as out of three hundred cases, only one fatal case occurred. Since the cool weather set in, the disease has nearly disappeared, few cases having been admitted during the last two months."

"*Dysentery*.—Has been uniform in its appearance since our arrival in the Fort, the admissions have been numerous, the deaths comparatively few: having in my former reports fully entered into and detailed these diseases,* as they presented themselves in the Regiment, I have nothing further more to add."



1826.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON T. M. PERROTT.

"*Fever*.—Bleeding general and local, repeated, according to the state of the skin and pulse; cold affusion when admissible; violent head-ache, flushed face &c. being present, the head was shaved, cold lotions applied, blisters behind the ears or occiput as the seat of pain indicated. The bowels throughout the dis-

* Hepatitis and dysentery are the diseases, here referred to, but the treatment of the former was not detailed,

ease were kept in a soluble state by purgation, generally of jalap and calomel; the secretion of the skin and liver promoted by mercurial diaphoretics composed of calomel, antimonial powder or James's powder, from three to five grains of the former, to four or five of the latter, with diluents: perhaps sometimes with saline mixture or draughts; sometimes with camphorated saline mixture &c. Where there was gastric irritation, calomel in smaller doses, perhaps two or three grains with $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of opium in pill, and saline draught in effervescence, or the calomel alone with the effervescent draught and five or six drops of laudanum until the commotion of the stomach was appeased, enemata &c. and throughout the treatment, diluents.—In the low state of fever, camphor and ammonia, bark with camphor mixture, camphor mixture with vitriolic æther or carbonate of ammonia, wine &c.—when not contra indicated, decoction of bark and tincture of bark, with muriatic and sulphuric acids.”

¶ “*Hepatitis*.—Bleeding general and local, with repetition as pain or difficulty of respiration and state of skin and pulse might indicate; mercurial purgatives such as cathartic extract or jalap, and calomel—doses of calomel of five grains in powder, are generally administered every three hours, sometimes combined with antimonial powder gr. iij. or Drover's powder gr. v. and sometimes given with camphorated saline mixture; the medicines continued or altered, with mercurial inunction to produce ptyalism.—Setons, nitric acid drink &c. &c. blisters to the part, leeches, fomentations accord-

ing to circumstances, until the pain and inflammation had been subdued, and healthy secretions were established."

"*Dysentery*.—Bleeding general and local, and repeated until the inflammatory fever and irritation had been diminished: fomentations repeatedly applied to the part and the warm bath occasionally. On the first admission of the patient with this disease, if he had been early reported, the first dose of medicine was given with a view to cleanse the primæ viæ by vomiting and purging, which was a solution of Epsom salts with tartar emetic; sometimes the purgative would consist of a dose of calomel with castor oil, after which five grain doses of calomel in powder every three or four hours or with antimonial powder combined; or, conjoined with three grains of ipecacuanha in pills at the same periods. Oleaginous injections, castor oil, rhubarb and ipecacuanha as purgatives, were frequently given; steadily persevering in the use of the mercurial diaphoretics. To remove local pain, leeches, blisters, and fomentations were applied at all periods of the disease. The food and drinks mucilaginous. In many obstinate cases, when it was difficult to subdue the irritation of the bowels, scruple doses of calomel were given and persisted in every four hours: after the third or fourth dose, tormina, tenesmus, with sanguineous discharges have ceased: exciting increased action of the hepatic system and producing large and copious evacuations. The scruple doses too have frequently induced ptyalism, when smaller doses aided by inunction had failed to do so."

H. M. 45th REGIMENT.

Table I.

1825. Station. Madras: from 10th May to 30th Sept. Rangoon, in the Burman Territories: from 1st Nov. to 31st December. Surgeons in Charge. W. SMYTH. From 10th May to 30th September. J. PATERSON. From 1st November to 31st December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.															
	Fever.												Fever.															
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
	2	27	0	45	0	0	0	80	7	0	161	65	226	402	13	29	0	178	0	36	0	33	20	0	309	255	564	554
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	8	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	20	3	23	0
	100.	0	0	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	1.7	0	61.5	3.4	0	5.5	0	0	0	0	10.	0	6.4	1.1	4.7	0
	Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....												Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength..															

* This return includes only five months, the return for October not having been received.

Note by the Medical Board.

Table II.

[illegible]

H. M. 45TH REGIMENT.

*Extract from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officer in charge.*

1825.

First Half Year.

SURGEON W. SMYTH.

“ From the long residence of the 45th Regiment in the interior of Ceylon, that corps has been rendered very susceptible of disease, the most of the men have had frequent attacks of fevers, of the intermittent and remittent type, as well as liver, and bowel complaints.

The cases of fever, that have occurred since the arrival of the 45th on this establishment, have been comparatively mild, and were soon subdued by attending to, and promoting the alvine excretions. The men-admitted with hepatitis had suffered severely from reiterated attacks of that disease, on former occasions: the treatment generally adopted was local, and, at times, general blood-letting, succeeded by the exhibition of mercurials combined with antimonials, till the constitution was brought under the influence of these remedies—The dysenteric cases were all combined with an obviously deranged state of the hepatic functions, and the treatment adopted differed but little, from that pursued in hepatitis.”

H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Table I.

1820.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.														
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Madras: from 1st Jan. to 30th June.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Marching: from 1st July to 9th August.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Bellary: from 10th August to 31st December.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Surgeon in Charge.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
T. FORSTER.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
From 1st January to 31st Dec.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Total Cases treated.....	16	0	0	170	0	39	0	183	49	0	457	354	811	796	12	0	0	132	4	29	18	163	23	6	387	239	626	678
" transferred.....	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	7	0	14	21	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
" died.....	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	11	1	12	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	9	2	11	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths	6.2	0	0	2.3	0	0	0	.5	10.2	0	2.4	.2	1.4	0	16.6	0	.7	25	0	0	6	13.4	16.6	2.3	.8	1.7	0	
to diseases																												
Proportional per Centage of dis-	2.1	0	0	21.3	0	4.8	0	22.9	6.1	0	57.4	44.4	101.8	0	1.7	0	0	19.4	.5	4.2	2.6	24.4	3.3	.8	57.7	35.2	92.3	0
eases to numerical strength....																												

H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Table II.

1821.	SECOND HALF YEAR.																											
Station.																												
Bellary: from 1st Jan.																												
to 31st December.																												
Surgeon in Charge.																												
T. FORSTER.																												
From 1st Jan. to 31st																												
December.																												
Total Cases treated.....	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	19	66	201	10	13	342	219	561	449	4	0	0	0	0	7	13	59	9	24	158	237	395	465
" died.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	6	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths	0	0	0	0	20.	0	0	0	0	15.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.6	0	0	4.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	0
to diseases.....	0	0	0	0	20.	0	0	0	0	15.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.6	0	0	4.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	0
Proportional per Centage of dis-	0	0	0	4.8	3.3	4.2	14.6	44.7	2.2	2.8	76.1	48.7	124.9	0	.8	0	0	5.8	3.2	1.5	2.7	12.6	1.9	5.1	33.9	50.9	84.9	0
eases to numerical strength....	0	0	0	4.8	3.3	4.2	14.6	44.7	2.2	2.8	76.1	48.7	124.9	0	.8	0	0	5.8	3.2	1.5	2.7	12.6	1.9	5.1	33.9	50.9	84.9	0

H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Table III.

1822.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.																																							
Station.		Fever.												Fever.																																							
Bellary : from 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Cholera.				Diarrhoea Acute.				Dysentery Acute.				Chronic.				Intermittent.				Remittent.				Continued.				Hepatitis Acute.				Chronic.				Total.				Other Complaints.				General Total.				AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
Surgeon in Charge.		Cholera.				Diarrhoea Acute.				Dysentery Acute.				Chronic.				Intermittent.				Remittent.				Continued.				Hepatitis Acute.				Chronic.				Total.				Other Complaints.				General Total.				AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
T. FORSTER.		Cholera.				Diarrhoea Acute.				Dysentery Acute.				Chronic.				Intermittent.				Remittent.				Continued.				Hepatitis Acute.				Chronic.				Total.				Other Complaints.				General Total.				AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
From 1st January to 31st December.		Cholera.				Diarrhoea Acute.				Dysentery Acute.				Chronic.				Intermittent.				Remittent.				Continued.				Hepatitis Acute.				Chronic.				Total.				Other Complaints.				General Total.				AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
Total Cases treated.....		1	0	0	32	10	7	51	75	7	38	221	284	505	467	3	0	0	54	16	11	18	56	9	24	191	290	481	537																								
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																								
" died.....		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	9	0																								
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	0	20.	0	0	0	0	5.2	1.8	0	.7	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.6	2.6	1.3	1.8	0																								
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....		.2	0	0	6.8	2.1	1.4	10.9	16.5	1.48	1	47.3	60.8	108.1	0	.5	0	0	10.5	2.9	2.4	3.3	10.4	1.6	4.4	35.5	54.3	89.5	0																								

H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
Station. Bellary: from 1st Jan. to 31st December. Surgeon in Charge T. FORSTER. From 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Fever.					Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
												Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.																
Total Cases treated.....		1	0	0	62	18	15	15	147	10	46	314	253	567	557	7	0	0	112	28	6	4	142	11	17	327	260	587	675	
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	6	2	8	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	6	12	3	15	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	6.6	.6	0	8.6	1.9	7.	1.4	0	0	0	.8	10.7	0	0	1.4	0	35.2	3.6	1.1	2.5	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		.1	0	0	11.1	3.2	2.2	2.6	26.3	1.7	8.2	56.3	45.4	101.7	0	1.3	0	16.5	4.1	.8	.5	21.3	1.6	2.5	48.4	38.5	86.9	0	0	

H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Table V.

1824.

Station.

Bellary: fr. 1st Jan to 31st Dec.

Surgeons in Charge.

T. FORSTER, from 1st Jan. to 30th April.

W. LISTER, fr. 1st to 31st May.

T. FORSTER, from 1st June to 31st July.

D. O'FLAHERTY, from 1st August to 31st December.

Total Cases treated.....

" transferred.....

" died.....

Proportional per Centage of deaths
to diseases.....

Proportional per Centage of dis-
eases to numerical strength.....

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
31	0	0	71	27	4	20	508	946
				</				

H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Table VI.

1825.

Station.

Bellary: from 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.
 Marching: from 7th Feb. to 16th March
 Cannanore: from 17th March to
 31st December.

Surgeons in Charge.

D. O. FLAHERTY, from 1st January to
 30th June.
 J. JONES, from 1st to 31st July.
 R. SHEAN, from 1st Aug to 31st Dec.

1825.

Station

Bellary: from 1st Jan. to 6th Feb.
Marching: from 7th Feb. to 16th March
Cannanore: from 17th March to
31st December.

Surgeons in Charge.

D. O. FLAHERTY, from 1st January to
30th June.
J. JONES, from 1st to 31st July.
R. SHEAN, from 1st Aug to 31st Dec.

Total Cases treated.....	12	1	0	114	8	25	87	174	37	25	483	376	859	478	2	3	0	60	3	6	20	36	23	5	158	274	432	470
" transferred.....	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	11	0	4	21	15	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	5	13	2	15	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	9	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	16.1	0	0	.8	12.5	0	4.5	0	0	20.	2.6	.5	1.7	0	50.	0	6.6	0	0	0	0	2.7	0	0	3.7	1.9	2.8	0
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....	2.5	.2	0	23.8	1.6	5.2	18.2	36.4	7.7	5.2	101.4	78.6	179.7	0	.4	.6	0	12.7	.6	1.2	4.2	7.6	4.8	1.6	33.6	58.2	91.9	0

FIRST HALF YEAR.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

Total Cases treated.....
 " transferred.....
 " died.....
 Proportional per Centage of deaths
 to diseases.....
 Proportional per Centage of dis-
 eases to numerical strength....

Table VII.

1826 Station. <i>Cannanore: from 1st Jan. to 10th Nov. Marching: from 11th Nov. to 31st Dec.</i> Surgeons in Charge R. SHEAN, from 1st January to 31st July. G. BUSH, from 1st August to 31st December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
	Fever.						Fever.						Fever.						Fever.								
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.		Other Complaints.	General Total.
Total Cases treated.....	1	1	0	38	0	7	29	0	21	1	98	324	422	48	16	0	105	21	346	313	0	37	4	890	436	1326	810
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	31	0	5	0	41	41	82	0
" died.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	5	16	0	7	15	0	27	0	0	1	66	2	68	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	0	7.8	0	3.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1	5.1	0	1.1	33.3	0	6.6	71.4	0	8.6	0	0	25.7	7.4	.4	5.1	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....	.2	.2	0	7.9	0	1.4	6.4	0.4	3	.2	20.4	67.5	87.9	5.9	1.9	0	12.9	2.5	42.7	38.6	0	4.5	.4	107.8	53.8	163.7	0

H. M. 46TH. REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

1820.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON T. FORSTER.

“Fever.”—The fevers at Bellary have been, the continued, the remittent, and intermittent.

In the treatment of every fever (unless it be very slight) I invariably commence with bleeding from 20 to 30 ounces : after a few hours repose, I follow this up with some neutral salt in infusion of senna.

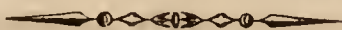
Afterwards I go on with calomel and pulv. antim. so that from 9 to 12 grains of the former and from 6 to 8 grains of the latter will be taken daily. In the course of the treatment, the application of leeches, and the use of blisters, have been found of essential advantage; and, should a relapse be apprehended, the cinchona in powder or decoction is of undoubted utility. In the intermittent a large dose of bark with 50 or 60 drops of the tincture of opium, and 30 drops spirit. c. c. is also extremely useful, when administered just before the approach of the fit.”

“Hepatitis.”—The acute hepatitis must be treated in the very outset, with full and repeated blood-letting until the symptoms are relieved; calomel must be given from 20 to 30 grains daily, and a free state of the bowels constantly kept up; leeches and blisters in the after-treatment are extremely useful, but these last

must be viewed in a secondary light, and never supersede the necessity of general blood-letting, which is the only means to be relied on to prevent suppuration."

"*Dysentery*.—In dysentery when fever is present blood-letting is clearly indicated, besides mercury, leeches, and blisters; the tenesmus, so distressing an attendant on this complaint, is most effectually relieved by glysters composed of opium, pulv. rad. ipecac. and congee water, administered twice or thrice a day: however, in the chronic hepatitis and dysentery affecting persons debilitated by climate or intemperance, it will too often be found, that nothing will prove permanently useful, but a voyage or change of climate."

"It will be recollected, that this report embraces the diseases and deaths of the whole Regt. only up to the 1st of October, at which period a wing of the corps marched for Belgaum."



1821.

First Half Year.

SURGEON T. FORSTER.

"*Fever*.—The diseases, which have occurred during the last six months at the Head Quarters of H. M. 46th Regiment, were of an ordinary description, with the exception of April and May; these months having been remarkable for the number of fevers admitted, constituting more than two thirds of this disease, within the period embraced in this report.

The fever which was so prevalent in April and May, was the simple continued. The remittent, and a

few cases of intermittent, the continued forming about three fourths of the whole number, the remainder being made up of the other two forms of this disease.

The prominent symptoms in the first stage of this fever were, nausea, violent head-ache, and constipated bowels.—The treatment consisted of venesection, saline purgatives, calomel conjoined with antimonial powder, leeches applied to the temples, and occasionally, when the head-ache was obstinate, blisters to the nape of the neck.

Under this mode of treatment convalescence took place very often in six days, and in a great majority of the cases before the tenth day.

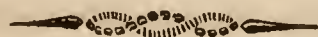
In the remittent form of the disease convalescence was slower, but by persevering in the above plan with the addition of bark this form yielded, and also that of the intermittent; however in the two last forms it must be admitted, that relapses in certain constitutions will take place to an indefinite period, when nothing but a change of climate will effect the re-establishment of health."

"*Hepatitis*.—In the acute hepatitis I always employ blood-letting, together with a free use of mercury, and also the topical use of leeches, blisters, &c.

In the chronic form of this disease, mercury alone is the efficient remedy, topical applications of leeches and blisters are of considerable assistance. I cannot say that I have found any decided advantage in the use of nitric acid, either internally or externally."

"*Dysentery*.—In dysentery, when accompanied with fever, I always commence with blood-letting, provided

there is no constitutional debility; I then use calomel freely until a complete ptyalism be established, together with the usual topical applications; but I must confess that in this disease I have not found venesection so decidedly useful, as it is proved to be in fever, and the acute form of hepatitis."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON. T. FORSTER.

"Within the period embraced in this report there has not been any thing remarkable either in the number or in the description of sick admitted, especially in acute diseases, which have been two-thirds fewer in number than those of the last half year."

"*Fever.*—The fevers have all been treated in the commencement on the antiphlogistic plan (where no constitutional objection existed,) together with a moderate use of submuriate of mercury and antimonial powder.

The intermittents have been few, and easily yielded to the ordinary modes of treatment.

Three or four of the remittents have been very obstinate, and one of them (the fatal case) assumed a typhoid appearance towards its unhappy termination."

"*Dysentery.*—The Dysenterics have nearly all recovered under the use of mercury and the usual topical applications; however, when the chronic form of this disease takes place in a constitution debilitated either by climate or intemperance, a permanent cure will very seldom be effected in India."

“*Hepatitis*.—The admissions of acute hepatitis have been few, and have all been cured by a free use of the lancet, mercury, and local applications ; but in the chronic hepatitis this kind of success is not to be expected ; for, though mercury will relieve and even restore a tolerable degree of health, relapse after relapse will frequently take place, and a voyage to a moderate climate must ultimately be resorted to.”



1822

First Half Year.

SURGEON T. FORSTER.

“The number of diseases admitted within the period embraced in this report, though nearly as great as on any former occasion, differs very materially in the form of disease ; the acute cases not being half so numerous as those of the corresponding six months of the year 1821 : this difference is of course attributable to the moderate temperature of the present season compared with that of the last, for even the natives at this station declared the last season to be one of the hottest they had experienced for many years.

The chronic diseases especially hepatitis have been more numerous than in any former period, and I regret to say the success of the treatment has not been remarkable ; but on the whole the deaths have been fewer than in any former report.”

“*Fever*.—The fevers have all been treated on the antiphlogistic plan, venesection was employed in all

the more serious cases, together with saline purgatives and moderate doses of submuriate of mercury conjoined with pulv: antim: leeches and blisters were had recourse to, when topical applications were judged necessary."

"*Hepatitis*—The cases of acute hepatitis were only six or seven, and readily yielded to venesection, a free use of mercury and topical applications. In the chronic cases, the result has not been so fortunate.

Mercury either internally or by friction has been employed in all these cases, setons have been kept open in the side, leeches and blisters have been applied, together with the use of nitric acid internally and externally.

Under this mode of treatment several have returned to their duty, but the number of permanent cures in this form of the disease under consideration, is I apprehend very limited."



Second Half Year

SURGEON T. FORSTER.

"The diseases treated within the period embraced in this report are greater in number than on any former occasion, but the encrease is accounted for by the addition of about one hundred men, volunteers and recruits, the latter of a very young description and for the first eighteen months serve no other purpose than to encrease the sick list.

The cases of hepatitis have as usual been numerous and mostly of the chronic kind: the success has not been such as could be wished for.

In all the acute diseases I have employed venesection as the basis of the after-treatment, and in the generality of the fevers at this station, a single bleeding to 24 or 30 ounces, followed up by purgatives of some neutral salt and small doses of calomel, combined with James's powder or the pulvis antimonialis, will effect a cure."

"*Hepatitis*.—The observations just made, on the treatment of fever, equally apply to the acute hepatitis, which in most cases will admit of successful treatment, assisted by a free use of mercury internally, and the ordinary topical applications of leeches and blisters.

In the chronic hepatitis I have not found the same favourable results, for after repeated trials of mercury and all the local remedies in use had been long employed, the only resource left is a change of climate."

"*Dysentery*—I have treated the acute dysentery with venesection in the very outset and a free use of mercury internally, together with leeches and blisters: the tenesmus, so very distressing a symptom, is relieved most effectually by an enema administered twice or thrice a day, composed of rad : ipecac : pulv. 3ss rubbed with six or eight grains of opium and eight or ten ounces of congee water.

The chronic dysentery and the chronic form of hepatitis I have found of very-difficult management. These two diseases are generally so blended, that the nicest power of discrimination is not always able to discover which was the primary affliction.

Mercury will almost always afford relief, but a permanent cure I apprehend is not very often effected."

1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON T. FORSTER.

“There has not been any remarkable difference in the number or character of the diseases, treated in this report and those of the last half year, except in the acute diseases, which will of course always be numerous in that period which embraces the hottest season of the year.

The acute diseases have been treated with considerable success, only two deaths having taken place; in both of these the fever assumed the remittent form, and, towards their unfortunate termination, typhoid symptoms were perceptible.”

“*Fever.*—The intermittent fevers have been very few, and have admitted of easy cure, except in one or two subjects of debilitated constitutions.

The remittent form of this disease, when terminating fatally, has occurred in weakly persons; and, in the two fatal cases noticed in this report, the sensorium was engaged early in the attack, and on inspection after death in both cases the ventricles of the brain were found full of water, and not less than two ounces of fluid under the base of the cerebellum. In neither of these cases did mercury produce its customary effect on the salivary glands.

The cases of continued fever have readily yielded to venesection, purgatives, and a moderate use of hydrarg. submurias and pulvis antimonialis.”

“ *Hepatitis and Dysentery.*—The acute forms of hepatitis and dysentery have been treated successfully by early and copious venesection, and a free internal use of mercury, assisted by purgatives and the usual topical applications of leeches, blisters, &c.

I have to regret that the chronic variety of these diseases is by no means so manageable. Mercury, it is true, assisted by local remedies, will afford temporary relief; but a permanent cure in debilitated subjects must be sought for in a change of climate.”

Second Half Year.

SURGEON. T. FORSTER.

“The diseases which have been most prevalent within the period embraced in this report were dysentery and ophthalmia; and to the admissions of these two complaints, a body of recruits about 150 strong, who arrived at Bellary towards the close of last August, have very largely contributed.

In the acute diseases the result of the treatment has been fortunate; only three deaths having occurred. In the two fatal cases of fever, the brain was found in a state of congestion; the ventricles full of water, and two or three ounces of fluid under the cerebellum.”

“ *Fever.*—The intermittent fevers have been few, and have yielded to ordinary treatment, except one contracted on a journey from Madras; in this case (though not yet evident) there is probably an enlargement of the spleen and other visceral derangement, though mercury has been freely used and a copious ptyalism produced.

The remittent form of fever has appeared only in four cases : these have been discharged, except one who is now convalescent.

The continued fevers have as usual been numerous, and have yielded to the curative means adopted, except in the two fatal cases before noticed. At least one third of these fevers have been caused by excessive indulgence in the use of spirits : this destructive vice, the source of every crime, and the cause of numerous diseases, is indulged in by a large proportion of British Soldiers with a degree of perseverance truly astonishing.

The habit of drinking unmixed spirits before breakfast is productive of the worst consequences. The stomach, accustomed to such a stimulus, will reject any liquor rendered comparatively innocuous by an admixture of water."

" *Hepatitis*.—The acute hepatitis has been treated with considerable success by a vigorous use of the lancet ; a free exhibition of hydrarg : submur : and the usual topical auxiliaries, leeches and blisters. These last however have always followed depletion by venesection and purgatives."

" *Dysentery*.—The acute dysenteries have been treated on the same plan as the hepatitis ; but, in many cases of the former, constitutional symptoms have not been so violent, therefore venesection has not been carried to so great an extent as in hepatitis, and topical applications have been more frequently resorted to."

" *Chronic Hepatitis and Dysentery*.—The chronic forms of the two diseases just noticed are so blended

with each other, that the nicest power of discrimination is not able to ascertain which was the primary affection. Dissection proves their mixed nature : in the same subject, the large intestines will be found contracted in diameter or ulcerated ; the liver at the same time exhibiting morbid enlargement, induration, scirrhus or abscess ; the common and cystic ducts of the gall-bladder frequently impermeable."

1824.

First Half Year.

SURGEON T. FORSTER.

" *Fever.*—The treatment of fevers has been at once simple and efficient. Venesection to the extent of 24 or 30 ounces, saline cathartics, and moderate doses of calomel combined with antimonial or James's powder, generally effected a cure in six or eight days, except in those, who laboured under some form of visceral derangement. The principle of this treatment has been applied to all the acute cases with considerable success."

" *Hepatitis and Dysentery.*—The fatal cases of hepatitis and dysentery were all of the chronic kind : these diseases generally affect persons debilitated by climate or intemperance. The cure of them can alone be effected by a voyage to a moderate climate."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON D. O'FLAHERTY.

" *Fever.*—Previous to the autumnal rains these were pure inflammatory in Bellary, but very frequently complicated with violent dysentery in such manner, as

to render it difficult to decide which was the primary disease. These fevers yielded readily to the antiphlogistic treatment, applied in the promptest and severest manner; it having been found necessary to bleed largely, never less than $\frac{3}{16}$ even in a delicate subject, and sometimes repeated more than once: here the lancet was the instrument chiefly to be relied on, altho' cold ablution, brisk purging, and acid drinks were found useful auxiliaries. The fevers changed their type with the season, until they became rather obscurely remittent than continued. Here a change in the mode of treatment was necessary, for very often the patient on admission, had no accelerated pulse, no hot skin, but a foul tongue with pain in the head, and sometimes in the loins; much resembling the accession of typhus, (a disease with which I have much acquaintance). The most distressing symptom, and most constant was an intense head-ache: this was not relieved by venesection if resorted to before the hot stage, but leeches were at any time serviceable. After blood-letting whether local or general, a combination of calomel and tartar emetic followed if necessary by a purgative mixture, so as to produce full vomiting and purging, was always found decidedly advantageous, and has often put an end to the disease. I must add however, that I have often been compelled to put the system under the influence of mercury. Having spent the greatest part of my life in the British Islands, my experience of remittent fever was very trifling: I had of course only to recur to a recollection of what had been written on the subject. Among the authors who have treated on the disease, I thought Dr. Lind likely to be the best guide who

had written on the diseases of India, and says, "that when he found even an imperfect remission he had recourse to cinchona, and with success. He either describes a different disease from that which I have met, or the character is altered, for I have in more than one instance made the trial without the smallest advantage; I even think that, in one case, it changed the remittent to the continued form; and I am now convinced, that the fevers of Bellary will be most effectually subdued by evacuations. This I am justified in affirming, as I have treated some hundreds without one death. I have in convalescence given bark with wine, and I believe, the wine alone would have been no less useful."

"*Dysentery*—This disease I treated as purely inflammatory by venesection, leeches, and fomentation, and relied chiefly on purging; nor did I in any case follow the practice of Dr. Johnson, who writes very sensibly, but seems to recommend calomel as acting like a charm in doses of a scruple exactly. In this disease I only employed it in combination with other purgatives: nor did I hesitate to employ opium with or without diaphoretics, after I had considered the inflammation subdued, nor have I any reason to complain of the result; the cure in every case treated by myself having been complete."

1825.

First Half Year.

SURGEON D. O'FLAHERTY.

"The first quarter of this year having been spent at Bellary, or on the march to Cannanore, it will not be

irrelevant to take some notice of the diseases usually prevalent at Bellary : those are chiefly febris synocha, dysentery, and hepatitis."

"Fevers and Dysenteries.—The fevers and dysenteries are so strictly and highly inflammatory, that they were easily subdued by very copious and early bleeding, and by the application of every other part of the antiphlogistic regimen. Nobody died of either, nor did any case of dysentery admitted by me become chronic."

"Hepatitis.—Recent cases of hepatitis were also arrested by adequate venesection, which however was not very useful in secondary inflammations of the liver.

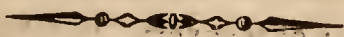
On the march from Bellary to Cannanore, which commenced on the 6th of February and lasted 40 days, no serious disease appeared until the division reached Seringapatam; after which some severe cases of dysentery occurred, and afterwards, as we approached and entered the jungles, some cases of fever. It is worthy of remark, that those only were taken ill, who were either irregular by leaving the camp at night, and during heat of the day; or, from accompanying the baggage, were usually obliged to proceed at 2 or 3 in the afternoon, when the sun was very powerful, and afterwards spent the night insufficiently protected from the night air. However, only one man died of the jungle fever; the immediate cause of death in another being an intussusceptio in two or three places, and in which there was no appearance of inflammation: all the rest having terminated in most intractable intermittents of which many appear in my returns during the last three months which were not so many fresh cases but relap-

ses in about six which had originally been remittents. One woman also died of remittent, who was far advanced in pregnancy, and who miscarried; which is always considered a fatal symptom, in any form of fever.

With respect to the prevailing diseases at Cannanore it is scarcely as yet in my power to decide, as the subjects under treatment, are lately arrived from one of the driest situations in India and can, in spite of every precaution, procure spirits, of which they drink immoderately. However the most common diseases have as yet been dysenteries and cases of hepatitis. The dysenteries in common differ from those of Bellary in this respect that the latter were almost uniformly cured without mercury, whereas the former almost as uniformly require it. In the former also hæmorrhage from the bowels, often without pain, is no unusual occurrence. The prevalence of dysentery may perhaps be with justice attributed, during the monsoon, to great and sudden variations of temperature; for in this latitude it is never cold during a whole day, and it happens that when a man is very warm, a squall and a heavy shower come, which suppress perspiration very suddenly and determine the fluids to the intestines. With regard to the general treatment of this disease, purgatives of the mildest class are chiefly relied on; nor are opiates ever resorted to early, or long continued."

"*Hepatitis*. — It is probably from these sudden changes of temperature, that many relapses of hepatitis have been admitted since the commencement of the monsoon; some of them so complicated with dysentery that it is not easy at once to determine which is the principal disease.

In the treatment of hepatitis in its primary or secondary form, it appears to me that those patients, who are most severely affected by mercury, derive the least benefit from the use of it."



Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON R. SHEAN.

"*Fever.*—Fever has been the most prevalent acute disease throughout the half year. A Detachment of 54 recruits joined this wing on the 4th of December from Madras; from this period to the 12th, 11 cases of febris remittens biliosa were admitted, from among them. About the same period, a small detachment of six men also joined from Bellary from the left wing: of these five were attacked with fever of the same description. In both detachments the women and children suffered nearly in proportion.

These cases were all of the severe form of the disease, produced by exposure, for a considerable portion of the latter part of the march to Cannanore, to the atmosphere of a jungle; and, as occurring among newly arrived men, it was necessary to use the lancet freely, assisting it with leeches to the head and temples, followed by blisters. The exacerbations were in some twice in 24 hours, but mostly only once; and were attended with determination to the head. Purgatives were freely employed, doses of calomel and pulvis jalap. were the most to the depended on. For this purpose, during the exacerbations, small doses of calomel pulvis antimonialis, and extract colocynth.comp. were given every 3 or 4 hours, with frequent sponging of the body. As soon as the remissions became well marked,

the decoctum cinchonæ with acidum sulphuricum was given at short intervals, ceasing the moment the heat of skin increased. By this plan, and paying particular attention to the state of the bowels, they are mostly now in a fair way of recovery. In a few, the fever has returned after being absent for several days; and this occurred at the first full moon after the convalescence.

Some of the cases of this fever, which occurred among the othermen of this wing, have been severe, and required the same active mode of treatment, which has been above detailed.

The other cases of fever have been mostly mild, and have easily been subdued, by a few ounces of blood from the arm, with active purgatives."

"*Hepatitis*—The admissions of hepatitis acuta have not been very many, and, generally speaking, the cases have been mild: some severe ones however have been observed, and which called for active depletion, both general and local, with a quick introduction of mercury; and this has been effected with small doses of hydrargyri submurias with pulvis antimonialis, the bowels being well attended to throughout the attack."

"*Dysentery*.—The cases of dysentery acuta have been rather numerous, brought on by inattention to diet, and have offered most difficulty in the course of their treatment. The lancet is used freely in the commencement, aided by leeches and blisters; these remedies being proportioned to the degree of existing inflammation. The exhibition of the hydrargyri submurias in scruple doses, with an equal quantity of pulvis ipecacuanhæ, has been very useful, repeating it according to the urgency of the symptoms. In milder cases

small doses of the hydrargyri submuriæ and pulvis ipecacuanhæ have been found sufficient. Two of the deaths occurred in men, who had passed the invaliding committee for England, and a third was brought in with the detachment from Madras in a dying state : the other two cases were the consequence of relapses, which have been in this disease rather frequent."

1826.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON R. SHEAN.

"*Fever.*—The cases of intermittent fever have all been the result of previous attacks of febris remittens biliosa. In a few were some symptoms of visceral obstructions, which yielded to alteratives and purgatives; the use of the cinchona, during the intermissions, in the other cases, with active purgatives, removed the disease without difficulty.

The admissions from febris remittens biliosa have taken place, with but few exceptions, in those who had been the subjects of the disease contracted in the jungle, on the march from Madras. The cinchona has been employed in these cases, during the remissions, after freely evacuating the bowels, and with good success in most; however in some, mild alteratives were found necessary to bring the biliary secretions to a healthy state.

The other cases of fever have all been slight, and removed by active purgatives: in a few only, was it necessary to use the lancet."

“Hepatitis.—Hepatitis acuta has not been prevalent during this half year, and those cases that have taken place have not been very severe : the admissions have varied but little during the several months, and appeared to be produced in most by the effect of a tropical climate upon the European constitution; in a few it was the result of irregularities. The inflammatory symptoms in all called for the use of the lancet, followed by leeches and blisters, and were removed by these means; the hydrargyri submurias combined with pulvis antimonialis in small doses, and given at short intervals soon affected the system, and brought on a healthy action of the liver : one remaining case has become chronic, the other two, are convalescents.”

“Dysentery.—Dysenteria acuta has not been very prevalent during this half year. The cases have been rather severe, and the inflammatory symptoms running high. In the greater number, the disease appeared to proceed from irregularity in diet, and very commonly preceded by constipation. The lancet was employed to subdue the inflammatory symptoms, aided by leeches and blisters : in all, the biliary secretions were highly deranged, and required the exhibition of the hydrargyri submurias ; this was combined with the pulvis ipecacuan : small doses of each, given at short intervals, were found useful in restoring the bowels to a natural state.”



SURGEON J. MCGREGOR MALLOCK.

For the Months of November and December, 1826.

“The number of intermittent fevers admitted into hospital during the above period were 210.—The reme-

dies used were purgatives, emetics, bark and mercurials."

" *Fever*.—The number of remittent and continued fevers admitted into Hospital for the same period were 167. The remedies used were venesection, purgatives, mercurials and antimonials, with bark during the remission."

" *Dysentery*.—The number of dysentery cases admitted into hospital were 51. The remedies used were general and topical bleeding, blisters, warm bath, mercurials, diaphoretics, anodynes &c. along with the frequent use of gentle cathartics."

" *Hepatic Complaints*.—The number of hepatic complaints were 5. The remedies used were general and topical bleeding, blisters with mercurials, antimonials, and cathartics, followed by bitters and tonics."

DETACHMENT H. M. 46th REGIMENT.

Table I.

[illegible]

Table II.

1821. Station.		FIRST HALF YEAR.										SECOND HALF YEAR.										AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.									
		Fever.					Cholera.					Fever.					Cholera.					AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.									
		Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
Belgaum.—from 1st. January, to 31st. Dec.		9	0	0	98	0	11	28	68	17	0	231	216	447	437	2	0	0	105	5	23	10	36	35	0	216	275	491	412		
Asst. Surgeon in Charge.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
G. BUSH.—from 1st. January, to 31st. May.		0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1	1	0	13	1	14	0	0	0	12	2	1	0	3	3	0	21	1	22	0			
J. HARWOOD.—from 1st. June to 30th November.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	0	8.3	8.5	0	9.7	.3	4.4	0			
G. BUSH.—from 1st. to 31st. December.		2.5	0	0	22.4	0	2.5	6.4	15.5	3.8	0	0	49.4	102.2	0	4.	0	25.4	1.2	5.5	2.4	8.7	8.4	0	52.4	66.7	119.1	0			
Total Cases treated																															
" transferred																															
" died.....																															
Proportional perCentage of deaths to diseases																															
Proportional perCentage of dis- cases to numerical strength....																															

DETACHMENT H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Table III.

1822.	Station.	FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
		Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
	Belgaum—from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	0	0	0	79	0	30	18	69	21	0	217	328	545	413	0	0	0	62	0	18	8	36	29	0	154	204	358	417
	Asst. Surgeon in Charge.	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	2	3	0	14	26	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G. BUSH.—from 1st Jan. to 31st. Oct.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
	W. COCHRANE.—from 1st Nov. to 31st. Dec.	0	0	0	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	.5	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	.4	.5	0
	Total Cases treated	0	0	0	19.1	0	7.2	4.3	16.7	5.8	0	52.5	79.4	131.9	0	0	2.	14.8	0	4.3	1.9	8.6	6.9	0	36.9	48.9	58.8	0	
	" transferred.....																												
	" died.....																												
	Proportional per Centage of Deaths to diseases.....																												
	Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....																												

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.																			SECOND HALF YEAR.																				
Station.		Fever.																			Fever.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Belgaum.—from 1st. January to 31st Dec.		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Asst. Surgeon in Charge.		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
W. COCHRANE.—from 1st. to 31st. Jan.		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
G. BUSH.—from 1st. to 28th February.		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
W. COCHRANE.—from 1st. March to 31st Dec.		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Total Cases treated		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" transferred.....		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" died.....		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....		Cholera.																			Cholera.																			AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	

DETACHMENT H. M. 46th REGIMENT.

Table V.

1824. Station. Belgaum.—from 1st. January to 31st. December. Asst. Surgeon in Charge. W. COCHRANE.—from 1st. to 31st. January. J. HARWOOD.—from 1st. Feb. to 30th April. E. FINNERTY.—from 1st. May to 30th September. R. HEWAT.—from 1st. October to 31st December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
	Fever.												Fever.												Cholera.			
	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	Cholera.	Diarrhæa Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
Total Cases treated.....	0	2	0	53	2	12	21	15	61	0	166	317	483	405	2	18	0	54	0	14	25	4	24	0	141	202	343	377
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	5	8	13	0	
" died.....	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	1	2	0	12	5	17	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	4	10	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	13.2	50.	0	4.7	6.6	3.2	07.2	1.5	3.5			0	50.	0	7.4	0	4.	0	0	0	0	4.2	1.9	2.9	0	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength	0	.4	0	13.8	.4	2.9	5.1	3.7	15.6	040.9	78.2	119.2		0	.5	4.7	014.3	0	3.7	6.6	1.6	6.3	0	37.4	53.5	90.9	0	

Table VI.

1825.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
Station.	Belgaum.—from Jan. to February. Bellary.—from Feb. to December. Asst. Surgeon in Charge. R. HEWAT. from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	Fever.												Fever.												General Total.	Other Complaints.	Total.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	Continued.	Remittent.	Intermittent.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Diarrhoea Acute.	Cholera.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.																									
Total Cases treated		0 36	0 90	0 8	148	34	43	10	369	353	722	377	12	23	0	62	0	62	137	23	38	2	359	249	608	420													
" transferred		0 0	0 15	0 1	3	0	2	1	22	24	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	11	4	15	0													
" died		0 1	0 1	0 0	1	0	2	1	6	5	11	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	14	1	15	0													
Proportional perCentage of deaths to diseases		0 2.7	0 1.1	0 0	.6	0	4.6	10.	1.6	1.4	1.5	0	41.6	0	0	1.6	0	0	5.1	4.3	0	0	3.8	.4	2.4	0													
Proportional perCentage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		0 9.5	0 23.8	0 2.1	39.29.1	11.42.6	97.593.6	191.5	0	2.8	5.4	0 14.7	0 14.7	32.6	5.4	9.4	.4	85.4	59.2	144.7	144.7																		

DETACHMENT H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

Table VII.

1826.

Station.

Bellary—from 1st Jan. to 30th June
Marching—from July to August.

Secunderabad: from Aug. to 31st Dec.

Surgeons in Charge.

J. L. GEDDES. from 1st. to 31st. Jan.

J. BURTON, from 1st Feb. to 30th June

J. L. GEDDES, from 1st. to 31st July.

J. R. GILLESPIE from 1st Aug. to 31st

October.

J. MCGREGOR MALLOCK, from 1st.
Nov. to 31st December.

Total Cases treated

" transferred

" died

Proportional per Centage of Deaths
to diseases.....Proportional per Centage of dis-
eases to numerical strength....

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
0	0	0	23	0	122	124	1	11	2	283	206	489

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
44	2	0	59	21	343	221	5	12	2	709	130	839

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

369	44	2	0	59	21	343	221	5	12	2	709	130	839	340
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	7	26	33	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	63	0	63	0
0	34.9	0	10.1	71.4	0	11.7	0	0	50.	8.8	0	7.5	0	0
0	12.9	5	17.3	6.1	100.8	65.	1.4	3.5	5208.5	38.2	246.7	0	0	0

DETACHMENT H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

1820.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON G. BUSH.


“The detachment marched from the head quarters of the regiment at Bellary, on the first of October, and arrived here on the 23rd. of the same month.”

“*Fever.*—The weather was generally fine, and the men very healthy on the march; but, soon after our arrival at this place, a considerable number of men were taken ill with a *Fever*, of a mixed kind, few of them were intermittents, a great proportion remittents, and some of them after being in hospital a few days partook of typhus. The intermittents generally yielded to a slight course of calomel with antimony. After the fever had left them, I generally gave bark with acid, which soon restored the appetite and strength. The remittents were much more severe, the determination to the head was very great, with severe pain in the stomach and bowels, and the skin was extremely hot and dry. The paroxysms were irregular as to time and violence; sometimes returning every day for three or four days, and then not returning for three, four, or five days; at other times after two, three, or four paroxysms, it became a continued fever: some paroxysms were very mild, and others very severe in the same patients. In the first stage of this disease, I ob-

served what the patient threw up from his stomach, or passed by stool, was of a lighter colour than natural generally, and appeared to want bile; but, after the mouth became affected with calomel, a diarrhœa sometimes came on, which brought away great quantities of very dark coloured fæces, and soon relieved the patient of that internal distress of which he generally complained. A strong easterly wind prevailed during November, and some part of December, which invariably produced its bad effects on the cases in hospital; and more men were admitted when this wind prevailed than at any other time. I bled largely in the first place, according to the symptoms and strength of the patient, and gave a purgative; then commenced with calomel and antimony two grains each every two hours; or, if the antimony brought on sickness at the stomach, which sometimes happened, it was reduced, and increased as the skin became hot and dry. By this treatment the mouth was soon affected with mercury, which in my opinion is the most certain and speedy relief to the patient: at the same time his skin was kept moist, and bowels free. When the fever was subdued, I then found bark useful, but seldom until the patient was convalescent."

"*Dysentery*.—The dysenteries were rather numerous, and severe, soon after my arrival here, and some of them partook of the prevailing fever; but as the treatment of both was something alike, it became more easy. If the disease was attended with much fever, the patient was first bled, and took castor oil, or salts; then I generally gave five grains of calomel, one of

antimony, with half a grain of opium, three times a day. When the stomach was irritable, I found one scruple of calomel agree with the stomach better than small quantities, and it was given once in the day."



1821.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON J. HARWOOD.

"Dysentery and Hepatitis.—On the 27th of June I took charge of the detachment of H. M. 46th Regt. at this place, which I found suffering much from dysentery, and hepatitis. It will be necessary to observe, that the barracks and hospital were very temporary buildings, and the monsoon had set in. From some cause or other, the necessary repairs to these buildings, to keep the men dry, had not taken place: the men consequently suffered much from being constantly in a damp building, which admitted the rain in almost every part. The hospital was not in a much better state. Mangoes, at this season, were very plentiful, and easily procured at a very cheap rate, and the men were constantly eating them in an unripe state; but what, in my opinion, contributed much to make the bowel complaints particularly so severe, was a liquor sold in the bazar called boojee, made of toddy, lime, cashew-nut and chillies, and which the men indulged in to excess, it being procured very cheap.

In several cases of dysentery the colon was much affected, and appeared to run rapidly into an ulcerated state. Some of the men who died, and were marked dysentery, had abscesses in the liver. Having taken

charge so recently, I must defer giving cases, dissections, &c. until my next report.

Those patients, whose cases have terminated fatally, were in that state when I first saw them, that I considered death as certain."

"Hepatitis.—In cases of hepatitis I have had in hospital, the lancet has been freely used, as also leeches and afterwards blisters: internally, in the first instance, large doses of calomel, and, if the bowels were not freely opened, some cathartic was given, generally jalap, followed by smaller doses of calomel, united with antimonials, until ptyalism was produced. If dysenteric symptoms were connected with the affection of the liver, the calomel was united with an equal quantity of ipecacuanha."

"Dysentery.—In cases of dysentery, connected with inflammatory action, particularly if the colon was the seat of pain, almost the same mode of treatment was adopted, as described for hepatitis, with the addition of fomentations, and occasionally injections. In simple dysenteric cases, from a deranged state of the biliary secretions, I found the exhibition of large doses of calomel and ipecacuanha, a scruple of each, given daily, for two or three days, the best mode of treatment. If the disease continued, three grains of calomel and the same quantity of ipecacuanha, every three or four hours, generally effected a cure, in a few days; sometimes it was necessary to add a small quantity of opium to each dose."

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON J. HARWOOD.

“During the month of July, I had medical charge of a detachment of H. M. 46th Regiment. A great quantity of rain fell in this month, in fact we had scarcely a dry day. The Thermometer generally from 72° to 76°. The barracks and hospitals (mere temporary buildings) were constantly damp. The principal hospital, newly erected, was in such a state that it was necessary to have the roof taken off, and a new one put on, which obliged us to put part of the sick in tents, during a season when the rain comes down in torrents. No man either in hospital, or barrack, or tent, could calculate on a dry birth for a single night; to which I attribute the great sickness that prevailed. Diseases brought on by checked perspiration were prevalent: and the men flew to their old resource, when under any difficulty, a dram of arrack, and that often of a pernicious quality, distilled from the cashew nut, and brought from Goa in great quantities; very cheap and easily procurable by the soldiers. It was a difficult thing to prevent the sale of this pernicious liquor, as the villages, where it was sold, generally belonged to some power, not immediately under our authorities, but to some of the independent Rajahs.

The men who drank largely of this liquor, and slept out, were generally taken ill with some dysenteric affection, almost always attended with severe inflammation of the bowels. As soon as the person taken ill felt severe pain in his bowels, he generally

increased the quantity of arrack, (to use his own expressions) to relieve his pain and comfort his bowels. This certainly relieved the pain, but not until he was beastly drunk : he often continued in this state for a day or two before he was brought to hospital.

When ulceration has actually taken place, I fear that we have little chance of doing much good. General and local blood-letting seem to check the disease if it has not too far advanced : after one or two general bleedings, I prefer the frequent application of leeches ; fomentations ; small doses of calomel and ipecac. (gr. 3 of each) given every three or four hours which generally procured feculent stools, in thirty-six or forty eight hours, if the disease was not attended with much inflammation of the bowels ; and ptyalism was soon produced. However when the inflammation was very high, and had been neglected for a day or two, all our efforts were frequently of no avail.

In simple dysenteric cases large doses of calomel and ipecac. (ʒj. of each) given once or twice generally proved sufficient.

The hospitals and barracks are in a very high exposed situation. There were not many cases of Hepatitis admitted. The colon suffered most from inflammation.

In the early part of September, and indeed almost throughout the month, we had very fine weather, only occasional showers of rain. This change of the weather produced a wonderful change in our sick. The number of sick were increased but the cases were not so severe. Dysenteric affections diminished : hepatic and bilious complaints increased. In cases of hepatic

tis profuse general bleeding, followed by the application of leeches to the side until there was no uneasiness, bowels kept open, and a slight ptyalism generally effected a cure. Bilious affections required evacuants only.

Early in this month (November) severe easterly winds set in, which appeared to produce a very considerable change in the character of diseases. Two old dysenteric cases, apparently doing well, had relapses and died. Fevers were very severe. The fever which caused the most anxiety, in the first instance, resembled typhus mitior; it soon however assumed a more severe form. The general uneasiness, confusion of head, and excessive dejection of spirits, showed that typhus was attacking the patient: he became unable of turning on either side, he slides insensibly to the foot of the bed, and has not power, although he understands what is said to him, to put out his tongue, which is affected with a tremulous motion. The head-ache, from the first, was distressing, and sometimes terminated in delirium. As soon as the easterly winds became moderate, the fevers assumed a milder appearance.

The accompanying cases will best explain the nature of the disease."*

1821.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON G. BUSH.

"Having been but one month in charge of this detachment during the last half year, I have but few remarks to make on the prevailing diseases."


* Vide Appendix.

“ *Fever.*—I have found the fevers generally yield in a few days, by giving a purgative, and bleeding at first, if required; then commencing with calomel and antimony two or three grains each, every two hours, till the mouth is affected: but it is sometime before the patient regains his usual strength.”

“ *Dysentery.*—The dysenteries were not numerous or very severe the month I have been here.

My general treatment is beginning by giving castor oil or salts: when the bowels are cleared, five grains of calomel is given with opium and ipecacuanha three or four times a day; or, if the stomach is irritable, I have found large doses of calomel agree with the stomach and bowels better than any other form.”

“ *Hepatic Complaints*—The liver complaints are very obstinate although not so violent, or acute the last month as I have seen them. A course of calomel will often relieve the patient for a few days; but, when it puts on a chronic form, I often find it necessary to have recourse to a second, and sometimes a third, giving acid in the intervals, and bleeding general and local according to the violence of the symptoms.”


1822.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON G. BUSH.

“The diseases of the detachment in my charge, have been much more mild, and less fatal, this half year, than for the same period last year. I attribute this in a great measure to the men having better barracks, built in a situation less exposed; the monsoon

being comparatively mild this year ; and having a new hospital with better accommodations for the sick.

Since the men left their former barracks, which were on very high ground, and exposed to the rain and wind, from every quarter, relapses have not been so numerous."

" *Fever*.—The fevers were generally of an inflammatory kind : only a few intermittents, which, if not combined with other diseases, were not very formidable. The continued fevers generally yielded to a large bleeding and a purgative: sometimes however this was not the case, when I had recourse to small quantities of calomel and pulvis antim : given frequently, so as to affect the mouth, and at the same time keep the skin moist. The fevers here have a great determination to the head, which blisters and leeches generally relieved. Intermittents seldom continued their regular paroxysms more than three or four times. Frequently an emetic given when the paroxysm was expected prevented its return : when this did not succeed, a slight course of mercury was given, and the fever left in a few days. I have seldom given bark till the fever had yielded, when it is useful to restore the strength and appetite of the patient."

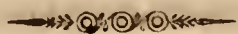
" *Hepatitis*.—Hepatitis is rather common here from irregular living, exposure to the sun, and changes of temperature, though I think it is less frequent than at or near Madras. Large bleedings and a purgative is the first step to be taken in this disease, and followed with frequent doses of calomel and antimony, two grains of each every two hours, till ptyalism is produced: it is desirable this should be produced as soon

as possible, as it generally arrests the progress of the mischief in the liver. I have always considered it a bad sign when the mouth was difficult to affect, or the gums become sore and the mouth still remained dry: the latter is common in fatal cases.

In chronic hepatitis local bleedings are better adapted to the case, and repeated slight courses of mercury; and, between the courses, I have found nitric acid of considerable service. Blisters kept open and setons are sometimes of great use in this complaint."

"Dysentery.—Dysentery, I believe, is the most fatal disease to Europeans in this country, though often brought on by the irregularity of the functions of the liver; and a liver complaint seldom continues for a great length of time, without producing a bowel complaint. If this disease is attended with much fever at the beginning, I generally bleed, and then give opening medicine, salts or castor oil, after which I commence with calomel, either by itself or combined with opium and ipecacuanha. If the stomach is irritable calomel in scruple doses is most likely to remain on it, and I therefore give it in that quantity once or twice in the day. When the tenesmus is severe, I think five grains of calomel with two of ipecacuanha and half a grain of opium, given three or four times in the day, is as good a formula as any. Injection of ipecac: and opium in rice water is of great use, repeated occasionally, as it generally gives four or six hours relief to the patient. When the pain is severe in the belly, leeches and blisters were particularly useful in relieving it. When pyalism is brought on in a few days, the disease leaves

the patient entirely, and he may be as well as ever ; but, on the contrary, if it is not affected till the intestine becomes thickened and ulcerated perhaps it gets into a chronic state, and the patient sinks under it, or if he recovers so far as to leave the hospital, he is still likely to return frequently."



1823.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON W. COCHRANE.

" *Fever.*—The attacks of fever have been neither numerous nor violent ; and, with a few exceptions, might have been returned as ephemeral bilious disorders."

" *Dysentery.*—Dysentery however has been much more frequent, and in its symptoms seems to have held a middle course between the violent disease, which prevailed in the detachment, soon after its arrival at Belgaum, and the more chronic species which affects old residents within the tropics.—With three exceptions, in which the disease presented itself in an aggravated shape, all the cases, uncombined with hepatic derangements, yielded readily to the exhibition of large doses of calomel, combined with opium or a diaphoretic, with pushing it so far as to induce ptyalism. In two of the fatal cases, which were comparatively slow in their progress, and combined with extensive disease in the liver ; the colon was found thickened and ulcerated throughout its whole extent, all traces of the longitudinal ligaments and cells being obliterated. In the third case, which was more acute, the liver after

death was found sound, though the, colon was a complete mass of diseased structure, thickened, ulcerated throughout its whole extent, gangrenous in several places. In this case the detraction of blood and large doses of the submuriate of mercury produced no apparent relief ; for, just as the mouth was beginning to become affected, the fatal symptoms of gangrene supervened.

Besides these three cases of dysentery, two others terminating in death occurred. In the one the patient, with a broken down constitution, sunk under dropsy. And in the other, although disease in the thorax seemed to be the immediate cause of death, all the urinary organs were found altered in structure, the kidneys flaccid, enlarged and paler than natural, the ureters much distended with urine of which they appeared to have been the principal receptacles. The bladder was found much thickened, and contained a small calculus somewhat resembling the species described by Dr. Wollaston, as consisting of oxalate and phosphate of lime. In this case the quantity of urine (tho' it diminished afterwards) was a few weeks before death so great, as to give rise to the suspicion that diabetes was supervening. But the patient never complained of the slightest pain or any symptoms of calculus."

"*Hepatitis*.—Only two well marked cases of acute hepatitis appeared, where it was necessary in the first instance to subdue the violence of the disease, by the copious detraction of blood, although a number of patients labouring under slighter derangements of the viscus were received into hospital."

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON W. COCHRANE.

Dysentery.—Dysentery of all the diseases, of the graver forms, which appeared during the rainy months, was the most frequent, the most violent in its symptoms, and most difficult to be overcome by the powers of medicine. In its general character it presented nothing different from the common features of the disease, as it exists in India; and was combated by the usual remedial means, viz. topical and general detraction of blood, with the exhibition of large doses of calomel, combined with diaphoretics or opium: and, in all the cases where the mercury produced its action on the salivary glands, a speedy mitigation of the symptoms was the unvaried result.

In several patients it was however difficult to bring the system under its influence; and, in the cases which proved fatal, a slight evanescent soreness of the gums was all that was produced by the largest doses which could be given."

Hepatitis.—During October, November, and December, hepatitis still continued to be the principal serious disease, though it appeared considerably modified in its symptoms, and differed in its prominent features from the variety which had previously prevailed.

It is difficult to account for the increased susceptibility to these diseases, which existed during the period abovementioned, compared to the same months of last year, except it may be attributed to the unseasonable weather which prevailed towards the end of

the monsoon; as, instead of a moderate quantity of rain, and a cool equable climate, the temperature during the day was often hot and the vicissitudes great and frequent.

Latterly the common form of hepatitis, which presented itself, was very insidious in its attacks; the inflammation seldom running high, but having a rapid tendency to suppuration: and, from the consequent slight degree of pain, a number of men had been ill for a considerable time before they applied for assistance: and in one case, the symptoms of suppuration, viz. rigors, followed by increased heat and profuse colliquative sweats, had supervened, before the patient came into hospital. In dysentery, likewise, the same absence of much increase of arterial action prevailed; and, in one case which proved fatal, was so remarkable, that the colon after death was found merely thickened, of a cartilaginous structure, and ulcerated, but exhibiting no traces of recent inflammation."



1824.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON E. FINNERTY.

"About the 12th ultimo (June,) the atmosphere having been excessively hot, close and sultry; several patients were admitted labouring under *Fever* of the bilious ephemeral form, which yielded to bleeding with the other parts of the antiphlogistic regimen. Two patients, already in hospital with other trifling complaints, were attacked with fevers of a remittent type; the symptoms

of which were, intense head-ache, oppression at the præcordia, irritability of stomach, hot skin, quick and small pulse, furred tongue, and in one, excruciating pain in the region of the spleen, which symptom continued unabated through the progress of the disease. At the commencement, the treatment adopted was bleeding freely, both generally and locally, which it was necessary to have recourse to more than once, aided by the application of blisters, before any relief from the severity of the head-ache could be obtained. Immediately after the first bleeding, a brisk purgative was administered, followed up by a combination of calomel and antimony until ptyalism was induced; and, not until the system had been freely brought under the mercurial action, was there a total cessation of head-ache: the evening exacerbations were particularly distressing.

Dysentery and other derangements of the bowels have appeared among the hospital cases, within the last few days, owing to the sudden and considerable reduction of atmospherical temperature, produced by the late heavy rains. *Methodus medendi*: if blood appear alarmingly in the stools, venesection and a gentle laxative, in general one ounce of castor oil, and in the evenings, a scruple dose of calomel with one grain of opium. This combination is found very useful, as it prevents any intestinal irritation from the one, and promotes the diaphoretic effect of the other."

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON E. FINNERTY.

“Dysentery.”—Since my last half yearly report, my ideas of dysentery, the disease of all others the most unmanageable and frequent at Belgaum, during the period above alluded to, when the S. W. monsoon is in force, have undergone a considerable alteration. The irregular and dissipated habits of European soldiers, added to their unavoidable exposure on duty at this inclement season of the year, induce numerous and awful bowel complaints. In my last paper I advocated the propriety of blood-letting at the commencement of the attack, particularly when blood appeared to any extent in the stools, and of the practice of administering calomel in scruple doses, with the use of a purgative every, or every other, day. Since that time, grounding my reasons on post-mortem researches, as well as on the extensive field of observation afforded in an European hospital, rarely containing fewer than sixty patients, with almost every variety of disease, I seldom found it necessary to have recourse to the lancet in this complaint; the subjects, to be generally met with in this class of society, being debilitated by previously repeated attacks of dysentery, and a residence of some years in the station. To the daily use of purgatives I am by no means partial, having found that they increase tenesmus, and keep up the irritability of the intestines: a gentle laxative, every third or fourth morning, is attended with more beneficial effects. From having, in my examination of patients after death, observed the co-existence of diseased liver and bowels, I make it an

invariable rule to direct the application of a blister to the right side, whether uneasiness in that region be complained of or not. Scruple doses of calomel I have entirely discarded from practice : the medicine I find most successful in alleviating urgent symptoms, and in soonest inducing ptyalism, is a combination of a small quantity of calomel with ipecacuanha and opium, in the proportion of three grains of the first, one and a half of the second, and half a grain of the last, administered every third or fourth hour through the day. I should not omit to mention the great relief uniformly experienced from anodyne injections, where tenesmus is distressing. The treatment here detailed I now adopt with pretty general success."

"*Fever.*—Towards the termination of the monsoon, when close warm weather succeeded to the heavy rains, fevers, chiefly of the bilious remittent type, appeared in the detachment, as well as among the patients in hospital, previously admitted with other complaints. Bleeding I here look upon to be a most essential part of the curative process ; and, where the determination to the head has not been checked by the first bleeding, I generally repeat the operation after the expiration of twenty four hours: as I have observed, that, where the head-ache has not been removed at an early period of the attack, the disease proves protracted and unpleasant in its effects. The other curative means pursued are purgatives, sudorifics, principally calomel combined with antimonials, unless where the latter are contraindicated by the irritability of the stomach. Under such treatment, my patients have for the most part escaped

the deplorable, but too frequent, sequelæ of this disease, viz. effusions within the cranium, affections of the liver or spleen, and not uncommonly paralysis. The appearances to be observed, on dissections of persons who die of this fever, I have not had an opportunity of witnessing.



1825.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON R. HEWAT.

“I believe it is a general remark, that troops on their arrival at this station are very subject to an attack of fever, which is commonly of the remittent type; although, in most instances that have come under my observation, the remission was not observable until the fourth or fifth day. The principal cause of the disease appears to have been the high temperature of the atmosphere; for, as the weather became more cool, the admissions were gradually less frequent. The imprudence of the men, in exposing themselves to the intense heat of the sun during the day, contributed greatly to the increase and severity of the disease. This opinion I may be warranted in forming, when I state, that, on my recommendation that the men should be strictly confined to their barracks from ten till four, an immediate change for the better took place. The symptoms of the disease presented nearly the same features almost in every instance: it generally attached the plethoric, or those who had indulged too freely in the use of spirituous liquors. In all the cases there were high marks

of inflammatory action, evinced by the violent head-ache, flushed face, blood-shot eyes, increase of temperature, and in some instances delirium. The tongue was generally moist, but furred; pulse from 90 to 120, hard and full; bowels costive; urine very high coloured. After the bowels were freely opened by medicine, the fæces, were always of a dark green colour. The exacerbation usually took place about twelve at night, and continued for five or six hours. Great relief was almost instantly produced by the copious detraction of blood, which I preferred taking from the temporal artery, considering that it had a more immediate effect in lessening the determination to the head. This was repeated two, three, or four times, as the nature of the case seemed to require. Blisters were applied to the scalp and stomach as circumstances indicated; the bowels were carefully kept open by means of colocynth or jalap combined with calomel; the latter was continued in small doses until the system became affected: and, immediately on the accession of ptyalism, the disease yielded. There were three or four cases of relapse; but the mode of treatment above specified, being again had recourse to, produced the same beneficial effects. During the four months I have been here, 235 cases of fever of all descriptions have been admitted, all of which have been discharged, with the exception of one casualty, and ten recent cases at present in hospital.

Dysentery assumes the next place in respect to frequency. It appeared to me to be combined in most instances with hepatic derangement; and, as the symptoms presented no great deviation from what commonly characterize this complaint, I conceive it almost

unnecessary to enter into any minute detail. I may observe, with regard to the practice adopted, that such patients as were of a full habit, and particularly where pain was felt on making pressure on the abdomen, the lancet was employed with decided benefit. Leeches and blisters were likewise employed, as circumstances indicated. Calomel in scruple doses, administered once and occasionally twice during the day, was the medicine I principally relied on; how far I was justified in doing so, a reference to the favourable results, as specified in the accompanying table, will I trust unequivocally determine.* I may observe, that, in several of the cases where the disease assumed a more chronic form, or when the patient was of weaker temperament, I had recourse to ipecacuanha in doses of 5 grains in the form of pill, every three hours, and at nine o'clock at night two pills of the above description; a mode of practice which was eminently successful. In the instance which terminated fatally, I observed on dissection two large abscesses in the liver."

"*Hepatitis.*—The next disease of most frequent occurrence and importance was hepatitis. I have seen no case that I could term truly acute: in one or two instances it supervened after an attack of remittent fever; the other cases were men, who, during the last two or three years, have had occasional attacks of this complaint. The usual train of symptoms, generally observable in chronic hepatitis, were distinctly marked. In all these cases the mode of treatment followed

* It has not been thought necessary to enter Mr. Hewat's table, the one framed in the Board Office affording the information required.

was similar to what is generally practised ; viz. mercury was exhibited until the glands became affected, and topical applications were employed such as blisters, bleeding, and setons with variable success. Thirty-five cases were so far relieved as to permit the men to return to their duty : five cases however, having resisted every kind of treatment, still remain in hospital with little probability of ultimate relief."

1825.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON R. HEWAT.

" The admissions into hospital, of the different diseases, have not been so numerous during the last half year, as in the preceding one : and, in the first three months 'ere the periodical rains had set in, the acute cases were generally of as mild a nature, as could be expected in a tropical clime ; yielding for the most part to the curative means employed in the course of a few days : while those of a more chronic form, hepatitis in particular, although in many instances cured or relieved, yet in others proved fatal, or at all events so obstinate as to render change of climate matter of urgent necessity. From October, however, up to the end of December, I regret to say, that acute diseases, more particularly fever, have presented themselves in a much more aggravated and intractable form, than what has for many seasons, according to report, been observed at this station ; the latter being by far the most prominent disease.

The most common forms of this fever were generally of the quotidian type and recurred regularly; the rigors in most instances were of long duration, and very severe, the hot stage was marked by great excitement, the paroxysm usually continued for the space of twelve hours. The remedies employed were bark and calomel; the former given in the greater proportion of cases to the extent of half-an ounce, commencing it towards the termination of the sweating stage, and continuing its use in the above quantity every 2d. or 3d. hour during the apyrexia. In cases of more than common obstinacy, bark was given in ounce doses three or four times before the accession of the fit, and frequently with decided advantage: an emetic was sometimes given about the time the cold fit was expected, and occasionally a sulphuric æther and opiate draught, which in many cases tended, in my opinion, materially to abate its violence, and shorten the duration of its course. Great attention was paid that nothing offensive should remain in the primæ viæ; a purgative being invariably premised before the exhibition of the bark, and repeated during the course of the disease, as circumstances indicated. The purgatives that were used for this purpose were extract of colocynth, combined with calomel, in the form of pills, compound powder of jalap, rhubarb with calomel, and compound infusion of senna.

When the fever primarily assumed a remittent type, or when from an intermittent it degenerated (which did not happen in more than 3 or 4 instances) the symptoms were equally severe: the determination to

the head particularly directed the necessity of having immediate recourse to the most active measures; and general bleeding was resorted to, and repeated as often as the continuance of cerebral excitement and state of the pulse warranted its propriety. When the former symptom existed in a very aggravated degree, arteriotomy was preferred to venesection, and was attended commonly with the best effects: thirty ounces of blood were generally in the first instance thus abstracted, and it was seldom a repetition was required. Leeches when necessary, and blisters in all cases which had resisted the above treatment, were found of essential service. When the heat rose above the natural standard, and the skin felt dry and rough, the cold affusion was employed, and never failed to relieve the disagreeable sensations attendant upon this state; but, where the subjects were considered too weak to undergo the shock of this remedy, sponging with cold water and vinegar was substituted. It ought to have been before remarked, that great gastric irritability was a very common symptom, and in two cases attended with such severity, as to resist for a considerable time every trial to alleviate it. Calomel was usually given in the dose of ten grains, and sometimes a scruple, twice a day, according to the urgency of the case.

There were five or six cases of remittent fever, which latterly assumed the continued form, of a typhoid type, marked by great prostration of strength, increased heat, tendency to coma, parched lips, dry rough tongue covered with a dark furfuraceous coating, and teeth encrusted with black sordes. In these

cases, although mercury was pushed to a considerable extent, the constitution was found to resist its usual effects; and, in place of procuring a free discharge of saliva, a yellow glairy matter from the corner of the mouth, tinging the sheets of the patient, was the only apparent effect of its operation on the salivary glands, or else it caused a distressing diarrhoea which tended greatly to increase the debility. In cases of this description, I considered a further perseverance in the use of this medicine as unnecessary, having found it totally inadequate to remove the disease; and I feel convinced, that its omission was of advantage to the patient, by not interfering with the efforts of nature in effecting a cure. There were many milder cases of quotidian, in which the fever was ushered in by merely a chill, and which generally yielded to a course of purgatives, and the administration of bark in smaller doses, such as two drams every second or third hour. Some of the cases were combined with hepatic derangements; and, when this happened, mercury was exhibited both internally, and in the form of ointment, to bring the system under its influence as soon as possible.

Relapses of intermittent were much more frequent in proportion than primary attacks; as almost all of them were admitted a 2d, 3d, 4th, and even a 5th time: and many men, who were convalescent from remittent, were afterwards seized with the fever in the intermittent form."

" *Dysentery.* — Severe cases of dysentery, both idiopathic, and symptomatic of diseased liver, have in the course of the half year come under treatment: three or four were more peculiarly severe, resisting

every mode of treatment for a considerable time ; but by far the greater number of cases were of a milder nature, and yielded more easily to the mode of treatment pursued. I do not conceive the dysenteries, such as occurred here, by any means so severe, or dangerous, as those I met with in my practice at Belgaum.

I do not consider it necessary to enter into a detail of the treatment, as it has in no way differed from what I reported upon last half year."


" *Hepatitis*.—With regard to hepatitis, it has generally shewn itself in a chronic form, most of the patients having had attacks at different periods for the last two or three years. My plan of treatment is the same as what is generally adopted in such cases, viz. local bleeding, occasional purgatives, blistering, and the use of mercury. Most of the patients, labouring under this disease, have been so far relieved as to enable them to return to their duty: the remainder were sent down to Madras, for the purpose of being invalided.'

H. M. 48th REGIMENT.

Table I.

1824. Station. St. Thomas Mount : from 1st. June to 31st July. Marching : from 1st. to 31st. August. Trichinopoly : from 1st. Sept. to 31st. December. Surgeon in Charge. G. A. STEPHENSON. From 1st. June, to 31st Dec.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.													
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	(cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
Total Cases treated	46	34	0	12	0	0	0	61	3	0	156	20	176	13	55	0	95	1 13	0	255	15	0	447	292	739	536
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	14	4	0	27	10	37	0
" died.....	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	15	7	22	5	4	0	18	0	0	7	4	0	38	9	47	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	26.8	0	0	8.3	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	9.6	35.	12.5	38.47.2	0	18.9	0	0	0	2.7	26.6	0	8.5	3.8	6.3	0
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength.....	7.8	5.8	0	2.4	0	0	0	10.4	.5	0	26.6	3.4	30.3	2.4	10.2	0	17.7	1 2.4	0	47.5	2.7	0	83.3	51.4	137.8	0

H. M. 48TH REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*
1824.*Second Half Year.*

SURGEON G. A. STEPHENSON.

“So great a mortality as 47 men in six months admits of many and satisfactory explanations, the principal of which are the march, and the consequences resulting from it; nine having died on the journey from St. Thomas’ Mount, in the month of August, and many others who were taken ill during that period. Apoplexy has had its share in cutting off many more.”

“*Fever.*—The most numerous admissions are the febrile cases, which, in the commencement of the period this return embraces, was continuous throughout the whole stage, while, in the latter, the disease by no means unfrequently assumed the remittent and intermittent form.

Bleeding has been pretty generally adopted in the commencement of the disease, with very decided advantage; and, out of the 7 cases which terminated fatally, the disease had made some progress previous to the application of most of them at the hospital.

In the hot stage of intermittent, the lancet proved often of great utility in moderating the violence of the

paroxysm, at the moment, and rendering the succeeding ones milder than might have been anticipated."

"In the fatal hepatic cases, abscesses were found in the liver after death, in two of which their contents were found diffused in the abdomen."

"Of dysentery nothing new can be said : bleeding in the early stage was seldom unattended to, the benefit of which was easily discernible."

"The cases of diarrhœa, which terminated in death, were those who had frequent attacks of bowel affections, and whose constitutions were undermined by irregularity and disease."

"In conclusion, the practice adopted in regimental hospital has been active and decided, and it appears the surest means to conduce to a satisfactory issue."



1825.

First Half Year.

SURGEON G. A. STEPHENSON.

"The admissions during the half year continue, nearly, as before reported, to be fevers, dysentery, and hepatic diseases : the same plan of treatment followed."

"*Fever.*—The number of cases of fever have been principally remittent, or the gastric fever described by Doctor Jackson : on admission, the abstraction of blood from the arm, followed by brisk drastic purgatives, alteratives of calomel and antimonial powder, with saline diaphoretic mixture. If headach was urgent, or determination to the head appeared, blood was taken from the temple, by opening a branch of the artery ; if the

strength of the patient was too much reduced, leeches were applied, with cold applications to the shaved scalp, and blisters to the back of the neck, &c."

" *Dysentery*.—In dysentery, if there was pain with sense of weight in the abdomen, venesection was had recourse to, followed by purgatives until the bowels were well evacuated: after this calomel and ipecacuan were given, in repeated small doses, until the gums were affected; the purgatives were again repeated with small doses of ipecacuan every second or third hour, if the disease was obstinate and skin hot, moderate venesection, repeated if necessary, leeches and blisters applied to the abdomen. Common enemata of congee and oil were frequently administered with relief, as well as fomentations to the abdomen. Opium in the chronic cases was very beneficial."

" *Hepatitis*.—In the fatal cases of hepatic disease abscesses formed, but too deep seated, to allow of being opened so as to afford relief."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON G. A. STEPHENSON.

" Five hundred and seventy cases* of disease have been under treatment, during the last six months: the plans already detailed in a former report have been followed, with the exception, that, as the men have been longer in this country, there was less occasion for the use of the lancet.

* Including those who remained in hospital at the commencement of the half year.

Note by the Medical Board.

“ *Fever*.—One hundred and three cases of remittent fever have been all successfully treated. This disease is very nearly, or may be considered, the same as the gastric form of fever as described by doctor Jackson. It is not essential to abstract so much blood, a small quantity at first to relieve urgent symptoms, the use of leeches afterwards is more beneficial, purgatives, alteratives lotions, blisters, mild asiatic tonics, &c. &c. have been the means employed.

The cases of intermittent fever were easily cured by the usual means.”

“ *Dysentery*.—Dysentery has proved a very troublesome disease. Eighty seven cases have been under treatment: of these eight died, almost all relapses, brought on by intemperance and exposure. The disease generally is of many days standing, before a European will present himself for medical relief; and generally the patients have attempted to cure themselves by drinking spirituous liquors to excess.”

1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON. G. A. STEPHENSON.

“The regiment, during the last six months, has been generally speaking, healthy; and, as the men are young in the service, and of robust constitutions, the same decided plan of treatment has been followed with success.”

“ *Fever*.—Many of the cases of remittent fevers as well as agues were obstinate of cure, but at length yielded to the treatment, and the men discharged to

duty cured. Among the children of the regiment agues were common, and cured more readily by daily brisk purging than by bark."

"*Dysentery*.—In dysentery one case only proved fatal owing to the want of care, the man took of himself when in barracks, after repeated attacks and warnings as to his folly."

"*Hepatitis*.—In hepatitis the disease was fortunately soon got under controul after admission."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON G. A. STEPHENSON.

"*Fever & Dysentery*.—The treatment in fevers, and dysentery, exactly the same as before detailed, viz. venesection, brisk purgatives, and alteratives ; in the latter, mercury used until the system was affected. In the fatal cases of hepatitis deep seated abscesses formed."

DETACHMENT H. M. 48TH REGIMENT.

Table I.

1825.	SECOND HALF YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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Total Cases treated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0</

DETACHMENT H. M. 48TH REGIMENT.

*Extract from the Half Yearly Report of the
Medical Officer in charge.*

1825.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON STARR.

“ *Hepatitis and Dysentery.*—On our arrival at the Presidency, 13th October, several cases of hepatitis presented themselves, which readily gave way to the use of the lancet, free evacuations, and mercurials. Some of the cases of dysentery were attended with urgent symptoms, in many of which I have found the free use of bleeding, general, and topical, a most valuable remedy. Purgatives I have found beneficial, at the commencement of the disease, with antimonials at night. Calomel has been also given, until a slight effect has been produced in the mouth: when this has taken place, I have substituted the salines, combined with antim. tart. This practice has most generally succeeded with me in the treatment of dysentery.”

H. M. 53RD REGIMENT.

Table I.

1820.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Station.		Fever.						" Chronic.						Total.						Other Complaints.		General Total.						
Marching: from 1st to 31st January.		Intermittent.						" Chronic.						Total.						Other Complaints.		General Total.						
Bellary: from 1st Feb. to 30th June.		Chronic.						" Chronic.						Total.						Other Complaints.		General Total.						
Marching: from 1st to 31st July.		Cholera.						" Chronic.						Total.						Other Complaints.		General Total.						
Bangalore: from 1st August to 31st December.		Cholera.						" Chronic.						Total.						Other Complaints.		General Total.						
Surgeons in Charge.		Cholera.						" Chronic.						Total.						Other Complaints.		General Total.						
C. McLEAN, from 1st January to 31st July.		Cholera.						" Chronic.						Total.						Other Complaints.		General Total.						
W. POLLOCK, from 1st August to 31st December.		Cholera.						" Chronic.						Total.						Other Complaints.		General Total.						
Total Cases treated.....		36	0	0	177	0	207	0	0	24	3	447	305	752	5	21	0	119	0	92	0	0	33	0	270	266	536	773
" transferred.....		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	6	12	0
" died.....		10	0	0	13	0	6	0	0	3	0	32	3	35	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	10	4	14	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases		27.7	0	0	7.3	0	2.8	0	0	12.5	0	7.1	.9	4.6	20.	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	9.9	0	3.7	1.5	2.6	0	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....		4.8	0	0	23.7	0	27.7	0	0	3.2	.4	59.9	40.8	100.8	.6	2.7	0	15.3	0	11.9	0	0	4.2	0	34.9	34.4	69.3	0

Table III.

Environ.

Surgeons in Charge.

W. POLLOK, from 1st January to 31st August.
C. McLEAN, from 1st September to 30th November.
W. POLLOK, from 1st to 31st Dec.

Total Cases treated.....	100
" transferred.....	10
" died.....	5
Proportional per Centage of deaths	15
to diseases.....	10
Proportional per Centage of dis-	10
eases to numerical strength....	10

FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.														
Fever.												Fever.														
Intermittent.												Intermittent.														
Remittent.												Remittent.														
Continued.												Continued.														
Hepatitis Acute.												Hepatitis Acute.														
" Chronic.												" Chronic.														
Total.												Total.														
Other Complaints.												Other Complaints.														
General Total.												General Total.														
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														
69	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	7	0	60	63	123	138	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	6	0	
27.5	0	0	4.6	0	0	3.1	0	6.2	0	8.6	1.2	25.	0	0	5.4	0	0	0	0	14.2	0	6.6	3.1	4.8	0	
45.9	45.9	37.3	82.9	5.6	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.7	0	43.4	45.6	89.1	0	
7.7	0	0	22.1	0	0	10.6	0	5.3	0	45.9	37.3	2.8	0	0	26.8	0	0	0	8.6	0	5.7	0	43.4	45.6	89.1	0

H. M. 53RD REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

1820.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON W. POLLOK.

“The diseases admitted into hospital, since the arrival of the 53d. regiment at this station, have been principally of an inflammatory type, requiring immediate and copious depletion by blood-letting &c ; they have also been very generally accompanied by obstinate constipation, a loaded tongue, sick stomach, and a peculiarly dry, husky and burning skin. Accordingly, after venesection and free and full purgation, calomel and tartar emetic have been productive of the happiest effects, emulging the whole biliary system, exciting healthy secretions from the stomach and intestines, rendering the skin soft and perspirable, and, as an immediate consequence of the restored healthy action of those important organs, destroying with great certainty every symptom of disease, as will appear by the following Sketch at Bangalore from 1st August to 31st December, 1820.

DISEASES.	Admitted at Bangalore.	Of those Discharged and doing their duty.	Dead.	Mortality one in.	Remaining in Hospital 31st. Dec. 1820.	REMARKS.
Febris.	79	75	0	0	4	All four convalescent.
Ophthalmia Acut.	20	18	0	0	2	Both well.
Hepatitis.	22	16	1	17	5	All five convalescent.
Cholera Spasmod.	4	4	0	0	0	
Gastritis.	12	9	1	10	2	Both convalescent.
Dysentery.	118	109	3	37½	6	Two very ill, the other four
Pneumonia.	20	19	0	0	1	Convalescent. [doing well.
Of all other diseases.	166	148	0	0	18	All doing well.
Total.	441	398	5	80½	38	Only two of whom do I consider in danger of their lives.

“Dysentery.—The above sketch shows a success in the treatment of this disease, greater than I recollect to have ever before met with in India, and very different from what was experienced by the 53d regiment, when they arrived at this station in the year 1816. In two out of the three cases that have proved fatal, besides ulceration and gangrene of the colon, dissection showed a large abscess in the liver. In one of them, the man was only eleven days in hospital, and did not at all complain of pain in his side, so that it appears more than probable, that the abscess had taken place in some former illness, previous to his admission with dysentery. And where an abscess does exist in the liver, experience has invariably shown how fruitless is every effort, to subdue the inflammatory dysenteric action in the colon. Accordingly in both of those cases, medicine from the first was of no avail, and the disease hastened to a fatal termination as if none had been employed. With the five exceptions noted, the diseases upon this occasion have been so thoroughly subdued, and so speedy has been the return to health, that not a single wine case from debility has occurred since their arrival.”

1821.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON MACLEANE.

“In reporting to the Medical Board, on the prevailing diseases for the last six months, I have the honor to state, that the same inflammatory type has been

generally observed to prevail, as during the preceding six months, and I cannot give a better idea of their general character, than by a reference to that document.

The only thing remarkable, in the state of the weather, is a more than usually high range of the thermometer."

" *Dysentery*.—In eight of the fatal cases, dissection showed extensive ulceration and gangrene of the colon, without any disease of the liver, and in four, abscess of the liver, in one of those slight inflammation of the colon: in all of them medicine did not appear to have any effect in restraining the progress of the disease: In one of the cases in which the liver was affected, the mouth became slightly sore, under the use of calomel; but, although the medicine was continued and given in larger quantities, aided by mercurial friction, the mouth got well, and a general anasarca followed: he never complained of any pain in his side, neither was any affection of the liver observable on examination of the abdomen during his illness.

It is more than probable, that, in many of the fatal cases, the disease had made a rapid progress to gangrene before admission: one of them had been in hospital only five days; and in two others the disease was fatal on the 9th. day after they came in.

The treatment usually pursued has been depletion by means of blood-letting, purgatives, and subsequently mercurialising the system, the frequent use of laxative emolient glysters, and blistering the abdomen, according as symptoms indicated the use of either."

“ *Hepatitis*.—Of the fatal cases, one was long protracted ; the abscess found its way through the diaphragm to the right lung, he had been expectorating matter, for a considerable time. The other, but of short duration, did not complain of any pain in the region of the liver until two days before his death: his mouth never became affected by the calomel, although pushed to a great extent. Dissection showed a large abscess.”

Second Half Year.

SURGEON W. POLLOK.

“ *Dysentery Acute*.—In the whole ten casualties from this disease, dissection showed gangrene of the colon, and in no less than seven out of the ten it showed, besides gangrene of the colon, extensive suppuration of the liver.”

1822.

First Half Year.

SURGEON W. POLLOK.

“ *Febris Remittens Biliosa*.—The fatal case of this disease appeared in a poor man, who had long laboured under and was much reduced by phthisis pulmonalis.”

Table I.

1822. Station. Madras: from 10th May to 2d June. Marching: from 3d to 29th June. Bangalore: from 30th June to 31st December. Surgeon in Charge. C. HAMILTON, from 10th May to 31st December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
	Fever.														Fever.													
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
Total Cases treated.....	158	36	0	64	0	0	0	54	7	0	319	77	396	593	3	4	0	126	0	0	80	23	0	236	353	589	697	
" transferred.....	33	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	1	0	46	3	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	54	1	55	0	1	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	10	2	12	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases	32.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	0	0	16.9	1.2	13.8	0	33.3	0	5.5	0	0	1.2	4.3	0	4.2	.5	2.3	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....	26	6.7	0	10.7	0	0	0	9.1	1.1	0	53.7	12.9	66.7	0	.4	.5	18.7	0	0	11.4	3.2	0	33.8	50.6	84.5	0	0	

H. M. 54TH REGIMENT.

Table II.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
Bangalore : from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
Surgeon in Charge.		Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
C. HAMILTON.		" Chronic.												" Chronic.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
From 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Dysentery Acute.												Dysentery Acute.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		" Chronic.												" Chronic.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		Intermittent.												Intermittent.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		Remittent.												Remittent.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		Continued.												Continued.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		Hepatitis Acute.												Hepatitis Acute.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		" Chronic.												" Chronic.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		Total.												Total.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		Other Complaints.												Other Complaints.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
		General Total.												General Total.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
Total Cases treated.....		3	6	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	38	0	227	392	619	812	4	3	0	120	0	0	89	48	0	264	444	708	869
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....		0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	12	1	13	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	3.8	.7	1.6	0	0	0	9.1	0	0	0	2.8	0	4.5	.2	7.8	0	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....		.3	.7	0	9.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.4	4.6	0	27.9	48.2	76.2	0	.4	.3	13.8	0	0	10.2	5.5	0	30.3	51.9	81.4	0	

Table III.

1824.	SECOND HALF YEAR. *																											
Station.																												
Bangalore: from 1st Jan. to 3rd May.																												
Marching: from 4th May to 11th June.																												
Madras: from 12th June to 31st August.																												
Surgeon in Charge.																												
C. HAMILTON, from 1st Jan. to 31st August.																												
Total Cases treated.....	49	11	0	201	0	0	0	91	37	0	389	530	919	843	5	0	0	108	0	0	0	327	14	0	454	139	593	826
" transferred.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	14	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	27	6	33	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	12	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	28.5	0	0	5.9	0	0	0	0	2.7	0	6.9	1.1	3.5	0	40.	0	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	7.1	0	2.6	0	2.2	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....	5.8	1.3	0	23.8	0	0	0	10.7	4.3	0	46.1	62.8	109.1	0	.6	0	0	13.7	0	0	0	39.5	1.6	0	54.9	16.8	71.7	0

* This return embraces the sick in Hospital, of two months only, viz. July and August; the Corps having been after this transferred to the Bengal Presidency.

Note by the Medical Board.

H. M. 54TH REGIMENT.

Table IV.

1826.

Station.

Madras : fr. 4th Jan. to 30th April.
St. Thomas Mount : from 1st May to 7th Oct.
Marching : from 8th Oct. to 20th November.
Cannanore : from 21st Nov. to 31st December.
Surgeons in Charge.
J. CAMPBELL, from 1st Jan. to 31st May.
C. HAMILTON, from 1st June to 31st December.

* FIRST HALF YEAR.

	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.																	
							Remittent.	Continued.																			
Total Cases treated.....	2	0	0	88	0	268	96	0	8	0	462	252	714	334	5	0	119	0	82	5	56	15	0	285	239	524	416
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
" died.....	2	0	0	13	0	9	6	0	0	0	30	6	36	0	1	0	10	0	0	2	1	0	0	14	1	15	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	100.	0	0	14.7	0	3.3	6.2	0	0	0	6.4	2.3	5.4	0	33.3	0	8.4	0	0	40.	1.7	0	0	4.9	.4	2.8	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.....	.5	0	0	26.3	0	80.2	28.7	0	2.3	0	138.3	75.4	213.7	0	.7	1.2	28.6	0	19.7	1.2	13.4	3.6	0	68.5	57.4	125.9	0

SECOND HALF YEAR.

	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.																	
							Remittent.	Continued.																			
Average Numerical Strength.	334	3	5	0	119	0	82	5	56	15	0	285	239	524	416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* H. M. 54th regiment was re-transferred to this Presidency on the 4th January, 1826.

Note by the Medical Board.

H. M. 54TH REGIMENT.*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

1822.

First Half Year.

SURGEON C. HAMILTON.

“ The regiment landed, on the 10th of May, from the Honorable Company’s Ships William Fairlie, and Thomas Coutts, after a passage of forty eight days from the Cape of Good Hope, during which nothing occurred to call for particular notice ; a few cases of dysentery, and one of hepatitis, having been the only diseases of any consequence. The men were in most excellent health when landed, and, almost without exception, of sound good constitution, and as temperate in their habits, as soldiers usually are, perhaps rather more so. Within a few days after entering the Fort spasmodic cholera made its appearance, and committed dreadful ravages.”

“ *Fever.*—Since entering the Mysore, slight cases of fever and several of dysentery have happened, both in general of mild type, and not obstinate ; the latter to all appearance produced by the coldness and frequent rains at night. At present a great proportion of these cases are perfectly recovered, and a majority of those under treatment are convalescent, and the regiment must be considered in a very healthy state.”

Second Half Year.

SURGEON C. HAMILTON.

“ *Fever.*—Fever, to which the term remittent might with much propriety be applied, has been very common: eighty cases have been admitted, of which one proved fatal; and this happened in a subject who had long laboured under diseased viscera, and the complaint latterly degenerated into dysentery. It may therefore be said that no case of idiopathic fever was lost. I have found fevers at this station very manageable by early bleeding, purging, ablution, alterative doses of calomel and antimonial powder, and the subsequent use of bark in substance or decoction: relapses have not been frequent, and very few cases of unusual obstinacy have occurred.”

“ *Hepatitis.*—Hepatitis has not occurred so frequently as I was taught to expect, twenty three admissions only of this disease having taken place, and one casualty: several of these have been of severe character, and required depletion in the most extensive sense of the term, after which mercury has been the remedy chiefly relied on.”

“ *Dysentery.*—Dysentery has been by far the most frequent and fatal complaint we have had to contend with, during the preceding six months. One hundred and twenty six cases have been treated, and seven casualties have happened: some of the latter were in men who had cholera on the march from Madras, in whom the functions and secretions had never become perfectly natural. The treatment, I have found by far the most successful in this formidable disease,

has been bleeding freely from the system and topically by leeches, scruple doses of calomel, warm bath, mucilaginous and anodyne injections, and occasional doses of castor oil, subsequently astringents, absorbents and bitters as indicated: in chronic dysentery, every remedy has been tried, frequently without benefit.”



1823.

First Half Year.

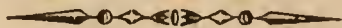
SURGEON C. HAMILTON.

“ *Fever.*—The treatment of fever has been very simple, and so successful, that we have not had any fatal termination. On admission, very free general bleeding, aided by leeches to the temples, and repeated while the state of the pulse, heat of skin, and determination to the head, or any local affection, or general excitement, required the evacuation; freely evacuating the primæ viæ, and keeping up intestinal action; affusion, or more frequently ablution; and inducing moderate mercurial action and determining to the surface, by a combination of calomel and antimonial powder or ipecacuanha. By these remedies a complete remission is usually soon obtained, when bark, in powder or decoction, has been administered, both with a view to prevent a relapse and restore strength. Auxiliary remedies, as blisters, camphor, &c. have been occasionally resorted to; but I conceive, that, if depletion is employed early and to a sufficient extent, the disease will be usually cut short: and as to bleeding, used

prudently and judiciously, producing alarming debility, I believe it has a directly contrary effect."

" *Hepatitis*.—The treatment of hepatitis in all its steps is so well and so generally known, that any remark seems unnecessary."

" *Dysentery*.—In the early stage of dysentery, and particularly where pressure on any part of the abdomen causes an increase of pain, I have found general bleeding the most powerful remedy, next to which the application of leeches seems most valuable. Internally I have used, nearly in an equal number of cases, scruple doses of calomel twice daily and with an equal quantity of ipecacuanha: in most instances I have found this treatment very successful, when continued till the mouth becomes affected, and healthy secretion restored. Castor oil seems to relieve the severe griping more effectually than any other remedy, and injections the tenesmus: the warm bath is also a valuable remedy. In the latter stage, when frequently laxity of the bowels and want of tone are the only complaints, absorbents, and occasional doses of rhubarb and columba, are found very useful. I may remark that in nearly an equal number of cases, as nearly as possible analogous, the effect of calomel by itself, or combined with ipecacuanha, seems equally effectual."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON C. HAMILTON.

" *Fever*.—The cases of fever treated have been invariably attended with highly inflammatory symptoms on admission, and particularly with great determination

to the head ; rarely with inflammation or congestion of the thoracic or abdominal viscera. These cases most commonly assumed an irregularly remittent form after depletion &c. had been freely used, and commonly terminated in convalescence in fourteen to fifteen days. A very free use of the lancet was employed in the first instance, and leeches to the temples when a continuance of severe pain rendered it necessary. Freely acting on the bowels by saline purgatives, cold ablution, and exciting slight mercurial action, with the subsequent use of cinchona, has been the mode of treatment generally adopted with such decided success, that every case has recovered, and very few relapses have taken place."

" *Hepatitis*.—Liver complaint has not been of very frequent occurrence ; but some very severe cases have been treated successfully by the usual depletory mode, carried to its fullest extent. One single case occurred which had a fatal termination ; and, on post mortem examination, the liver was scarcely at all diseased, and the whole of the right lung destroyed by an abscess. This man had the symptoms of acute hepatitis as strongly marked as I have ever seen, and was repeatedly in hospital for three years past, and treated by different medical gentlemen ; and the symptoms invariably relieved by bleeding, purging, and the exhibition of mercury. He never had the least cough nor expectoration, neither night-sweats nor diarrhoea, nor any appearance of hectic, even in the last stage, except acceleration of pulse ; and he always pointed out the margin of the false ribs and the right shoulder as the seat of acute pain."

“Dysentery.—It appears to me, that the cases, reported within the two last months, have been of a more severe and intractable character, than we had previously. In the treatment, early depletion, by bleeding from the system and from the abdomen by leeches, has been resorted to, nearly in every case admitted, and generally with decided relief. Scruple doses of calomel, and occasionally castor oil, injections, and the warm bath, seem to be productive of the best effect in the acute stage, and generally successful. In the chronic state it is impossible to say what remedy deserves a preference ; sometimes the mineral acids, diluted; appear to have been very useful, occasionally opium, colomba and rhubarb &c. In one case the most decided and successful result was obtained by giving smart doses of calomel and jalap; every second or third day, for a considerable period.”



1826.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON C. HAMILTON.

“Continued Fever.—General and local bleeding, free purging, small doses of calomel and antimonial powder every third or fourth hour, cold applications to the head, cold ablutions of body and extremities.”

“Intermittent.—Venesection when necessary, purging, in obstinate cases calomel et pulv. antimon. as above: when complete apyrexia was obtained, decoction of bark, solution of arsenic, or sulphate of quinine.”

“ *Hepatitis*.—General and local bleeding, repeated according to circumstances and symptoms, free purging, blisters, calomel in small and repeated doses by itself, or combined with pulv. antimon., pulv. ipecacuan, or opium, as the state of the skin or bowels required, and persevered in until the pain subsided, and some affection of the system was manifest. In convalescents nitric acid has been used with advantage.”

“ *Dysentery*.—The early and free use of the lancet, leeches to the abdomen, and in severe tenesmus to the anus, scruple doses of calomel with two or more grains of opium twice daily, castor oil in severe tormina, simple and anodyne enemata, fomentations &c. Where chronic laxity of the bowels supervened, colomaba, in doses of six or eight grains, three times a day, has been given with much benefit.

In all the foregoing diseases, auxiliary remedies, to meet particular symptoms, were used in addition to those enumerated.”

H. M. 69th REGIMENT.

Table I.

[illegible]

Table II.

1821.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.														
Station.		Fever.												Fever.														
Cananore: from 1st. Jan. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.												Cholera.														
Surgeon in Charge.		Cholera.												Cholera.														
A. McKECHNIE.		Cholera.												Cholera.														
From 1st Jan. to 31st. December.		Cholera.												Cholera.														
Total Cases treated		12	6	0	96	2	92	0	0	244	3	449	320	769	956	1	0	100	0	47	0	0	168	13	329	180	509	954
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....		0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	7	0	15	2	17	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	9	0	13	2	15	0
Proportional per Centage of Deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	8.3	0	0	0	0	2.8	0	3.3	.6	2.2	0	0	0	3.	0	2.1	0	0	5.3	0	3.9	1.1	2.9	0
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		1.2	0	0	10.4	.2	9.6	0	0	25.5	.3	46.9	33.4	80.4	0	.1	0	10.4	0	4.9	0	0	17.6	1.3	1.3	18.8	53.3	0

Primer.

Cannanore: from 1st to 31st. Jan.
 Marching:—from 1st to 28th Feb.
 Wallajahbad: from 1st March to 31st
 December.

Surgeons in Charge.

A. MACKECHNIE, from 1st to 31st Jan.
JOHN GIBSON.
From 1st February, to 31st August.
JOHN COGHLAN.
from 1st September to 31st December.

1823.										1824.									
Station.										Station.									
Cannanore: from 1st to 31st. Jan. Marching:—from 1st to 28th Feb. Wallajahbad: from 1st March to 31st December.										Cannanore: from 1st to 31st. Jan. Marching:—from 1st to 28th Feb. Wallajahbad: from 1st March to 31st December.									
Surgeons in Charge.										Surgeons in Charge.									
A. MACKENZIE, from 1st to 31st Jan. JOHN GIBSON, From 1st February, to 31st August. JOHN COCHLAN, from 1st September to 31st December.										A. MACKENZIE, from 1st to 31st Jan. JOHN GIBSON, From 1st February, to 31st August. JOHN COCHLAN, from 1st September to 31st December.									
Total Cases treated										Total Cases treated									
" transferred										" transferred									
" died										" died									
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases										Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases									
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength										Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength									

H. M. 69th REGIMENT.

Table V.

1821.

Station.

Wallojabad: from 1st Jan. to 30th April.
Madras: from 1st to 31st May.
St. Thomas Mount: from 1st June to 31st August.
Wallojabad: from 1st to 30th Sept.
Madras: from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.

Surgeon in Charge.

JOHN COGHLAN.

From 1st January to 31st December.

Total Cases treated.....
" transferred.....
" died.....
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
17	4	0	125	0	15	1	79	51	6	298	252	550

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
3	1	0	137	0	0	0	137	39	0	317	235	552

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

Surgeon in Charge.

JOHN COGHLAN.

From 1st January to 31st December.

1825.

Station.

Madras : from 1st. Jan.
to 30th Sept.

Surgeon in Charge.

JOHN COGLAN.

From 1st January to
30th Sept.

Total Cases treated.....

" transferred.....

" died.....

Proportional per Centage of
deaths to diseases.....Proportional per Centage of
diseases to numerical strength }

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
2	10	0	89	4	0	0	40	48	3	196	171	367	557
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	0
50.	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	3.5	2.1	0
.3	1.7	0	15.9	.7	0	0	7.1	8.6	.5	35.1	30.7	65.8	0


AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
0	0	0	7	0	3	0	3	1	0	14	33	47	143
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0
0	0	0	28.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.2	3.30	6.3	0
0	0	0	4.8	0	2.9	0	2.9	.6	0	9.7	23.7	32.8	0

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

H. M. 69TH REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in Charge.*
1820.*First Half Year.*

SURGEON A. MACKECHNIE.

“Fever.”—The fevers have generally been of the quotidian type, to which many of the men are still liable since their march to this place through an extensive and unhealthy jungle : repeated drunkenness, in those predisposed, seldom fail here to bring on paroxysms of ague. Some cases of the idiopathic kind were treated successfully with the pulv. carbon. : the remainder of the same sort yielded to the pulv. cinchon, occasionally united with powdered ginger and rust of iron. A paroxysm was often prevented by a draught containing about 80 drops of laudanum, administered immediately before the accession : when it failed to prevent, it uniformly lessened the violence of the paroxysm.

A few cases, apparently idiopathic on admission, turned out to be symptomatic of diseased liver, and soon gave way when the mouth became affected with mercury.

The case of the remittent form was evidently connected with liver complaint, and yielded to repeated copious bleeding and the use of mercury, succeeded however by very great debility, which was removed by light nutritious diet, and the liberal use of bitter tonics and port wine.”

“ *Hepatitis*.—Many liver cases have been admitted during the last six months, of which a considerable number were of the most acute nature, and required the strictest adherence to the antiphlogistic plan of treatment. The violence of all the very acute cases was subdued by copious bleeding in the first instance, paying attention at the same time to the other parts of the antiphlogistic system, and finally cured by a course of mercury. The men who died of this disease, during the half year, were drunkards, and frequently subject to liver and dysentery.

In chronic cases of old standing little good can be done with medicine. The nitrous acid mixture is sometimes of advantage; but, if health can ever again be restored, a voyage will unquestionably be the most effectual method. Many chronic cases, to my own knowledge, which were hopeless in this country, recovered entirely by a voyage to Europe.”

“ *Dysentery*.—The most fatal disease in this country is dysentery, which is very often unmanageable, and baffles every effort of the surgeon. I have never observed this disease to be contagious here; and I am induced to believe, that it almost uniformly depends on diseased liver. I have opened every fatal case of this disease, that has been under my own care since I came to the country; and, in almost every instance, the liver was either more or less affected, although often not discernible during the life of the patient: it was either firmer or more flaccid than natural, adhered to the side, or diaphragm, gall bladder distended with pitchy or thin watery bile, and at other times nearly empty, a considerable number of small pustules con-

taining purulent matter, were sometimes formed on the surface and not unfrequently an abscess in some part of it. In fact some mark of disease was almost always visible in the liver, the spleen was also frequently enlarged. I have never observed the concomitant fever to be typhus, and think the inflammatory diathesis generally prevails at first. Intermittent fever often accompanies dysenteries, which may be either symptomatic of some affection of the liver, or of an idiopathic nature. My uniform practice in this disease is to endeavour to affect the mouth by mercury, whether symptoms of liver be present at the same time or not."

" A great proportion of the fatal cases are amongst the drunkards, who bring on frequent attacks of liver and dysentery by excessive drinking of ardent spirits.

Drunkenness prevails almost universally amongst soldiers in India, and is unquestionably far more injurious to health than climate."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON A. MACKECHNIE.

" *Fever.*—The whole of the cases of fever of the tertian form proved rather obstinate, some of which were idiopathic, and several symptomatic, the latter appearing so in the course of treatment, and not on their first admission. Both sorts had been previously subject to the quotidian intermittent, from which few are exempted here, who are intemperate and irregular, after being exposed to the usual causes in passing through an extensive and unhealthy jungle.

“ Of the idiopathic sort some were cured by the cinchona being administered, seven or eight hours before accession, in doses of a drachm every hour, combined with small quantities of the zinci sulphas. When the bark failed, the exhibition of the liquor arsenicalis succeeded, in the proportion of six drops three times daily. The symptomatic cases appeared, sometime after admission, evidently to depend upon some derangement of the liver; there being pain upon pressure in the epigastrium, or some of the hypochondriac regions, and dysenteric symptoms, which all yielded to the administration of mercury sooner or later, according as the mouth became easily affected, and accompanied with a free discharge of saliva.

A considerable number of quotidian intermittents were admitted during the period, from the circumstances of several detachments of the regiment having passed through the jungle, to join head quarters here. Although all were admitted as idiopathic cases, several, being symptomatic, very soon exhibited hepatic symptoms, and were cured by mercury. Some soon put on the tertian form, became very obstinate, and ultimately produced hepatitis.

The generality of the genuine quotidian cases yielded to the cinchona; a draught being always given immediately before accession containing 70 drops of laudanum, which frequently moderated, and sometimes prevented, the paroxysm.”

“ *Hepatitis.*—The admissions of hepatitis, as well as other diseases, have been very considerable, during the last half year; great drunkenness having prevailed on the arrival of several detachments at head quarters,

causing much exposure to the sun, and many other irregularities. A considerable number were accompanied with ague and dysentery, both frequent symptoms of the disease. Fever of a remittent form attended several cases, and appeared after admission, being evidently produced by the original liver affection. Whatever were the attending symptoms of hepatitis acuta, the indications of cure were the same. General and local bleeding, blistering, purgatives, and the use of mercury were the means resorted to. When the mouth became soon affected attended with free ptyalism, the result was almost uniformly favourable; if it could not be affected at all, or with difficulty, abscess and a fatal termination, or a chronic state of the disease, ensued.

In the chronic cases of liver, which were not of very old standing, frequent blistering, and the nitrous acid mixture were used."

" *Dysentery*.—The dysenteric as well as liver cases have been very numerous, increased much as usual by drunkenness. The general treatment the same as mentioned in my last return.

The chronic cases of dysentery are just returned from the field, and of long standing."



1821.

First Half Year.

SURGEON A. MACKECHNIE.

" The diseases, which have prevailed in H. M. 69th regiment, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1821,

with a few exceptions, are the same as described in my preceding half yearly returns.

To detail the treatment of these diseases for the last half year would be only to repeat what I have formerly described."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON A. MACKECHNIE.

"*Fever.*—A considerable number of intermittents have been admitted during the half year, which is to be accounted for by the arrival of a detachment from the Carnatic; a circumstance which uniformly increases the number of admissions with this disease. It is generally idiopathic, and yields to treatment comprized in the administration of a few mercurial purgatives and cinchona. Where there are any symptoms of organic affection of the liver, the exhibition of mercury becomes necessary."



1822.

First Half Year.

SURGEON A. MACKECHNIE.

"*Fever.*—The number of quotidian intermittents, which have been treated during the last half year, were, with a few exceptions, of the idiopathic kind, and yielded soon to the usual exhibition of cinchona lancifolia in substance. The exceptions alluded to, in a few days,

after admission, were discovered to be symptomatic of visceral obstruction, and cured in a short time by the administration of mercury, so as to affect the mouth and produce slight ptyalism.

Two cases of the tertian intermittent have proved unusually obstinate. They are both very intemperate, and have formerly been repeatedly cured of quotidian and tertian, having brought on relapses by fits of intoxication. The disease, however, has resisted every remedy since last admission.

Large doses of the pulv. cinchonæ were administered, combined with cinnamon, or ginger. Bitter tonics also, such as gentian, quassia, and colomba, were employed. Zinci sulphas, a tonic of a superior kind, was also used, in conjunction with the cinchona, with little benefit. Recourse was had to the liquor arsenicalis, commencing with gutt. vi. ter in die, and ultimately increased to thirty drops morning, mid-day, and evening, without much advantage. Emetics, large doses of opium, and the spiritus æther composit., were frequently exhibited immediately before accession, with little effect. An affection of the liver was evidently brought on in each case, by the frequent recurrence and violence of the paroxysms. The usual remedies were then administered for liver complaint, and both were affected to ptyalism, without benefit: the tonic remedies at the same time were not neglected. They are again under the liquor arsenicalis and tonics; and, although the paroxysms still return at the tertian period, they have become of late much less violent."

"*Hepatitis*.—A very considerable number of hepatitis acuta, as will be seen in the accompanying half

yearly state, have been treated during the last six months. A few, who were ill for several days before being reported, have terminated in suppuration, notwithstanding the most active measures were used to prevent it. One abscess was opened, but the patient died hectic in about 10 days after the operation. No hopes were entertained of this man's recovery, the abscess being extensive. The operation was performed at the most earnest request of the patient himself.

In all the acute cases, the antiphlogistic plan of treatment has been uniformly and strictly adhered to. Copious and repeated bleedings were ordered, while the pulse remained strong or full, and the pain continued severe, interrupting respiration; saline purgatives and blisters were also employed without delay, and a course of mercury was commenced the day after admission. I changed my practice in many cases with regard to the administration of mercury. My former practice, when it was intended to affect the system, was to give small doses of calomel, combined with pulv. antimonial. or pulv. ipecacuanhæ, frequently repeated; instead of which I have of late generally given scruple doses daily. In many cases of hepatitis, attended with dysenteric symptoms, scruple doses of calomel have afforded the greatest relief. The stools, (under the small repeated doses) from being frequent, scanty and slimy, attended with griping and tenesmus, have in the course of a night, become more natural, copious, and less frequent, attended with little or no tenesmus, by the exhibition of calomel \mathfrak{z} j. at bed time. I think the cure of hepatitis, particularly when dysenteric symptoms attend, is generally more speedy

and certain, with a scruple dose given every night until the mouth becomes affected to ptyalism, than by small doses administered frequently. In a few cases this large dose gripes and purges violently, which may be in a great measure prevented by adding a grain, or a grain and half of opium. I conceive also, that, under the large doses, not so many of the acute cases terminate in a chronic state.

Frequent blisters; issues; purges of calomel and rhubarb; and long courses of the nitrous acid mixture with opium; were the means used for the chronic form of the disease."

"*Dysentery*.—My practice in dysentery, during the last six months, has been nearly the same as formerly, adhering strictly to the antiphlogistic system, in all cases of an acute nature, and affecting the patient to ptyalism with mercury, administered in larger doses than formerly. One scruple generally was given daily until some degree of salivation took place, when the symptoms almost uniformly abated, and soon entirely gave way. In a few cases it was necessary to give one scruple morning and evening; but, when one scruple exhibited daily failed, two seldom succeeded in affecting the system to ptyalism.

Being still of opinion that dysenteric symptoms in this country depend on diseased liver, I have always administered calomel so as to affect the system, in small or large doses, and after a trial for some time, I am inclined to prefer the latter. Hepatic symptoms, although not perceptible on the admission of dysenteric cases, almost uniformly present themselves in the course of treatment."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON A. MACKECHNIE.

“ I have so fully detailed the practice, in the 69th hospital, in my last half yearly report, that I need scarcely repeat, that it is conducted on the principle of subduing inflammatory action, by general and local blood-letting; the administration of purgative medicines; the application of blisters; and the use of mercury to raise a ptyalism.”

“ *Dysentery*.—Of dysentery acuta there are eleven in hospital. On the treatment of this disease, I beg to report to the board, that I am more satisfied every day of the advantage to be derived from scruple doses of calomel.”



1823.

First Half Year.

ACTING SURGEON J. GIBSON.

“ From the period of the last half yearly return, the 69th. Regiment has marched across the country from Cannanore to Wallajahbad, during which time it was very healthy; and, notwithstanding the variety and unhealthy country between Periah and Seringapatam, very few cases of remittent fever occurred. Many of the intermittents, which this return exhibits, are of long standing, and depend on diseased action of the liver. From the time the 69th. regiment garrisoned Seringapatam, this combination of disease has prevailed to a considerable degree; and I know, for the last eight years, that

the first ailment of all the men, who have been invalided for tropical diseases, may be traced to the Seringapatam fever. The corps has been eighteen years in the country ; and nearly all the men, who have come out with it, that are still living, have diseased livers."



Second Half Year.

ACTING SURGEON J. COGHLAN.

"Fever.—The fevers for the most part very soon yielded to purgative remedies, and in very few cases was any other auxiliary resorted to."

"Dysentery and Hepatitis.—The liver affections have been in the majority of cases severe, and required most copious general and topical blood-letting, succeeded and accompanied by the application of blistering, purgative remedies, and mercurials, till copious ptyalism was excited, which seldom failed in affording relief. Dysentery has been successfully treated on the very same principle."

1820.		FIRST HALF YEAR.															SECOND HALF YEAR.																
Station.		Fever.															Fever.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Quilon: from 1st. Jan. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Surgeon in Charge.		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
R. DAUN.		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
From 1st. Jan. to 31st. December.		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Total Cases treated		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" transferred		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" died		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....		Cholera.															Cholera.															AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
		7	2	0	38	0	2	0	17	101	3	170	336	506	898	17	8	3	33	1	4	2	15	68	7	158	290	448	932				
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0				
		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	5	0				
		0	0	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	2.9	0	2.3	1.1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	0	1.8	.6	1.1	0					
		.7	.2	0	4.2	0	.2	0	1.8	11.2	.3	18.9	37.4	56.3	0	1.8	.8	.3	3.5	.1	.4	.2	1.6	7.2	.7	16.9	31.1	48.6	0				

H. M. 89th REGIMENT.

Table II.

1821. Station. Quilon: from 1st. Jan. to 31st. Dec. Surgeon in Charge. R. DAUN. From 1st. Jan. to 31st. December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.											
	Fever.												Fever.											
	Cholera.												Cholera.											
	Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.											
Total Cases treated	Intermittent.												Intermittent.											
	Remittent.												Remittent.											
	Continued.												Continued.											
	Hepatitis Acute.												Hepatitis Acute.											
" transferred.....	Total.												Total.											
	" Chronic.												" Chronic.											
	Other Complaints.												Other Complaints.											
	General Total.												General Total.											
" died.....	Cholera.												Cholera.											
	Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.											
	" Chronic.												" Chronic.											
	Intermittent.												Intermittent.											
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	Remittent.												Remittent.											
	Continued.												Continued.											
	Hepatitis Acute.												Hepatitis Acute.											
	Total.												Total.											
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....	Other Complaints.												Other Complaints.											
	General Total.												General Total.											
	Cholera.												Cholera.											
	Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.											
10 5	2 43	1 2	0	2 111	3	179	330	509	942	12 6	0 66	0 1	0	1	95	2	183	297	480	943				
0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				
0 1	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 7	3 10	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 5	9 0	0 0	0 0				
0 20.	0 11.6	0 0	0 0	0 .9	0 3.9	.9 1.9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6.6	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2.1 1.6	1.6 1.8	0 0	0 0				
1.6 .5	.2 4.5	.1 .2	0	.2 11.7	.3 19.2	35.3 54.3	0	0	0	1.2 .6	0 6.9	0 .1	0	.1 10.7	.2 19.4	31.4 50.9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				

H. M. 89th REGIMENT.

Table IV.

1823. Station. Cannanore : from 1st. Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge. R. DAUN. From 1st. Jan to 31st. December.										FIRST HALF YEAR.										SECOND HALF YEAR.										AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.							
Total Cases treated..... " transferred..... " died..... Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases..... Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.										Fever.					General Total.					Fever.					General Total.					AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.							
										Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
										12	3	0	107	1	1	1	0	140	10	275	489	764	917	10	8	0	87	0	0	20	0	113	12	250	461	711	959
										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
										0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5	9	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	15	7	22	0	0	0	0
										0	0	0	2.8	0	0	0	0	.7	0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0	0	0	0	25.	0	3.5	0	6.	1.5	3.9	0	0	0	
										1.3	.3	0	11.6	.1	.1	.1	0	15.2	1.9	29.9	53.3	83.3	0	1.4	.8	0.9	0	0	2.8	0	11.7	1.2	26.6	48.7	74.1	0	

1824.

Station.

Cannanore: from 1st Jan. to 31st March.

Madras: from April to May. Rangoon, in the Burman Territories: from May to 31st. December.

Surge. in Charge.

R. DAUS.

From 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.

HUGH ORR.

From 1st to 31st December.

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	" Scorbutic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	" Scorbutic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
46	11	0	0	133	0	0	2	21	1	68	16	298	819	1,117	879
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	12	21	0
22	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	30	5	35	0
47.8	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	14.2	0	4.4	0	10.6	.6	3.1	0
5.2	1.2	0	0	15.1	0	0	2	2.3	1	7.7	1.8	33.9	93.1	127.7	0

Total Cases treated.....

" transferred.

" died.....

Proportional perCentage
of deaths to diseases.Proportional perCentage
of diseases to numerical
strength.....**SECOND HALF YEAR.**

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	" Scorbutic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	" Scorbutic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
27	217	1	17	391	4	78	25	58	0	7	0	825	450	1,275	733
0	8	0	0	1	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	20	9	29	0
6	0	0	2	69	0	68	4	20	0	2	0	171	15	186	0
22.2	0	0	11.7	17.6	0.87	1	16.3	4	0.28	5	0	20.7	3.3	14.5	0
3.6	29.6	.1	2.3	53.3	.5	10.6	3.4	7.9	0	.9	0	112.5	61.3	173.9	0

Table VI.

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Table VII.

1826.

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*Burman Territories: from 1st
January to March.
At Sea: from March to April.
Madras: from May to June.
St. Thomas Mount: from 1st.
July to 31st Dec.*

Act. Surgeon in Charge.
HUGH OOR.
From 1st. January to 31st Dec.

Total Cases treated	Proportional per Centage of Deaths
„ transferred.....	to diseases.....
„ died.....	Proportional per Centage of dis-
	cases to numerical strength.....

[illegible]

H. M. 89TH REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in Charge.*

1821.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON R. DAUN.

Dysentery and Hepatitis.—"The two most prevalent diseases, during the last six months, have been, as usual, dysentery and hepatitis. The former has been almost always symptomatic of the latter; not more than one case of real idiopathic dysentery having occurred.

In the general treatment of these diseases, such as it has been before detailed to the board, *no alteration has taken place."

"In concluding this report it only remains for me to observe, that the corps has been remarkably healthy, notwithstanding the prevalence of excessive drunkenness and irregularity."



1822.

First Half Year.

SURGEON R. DAUN.

"*Hepatitis.* The change of weather, at the commencement of the monsoon, has appeared to be productive of hepatic attacks in men who have before been subject to that dis-

* Vide Appendix.

ease. The symptoms in such cases have seldom run so high as to require the use of the lancet, but they have in general proved of difficult removal.

The treatment has consisted chiefly in local bleeding, blistering, the insertion of setons, and the external and internal use of mercury, with frequent purging, and (while the supply lasted) the internal use of nitric acid much diluted.

Without pretending to estimate the precise degree of utility, which this medicine (nitric acid) may be capable of affording in hepatic cases of the kind to which I allude, I beg to state that hepatic patients in general are extremely partial to it; and, as they derive, or think they derive, much benefit from its use, it is to be regretted that the authorized supply of this acid is not larger."

"Dysentery.—Dysentery as an idiopathic disease has occurred but seldom, and has in general quickly yielded to the treatment employed for its cure.

That treatment has been before detailed to the board, as consisting principally in the free use of the lancet at the commencement of the attack, and in the administration of calomel in scruple doses afterwards.

It deserves to be particularly noticed, that, during the period to which this report refers, no man has died of dysentery; whereas the average loss, a few years ago, by that disease was not less than three or four men every month.

As no change in the habits of the soldiers with respect to drunkenness &c. has taken place, I attribute this extraordinary exemption, from that formerly very fatal disease, to the constitutions of the men having

become inured to the climate and local peculiarities of Quilon; and I am thence led to think, that a protracted residence at the same station will at all times be found highly conducive to the health of the European soldiery in India."

1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON R. DAUN.

"The more important diseases, which have been most prevalent, during the last six months, are rheumatismus, pneumonia, hepatitis, and dysentery. During the hot season dysentery was rarely or ever seen, except as connected with and symptomatic of hepatic derangement; but since the setting in of the monsoon, about the latter end of May, several very severe cases of idiopathic dysentery have occurred."

"With regard to the nature and treatment of the four more important diseases most prevalent above enumerated, I have nothing new or worthy of communication to offer. I may however observe, that they have all evinced a more acutely inflammatory character, than it was usual for them to shew of late years at Quilon, and that general bleeding has been in consequence more frequently resorted to for their cure. The genuine idiopathic dysentery had become, for several years past at Quilon, a rare disease in the 89th regiment; but in my reports, when that disease was more prevalent, I strongly urged, as the most effectual method of cure, early and copious depletion by v. s. assisted by scruple doses of calomel and bolusès of ipecacuanha and

the blue pill. The cases, which have recently occurred here, have given additional confirmation to the efficacy of that practice. The pulse, it should be observed, is often in this disease a very uncertain criterion by which to judge of the propriety of depletion by bleeding, as in many of the very worst cases it is neither full nor frequent: or it is perhaps weak, small, and frequent, and yet, in such cases, it is on copious bleeding that the recovery of the patient chiefly turns. In dysentery it is the degree of tormina and tenesmus, and above all the appearance of the stools, that should guide us in the use of the lancet; and, where they indicate much intestinal inflammation, the weakness of the pulse should not deter us from bleeding."

*Second Half Year.*

SURGEON R. DAUN.

"Fever.—The bilious remittent fever has been confined to a detachment of recruits, lately arrived from Europe, and who were exposed to its causes in their march through the pestilential jungles of Wynaad. The first symptoms of this disease were a dull obscure head-ache, nausea, and loathing of food, general lassitude, and a sense of weight or oppression at the præcordia. The eyes were heavy and suffused, the pulse soft and full but generally not much accelerated; skin moist and clammy. The temperature of the body generally was, for the most part, very little increased; but the head often felt hot, the face being at the same time flushed. The tongue was at first covered with a straw

coloured mucus, which as the disease advanced gradually assumed a deeper hue. In some of the worst cases, when the disease was at its height, the tongue was parched and covered with a thick fur of a deep brown colour. An inclination to vomit was a constant symptom, during the two or three first days of the illness, and whatever was brought up tasted of bile. The stools, during the whole course of the disease, appeared to consist wholly of bile of a deep grass green colour, approaching often to black. The presence of this vitiated bile in the bowels occasioned in some instances the most violent tormina, and in one case severe inflammation of the villous coat of the intestines, as appeared from the dysenteric character of the stools, which besides bile contained membranous films and mucus streaked or tinged with blood. In general the decline of the disease was marked by nothing except an abatement of symptoms generally; but in one case recovery was announced by the appearance of an eruption on the upper lip, and in two others by the disease assuming the intermittent type. Of the twenty one patients admitted into hospital with the fever five have died. In every one of the fatal cases death arrived suddenly, and as it might be said unexpectedly: for some of the patients were able to sit up while they were getting their blisters dressed, only two or three hours before the fatal event took place; and so far was the pulse from indicating great exhaustion, and the near extinction of life, that in two instances, only a very few hours before death, it seemed from its size and strength to shew the necessity of bleeding.

An examination of the bodies of those, who have died, has discovered in all, except one, a great enlargement of the spleen, with at the same time so little cohesion of its parts that the finger penetrated its substance, in every direction, as easily as it could have done a mass of coagulated blood. The liver was sound; and in the gall bladder there was found more or less of black ropy bile. No vestiges of inflammation were observable in the brain; and not more than the usual quantity of serous fluid was found in its ventricles. The practice pursued, for the cure of this disease, was to bleed the patients on their admission into hospital both generally by v. s., and locally from the forehead and temples by leeches; to administer the neutral purgative salts, in such doses as the stomach would retain, until free purging was produced. The saline purgatives continued to be given afterwards in smaller doses, so as to produce three or four evacuations daily; and, when the irritability of the stomach would allow of it, a small quantity of emetic tartar was added to the purgative solution.

In addition to the above means, every exertion was made to bring the system as speedily as possible under the influence of mercury, by calomel and the ungt. hyd. fort. The former was given in some cases in doses of one scruple repeated twice or thrice in the day, and in others in smaller doses of two or three grains, combined with from five to eight grains of the pulv. antim., and repeated every second hour. The ointment was rubbed in twice a day, to the extent of from two to three drams. As soon as a tenderness of the gums was produced with some degree of ptyalism, an abatement of symptoms began to be perceptible. In a few

cases, when the disease seemed on the decline, and there appeared to be a distinct and regular remission of the fever, the cinchona was employed; and in two instances its use seemed to be beneficial, but in the others it appeared rather to do harm, and it was therefore discontinued. In one case, after the disease had assumed pretty nearly the tertian intermittent type, the liq : arsenicalis was given with very decided success after the bark had failed. It was remarked, that the patients always experienced relief from bleeding, whether by v. s. or by leeching, in the early stage of the fever; but I am of opinion, that, after the first three or four days have elapsed, it is advisable to employ only local bleeding from the temples and forehead, even though the size and strength of the pulse might seem to warrant further depletion by general bleeding. In three of the five fatal cases which occurred, death ensued a few hours after v. s. had been employed in rather an advanced stage of the disease, though the pulse at the time seemed fully to justify the use of the lancet. In only one instance was the blood drawn observed to be buffed after coagulation. It should be mentioned, that, in addition to the treatment above detailed, blisters were applied, in some only to the nape of the neck, in others to crown of the head also, and almost in every case one was applied to the epigastrium."

"Hepatitis and Dysentery.—On hepatitis and dysentery I have nothing to add to the observations given in former reports, except that, as in pneumonia, so in these diseases likewise the prevalence of a scorbutic taint has been very generally observable. The existence of scurvy and dysentery at the same time is attended with

extreme danger, in as much as the presence of the former almost precludes the use of the remedies most appropriate for the cure of the latter ; while this again is so rapid often in its progress, as not to allow time sufficient for the removal of the former. Mercury in any form seems to be decidedly injurious, wherever a scorbutic taint prevails, which it seems greatly to aggravate, while bleeding is seldom in such cases productive of any lasting benefit. When it was employed, the blood was found of a perfectly black colour, though sometimes a glossy blueish surface of greater tenacity than the rest of the coagulum seemed to shew a tendency to the formation of a buffy coat.

In this variety of dysentery, in which symptoms of a nature so opposite are to be at the same time attended to, it is perhaps impossible to adhere strictly to any invariable plan of treatment ; but I am of opinion, that our efforts at first should be chiefly directed to the removal of the scorbutic taint, and that, until this is effected, the mercurial treatment of dysentery ought not to be commenced, and that all that can with propriety be done for the relief of the latter disease, at this time, is to administer frequent small doses of castor oil, and to obviate the tenesmus by emollient glysters. In one patient, who died from this union of scurvý and dysentery, the intestines were found, on the examination of the body after death, to be of a perfectly black colour, as if in the last stage of gangrene : but, as in this case there had been very little pain of the bowels during its progress, I consider the above appearance as being of the nature rather of the ecchymoses and purple coloured spots observable on the external parts in scorbutic

cases, than as indicating the previous existence of violent intestinal inflammation.

The symptoms of scurvy were spongy gums, pain and hardness of the calves of the legs, on which, as well on other parts of the body, there were purple coloured spots, as if the parts had received a severe blow or bruise. The gums were apt to bleed on the slightest touch, or the blood oozed from them without any perceptible cause, and formed a dark brown coagulum, which firmly adhered to them, giving an appearance from which a careless observer might have supposed that the gums had grown over the teeth. But the existence of the scorbutic diathesis was, in a great many cases, first detected by the effects of blisters, when they happened to be employed for the cure of other complaints. For nearly two months before the existence even of scurvy among the men was suspected, it was remarked with surprise, that, in a great many instances, as often as a blister was applied the part vesicated, instead of healing readily as had always before been the case, became of a deep copper colour, and broke into numerous small foul ulcers, which were found extremely difficult to heal, and not unfrequently seemed to resist every kind of local treatment. It was at first suspected, that these unusual effects, which were found so frequently to follow the application of a blister, proceeded from some ingredient of a corrosive nature that had been improperly mixed with the ung. lyttæ with the view of increasing its power. But it was at length discovered, that the appearance mentioned arose solely from the prevalence of a scorbutic diathesis among the men; and latterly, when a blistered part ap-

peared of the deep copper colour above-mentioned, it was considered a sufficient indication of the existence of scurvy, and of the necessity of immediately employing the appropriate means for its removal.

The cure of this complaint, as is well known, consists in the free use of vegetables, and especially of acescent fruits and vegetable acids. I have not found any case in which any thing more was required for the cure, than to discontinue the use of animal food, and to give for dinner a tart made of the bilimbee fruit, or of pumpkin acidulated with lime juice; each patient being at the same time allowed daily two or three limes, with which to acidulate his drink. This regimen never failed to remove the disease in twelve or fourteen days, sometimes sooner.

This disease, therefore, can be considered formidable only in so far as it has been complicated with other diseases of an acute and inflammatory nature, and above all with dysentery. The regimen above recommended, for the cure of scurvy, is indeed far from being the most eligible in the treatment of dysentery; but, in this modification of the disease, it must be employed though at the risk of aggravating at first some of the dysenteric symptoms: for, as has been before observed, the scorbutic diathesis must be first removed, before the treatment of the dysentery can be successfully entered upon. But, as the progress of dysenteric inflammation to gangrene and death is often very rapid, this complication of scurvy with dysentery must be considered as eminently dangerous, and its treatment truly perplexing."

1826.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON HUGH ORR.

“ *Febris ephem. biliosa.*—The first remedy was v. s. to syncope, or until the head-ache or increased arterial excitement were removed, or considerably abated, and this means of cure was repeated according to circumstances. Leeches were at the same time applied to the temples, which were had recourse to at all periods of the disease. The bowels were freely purged by calomel given at night, and succeeded by a dose of pulv. jalap. c. in the morning. A solution of antimon. tartar. was administered in small doses at short intervals, so as to keep up a degree of nausea, and determine to the skin. Sometimes, when the head-ache did not yield to v. s. and leeches, a blister or blisters were applied to the temples, and nape of the neck.”

“ *Febris remitt. biliosa.*—V. s. in the first outset was had recourse to with a liberal hand, and leeches were applied to the temples and epigastrium; the bowels were evacuated copiously by calomel and jalap; and calomel and James’ powder, of each gr. x., were administered thrice a day. At other times calomel in \mathfrak{Dj} . doses was given thrice a day, and continued until salivation was produced, which was promoted by frequent frictions of ung. hydr. If the early remedial means effected a remission, or changed the type of the disease to intermittent, the cinchona was freely given.”

“ *Febris intermitt.*—When the head-ache and febrile symptoms were severe v. s. was adopted; but leeches to the temples were more frequently had recourse to, for the purpose of relieving head-ache. Calomel and James’ or antimonial powder, in doses of ten grains each, were given every third hour with decided advantage. Cinchona was administered during the intervals of the fever; and, when it failed in effecting a cure, the mouth was made sore by calomel, which invariably put a check to the paroxysms during the continuance of the salivation.”

“ *Hepatitis.*—V. s. to syncope was carried as far as circumstances would admit. Leeches were also applied in great numbers to the side. The bowels were freely operated on by calomel, jalap, and other powerful purgatives. The most active measures were adopted to produce speedy salivation by calomel in \mathfrak{z} j. doses, inunctions of ung. hydrargyri, and dressing blisters with the same ointment.”

“ *Dysentery.*—V. s. was freely used in every case, even where there was little or no pain of the abdomen: the appearance and frequency of the alvine evacuations with the tenesmus regulated the use of this remedy. Leeches were freely applied to the abdomen, thirty six at a time; fomentations were also freely employed, but the patients expressed themselves as more relieved by sitting over a chatty of hot water. Blisters were applied to the abdomen, but probably with little advantage.

The patient was not considered out of danger until salivation was freely produced, which was effected by administering calomel in \mathfrak{z} j. doses thrice a day, and

the inunction of hydr. ung. fort. 3ij. thrice a day. Pulv. ipecac. gijj. made into a bolus with pil. hydr. gij, were given every 2nd. hour. Emollient enemas with pulv. ipecac. were found of great service, administered frequently in the day. The gums, with the treatment described, generally became sore on the third day, and it was seldom continued longer than four days."

Table I.

1820.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
Station.																													
St. Thomas Mount: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.																													
Surgeon in Charge. A. JOHNSTON.																													
From 1st. Jan to 31st. December.																													
Total Cases treated.....		2	12	0	31	0	38	0	0	18	0	101	93	194	207	0	33	0	48	0	17	0	0	33	0	131	75	206	193
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	6	0
" died.....		0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	6	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	6.4	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	2.9	0	1.5	0	0	0	10.4	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	4.5	0	2.9	0	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.		95.7	0	14.9	0	18.3	0	0	8.6	0	48.7	44.9	93.7	0	0	17.9	0	24.8	0	8.8	0	0	17.9	0	67.8	38.8	106.7	0	0

HORSE BRIGADE.

Table II.

FIRST HALF YEAR.													SECOND HALF YEAR.												
Fever.													Fever.												
Cholera.													Cholera.												
Diarrhoea Acute.													Diarrhoea Acute.												
" Chronic.													" Chronic.												
Dysentery Acute.													Dysentery Acute.												
" Chronic.													" Chronic.												
Intermittent.													Intermittent.												
Remittent.													Remittent.												
Continued.													Continued.												
Hepatitis Acute.													Hepatitis Acute.												
" Chronic.													" Chronic.												
Total.													Total.												
Other Complaints.													Other Complaints.												
General Total.													General Total.												
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.												
152													130												
143													187												
61													95												
0 82													1 92												
0 41													1 18												
0 0 0 0 0													1 0 4												
0 0 0 0 0													1 0 4												
0 6 0 10 0													1 0 4												
0 0 0 0 0													0 0 0 0 0												
0 14.6 0 12.1 0													5.5 0 4.3												
6.9													2.6												
0													0												
94.7													73.7												
0 26.9 0 53.9 40.1													143.8												
1.9 0 20.3 1.9 1.9													70.7												
.6 1.9 0 20.3 1.9 1.9													143.8												
100. 0 0 6.4 33.3 0													0												
1 3 0 31 3 3													0												
0 0 0 0 0 0													0												
1 0 0 2 1 0													0												
Total Cases treated.....													0												
" transferred.....													0												
" died.....													0												
Proportional per Centage of													0												
deaths to diseases.....													0												
Proportional per Centage of													0												
diseases to numerical strength..													0												

Table III.

1822.										FIRST HALF YEAR.										SECOND HALF YEAR.																	
Station, St. Thomas Mount: From 1st Jan. to 31st December. Surgeons in Charge. A. JOHNSTON. From 1st January to 31st August. W. HAINES. From 1st Sept to 31st October. JOHN LAMB. From 1st November to 31st December.										Fever.										Fever.																	
										Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	(Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.		
Total Cases treated.....										0	8	0	7	2	2	5	5	8	0	37	117	154	96	2	9	0	38	0	5	9	5	17	0	85	168	253	172
" transferred.....										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	
" died.....										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....										0.8	0	7.2	2.8	2.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	8.3	0	38.5	121.8	160.4	0	1.1	5.2	0	22.9	0	2.9	5.2	2.9	9.8	0	49.4	97.6	147.9	0
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.										AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.										AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																	

HORSE BRIGADE.

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.															
Station.		Fever.												Fever.															
St. Thomas Mount: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.												Cholera.															
Surgeon in Charge.		Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.															
A. CAMPBELL.		" Chronic.												" Chronic.															
From 1st Jan. to 31st. December.		Dysentery Acute.												Dysentery Acute.															
		" Chronic.												" Chronic.															
		Intermittent.												Intermittent.															
		Remittent.												Remittent.															
		Continued.												Continued.															
		Hepatitis Acute.												Hepatitis Acute.															
		" Chronic.												" Chronic.															
		Total.												Total.															
		Other Complaints.												Other Complaints.															
		General Total.												General Total.															
Total Cases treated		2	8	0	49	1	4	30	1	19	0	114	219	333	276	0	6	0	52	0	2	12	1	19	0	92	148	240	219
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Proportional per Centage of Deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.2	0	.8	2.2	1.8	0	0	0	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	.8	0
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		.7	2.8	0	17.7	3	1.4	10.8	.3	6.8	0	41.3	79.3	120.6	0	0	2.7	0	23.7	0	.9	5.4	.4	8.6	0	42.9	67.5	109.5	0

HORSE BRIGADE.

Table V.

1824.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Station.		Fever.														Fever.														General Total.	
St. Thomas Mount: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.														Cholera.														General Total.	
Surgeons in Charge.		Cholera.														Cholera.														General Total.	
A. CAMPBELL—from 1st to 31st Jan.		Cholera.														Cholera.														General Total.	
W. S. ANDERSON—from 1st February to 31st March.		Cholera.														Cholera.														General Total.	
J. IRVING—from 1st Ap. to 30th June.		Cholera.														Cholera.														General Total.	
DAN. ARCHER—from 1st July to 31st December.		Cholera.														Cholera.														General Total.	
Total Cases treated.....		1	4	0	15	0	1	9	8	12	0	50	134	184	176	7	2	0	57	0	0	79	4	23	2	174	125	299	189		
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
" died.....		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0		
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		100.	0	0	6.6	0	0	0	0	8.3	0	6.	.7	2.1	0	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	.8	1.3	0		
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.		.5	2.2	0	8.5	0	.55	1	4.5	6.8	0	28.4	76.1	104.5	0	37	1	5	0	30.1	0	41.7	2.1	12.1	1.5	92.6	66.1	158.2	0		

HORSE BRIGADE.

Table VI.

1825.	FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
Station.																												
St. Thomas Mount: From 1st Jan. to 31st December.																												
Surgeons in Charge.																												
D. ARCHER—from 1st Jan to 28th Feb																												
W. MCKENZIE—from 1st March to 30th June.																												
R. SLADEN—from 1st July to 31st Aug.																												
W. MCKENZIE—from 1st to 30th Sep.																												
D. ARCHER—from 1st October to 31st December.																												
Total Cases treated	0	3	0	21	0	0	51	0	15	0	90	127	217	169	0	1	0	64	0	0	18	4	7	0	94	106	200	155
“ transferred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	3	0
“ died	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	5	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	6.6	0	2.2	.7	1.3	0	0	0	0	4.6	0	0	0	0	0	28.5	0	5.3	0	2.5	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....	0	1.7	0	12.4	0	0	30.1	0	8.8	0	53.2	75.1	128.4	0	0	0	41.2	0	0	11.6	2.5	4.5	0	60.6	68.3	129.3	0	0

Table VII.

1871

Surgeons in Charge.

J. NORRIS—from 1st March
to 31st December.

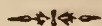
Total Cases treated.....			
“ transferred.....			
“ died.....			
Proportional per Centage of			
deaths to diseases.....			
Proportional per Centage of			
diseases to numerical strength..			

SECOND HALF YEAR.														
Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever.			Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
						Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.						
0	11	0	88	0	1	22	0	8	0	130	69	199	176	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	5	0	0
0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0
0	0	0	10.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.9	0	4.5	0	0
0	6.2	0	50.	0	.5	12.5	0	4.5	0	73.8	39.2	113.6	0	0

FIRST HALF YEAR.														
Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever.			Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
						Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.						
3	10	0	22	0	2	36	2	8	3	86	128	214	141	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	12	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	1.1	0	0
2.1	7.9	0	15.6	0	1.4	25.5	1.4	5.6	2.1	60.9	90.7	151.7	0	0

HORSE BRIGADE.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in Charge.*



1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON A. CAMPBELL.

“In consequence of the constant exposure to the inclemency of the weather, on the march from the interior during the last rainy season, the greater part of the Europeans of the horse brigade acquired a predisposition to disease, which their residence on the coast has not yet counteracted: a great number of the soldiers also had been subject to attacks of the violent endemic fevers of Nagpore and Jaulnah, and still retain that susceptibility, to impressions from atmospherical changes, so frequently experienced as a consequence of those diseases. To these causes, chiefly, I am inclined to attribute the unusual sickness in the horse brigade during the last half-year; as the cases in that portion of the corps, which has been stationary at the Mount, have been comparatively few.”

“*Fever.*—The disease most prevalent, since the commencement of the year, has been fever, most commonly in the forms of “remittens” and “ephemera biliosa.” In few of these cases did the abstraction of blood by venesection appear to be necessary, as the indications were answered by topical blood-letting, the use of the tepid bath, and the exhibition of purgatives and emetics. Calomel in free doses, combined with opium

and antimonials, was invariably used when the symptoms were not at first checked by the evacuants. Intermittents were few in number, and were cured by the same means, with the addition of the cinchona, in as large doses as the stomach would bear, in the intermissions, or rather some hours immediately prior to the recurrence of each paroxysm."

"*Dysentery*.—The disease next in frequency to fever, and the most fatal in its terminations, has been inflammation in the membranous viscera of the abdomen; giving rise to a variety of complaints, of which dysentery was the most frequent in occurrence. The more urgent cases of these were cured by general and local blood-letting, the tepid bath, and large repeated doses of calomel with ipecacuanha and opium until the system was affected. Laxatives and emollient enemata relieved the tenesmus. Blisters were seldom required in these acute cases. In the milder cases, laxatives with diaphoretics were found sufficient."

"*Hepatitis*.—I have met with two cases only of hepatitis in its most acute form. In one the inflammation could not be checked; and, extensive suppuration supervening, the patient died in a few days: in the other the means resorted to produced resolution, and the patient recovered, after a tedious convalescence from the effects of the remedies. Many of the cases of chronic hepatitis have been of long duration, and appear to have supervened on the inflammatory remittent and intermittent fevers of the Dckan: two of these have resisted every remedy, and the liver is evidently scirrhus in both."

“ Exclusive of the men received into hospital, and mentioned in the monthly returns, nearly one third of the European troop from the field were incapacitated, from debility, emaciation, anorexia, and disorder of the digestive functions, for the performance of their duties for a considerable period after their arrival. These cases appeared to benefit by the use of the mercurial pill, and bitter laxative infusion.”



Second Half Year.

SURGEON A. CAMPBELL.

“ The diseases in the horse brigade, during the last six months, have been much milder and less varied, than in the first part of the year : the men of the troop from the interior have from a further residence on the sea coast derived great benefit; and the cases of physconia and chronic dysentery have, with very few exceptions, yielded to the influence of the climate, with very little aid from medicine.”

“ *Fever.*—The fever cases have presented no unusual features ; and have readily yielded to the remedies prescribed.”

“ *Hepatitis.*—Hepatitis has prevailed more than any other form of acute disease, particularly during the last months of the year : some of the cases have been peculiarly severe, and required the most powerful means, to overcome the series of morbid actions. In one case only did the disease assume the chronic form accompanied by dysenteric symptoms.”

“ *Dysentery &c.*—Bowel complaints were very prevalent in September, many in the form of diarrhœa,

which were easily relieved by laxatives and sudorifics. The dysenteric cases were severe, particularly amongst the recruits of the season, and required the free use of the depletory means. In many of the cases the local abstraction of blood appeared to be more beneficial than venesection. The abstraction of blood directly from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, by means of leeches, was tried ; but I was obliged to give up the practice, from the degree of irritation produced by the leech wounds. Two of the dysenteric cases (the only casualties that occurred during the half year) proved fatal."

1824.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON ARCHER.

"Fever.—Fever has prevailed very generally among the men. In July, and until the middle of August, it assumed the type of the bilious fever of the country, with irregular remissions. The head and epigastrium were the chief seats of congestion. One copious bleeding, with leeches, either to the head or epigastrium, followed up by mercurial purgatives, carried off the disease, for the most part, within a week after its appearance : it was found seldom necessary to affect the mouth. The period of convalescence was short. Towards the middle of August, the disease put on a rheumatic character, and it appeared to depend entirely upon a disordered state of the chylo-poietic viscera, giving rise to morbid accumulations within the intestines. Blood-letting, was found occasionally necessary,

when the head-ache was severe; but very free purging, small doses of calomel and antimonial powder, with the warm bath, were generally successful; and, even where the pains assumed a chronic disposition, a perseverance in the use of purgatives seldom failed to effect a cure."

"*Dysentery, &c.*—Dysentery has been frequent, and, in two cases, fatal. General bleeding was employed early in both instances, and relief of local pain attempted by leeches and blisters, while the submuriate with opium, mild laxatives, emollient and anodyne injections, were prescribed; and although, in one case, the mouth had begun to be affected, the symptoms were not arrested. The urine was secreted in very small quantity, and the bladder was incapable of expelling it: it was drawn off by the catheter. Upon dissection the colon was found most extensively, but not continuously ulcerated, forming also adhesions to the surrounding viscera.

Diarrhœa has, of course, been common, and occasionally severe."

"*Hepatitis.*—Hepatitis has been frequent, and some obstinate chronic cases have occurred."



1825.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON ARCHER.

"*Dysentery.*—I regret to have to record three casualties out of sixty six cases of dysentery: strictly speaking however, the fatal cases of dysentery have been but two, as, in the third so registered, the pa-

tient was carried off by a sudden effusion of serum into the ventricles, after every symptom of dysentery had yielded to bleeding, general and local, and mercurials with astringents. The case was remarkable, in as much as there was no pain of head, no change of pulse, and no unusual appearance of the eye, although temporary delirium had occurred. Upon dissection, the traces of inflammation of the brain were so slight, as to render it difficult to pronounce that it had decidedly occurred. The liver was sound, and the ulcers of the colon were all healed.

The other two fatal cases were not marked by any peculiar symptoms. The liver in each was turgid, but not affected with any structural disease. Extensive ulcerations existed in the colon.

Another case of dysentery was remarkable from the inflammatory diathesis, that appeared to prevail in the viscera generally. The patient came in with dysentery, which was speedily arrested by leeches and mercurials with diaphoretics. He was then attacked with pain of head, tinnitus aurium, and intolerance of light; the pupil was contracted. The pulse was rather hard and frequent. Copious abstraction of blood from the temples, by leeches, afforded prompt relief. The following day, a sharp attack of nephritis came on; for which digitalis, leeches, and brisk purgatives were prescribed, with success. As soon as the system began to recover, he was seized with general rheumatism, which yielded to diaphoretics. His recovery was rather tedious, but he was finally discharged, and proceeded to Bangalore."

"*Hepatitis*.—The cases of liver have been severe, and generally of several days duration before the pa-

tients reported themselves. Notwithstanding very vigorous depletion, and the subsequent employment of mercurials, two cases have been fatal out of eight admissions; in one of which mercury appeared to be perfectly inert."

"*Fever.*—The fevers have been mild: neither venesection nor mercury, except as a purgative, was necessary in every case. When there was violent headache or pain at the præcordia, bleeding was directed; and, when the weight and oppression at the præcordia were not removed by the subsequent application of leeches, (the accessions of fever continuing,) mercury was given so as to affect the mouth.

The employment of this medicine was regulated, in a great degree, by the appearance of the dejections."



1826.

First Half Year,

SURGEON J. NORRIS.

"I have the honor to state, in making the subjoined half yearly report on the sick at head quarters 1st. brigade horse artillery, that, having assumed medical charge on the 1st. of April last, it is only from that time I am enabled to make my observations on the diseases admitted.

The admissions during the last three months have not been numerous; and I am happy to add no casualty has occurred."

"*Fever.*—Fever has [been the most frequent com-

plaint: the cases (sixteen in number) were generally slight, and readily yielded to purgatives, mercurials, gentle diaphoretics, and, where much head-ache with flushing of the face took place, leeches applied to the temples was found in two or three cases not only to remove the determination to the head, but to put a sudden stop to the febrile action which did not return."

"*Hepatitis*.—Four cases: they were all cured by the antiphlogistic plan, followed by mercurials so as to excite a gentle ptyalism."

"*Dysentery*.—Five cases: three of those late in June and who are convalescent, one case cured, and one who was received into hospital on the 6th. April. This man has been and still is very ill. The dysenteric symptoms yielded in a few days to the use of calomel, in doses of three grains combined with one grain of ipecacuan, every three hours. He was then attacked with liver, and suffered very much from it: for this he was repeatedly bled by leeches, blistered, and his mouth affected with mercury. When apparently convalescent he had a sharp attack of fever, which took a tertian form: this likewise was removed, after a few days, by the use of the sulphate of quinine. He again became convalescent for some time, when the pain of his side returned, which has been in a great degree relieved; but, from his appearance and general debility, I have very little hopes of his recovery."

"*Diarrhœa*.—Seven cases: they were treated by vomits and diaphoretics, to cleanse the stomach and promote action on the surface, as they generally arose from sudden chills when over heated. These were followed by gentle purgatives, astringents, and tonics."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. NORRIS.

" Fever.—On admission, the bowels were freely opened; and afterwards, when there was much general excitement, venesection; if determination to the head, leeches were applied, and blisters to the back part of the neck; and these means repeated if necessary. The bowels throughout the disease were acted upon two or three times daily: this was done by giving at bed time a pill of calomel gr. 5 combined with pulv. antimon. gr. iv., and the following morning the inf. sennæ, cum mag. sulph., or pulv. jalap comp. When there was much heat of surface, the body was sponged with cold water, and the saline mixture with antimon. tartar. As soon as a remission took place the decoct. cinchonæ was administered."

" Hepatitis.—Venesection, followed by leeches to the hepatic region, and blisters, purgatives and the blue pill till the gums became tender, or the disease yielded."

" Dysentery —On admission, when there was much general excitement, venesection; if otherwise, but pain across the umbilical region, leeches were only applied to the abdomen, and repeated till all pain or uneasiness was removed. A dose of ol. ricini was next given, and, immediately after the operation of that medicine, a pill of calomel gr. v., pulv. ipecacuanhæ gr. iij, vel pulv. antimon. gr. iv., cum. opii. gr. i., was given every three hours, and continued till either a change took place in the secretions, or free ptyalism was produced, which seldom failed causing a healthy secretion. Ol. ricini

was used occasionally, when there were scanty dejections accompanied with straining; fomentations were constantly employed to relieve the griping, and anodyne enemas to relieve the tenesmus. As soon as amendment took place in the secretions, the above pill was given only once or twice a day, and an opiate given at bed-time to tranquillize the bowels and produce sleep. The patient had flannel wrapped round the abdomen, or had a flannel jacket next the skin; and his diet was purely farinaceous, his drink congee or barley water acidulated with the nitrous acid. Frictions with blue ointment to the abdomen were had recourse to in some cases, to assist in bringing the system as speedily as possible under the influence of mercury, as that invariably produced the best effects. During convalescence the bitter infusion with sulphuric acid was given, and the bowels regulated with calomel or blue pill combined with extract of colocynth."

1ST. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table I.

1820.		FIRST HALF YEAR.										SECOND HALF YEAR.										AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
Station.		Fever.										Fever.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
St. Thomas' Mount : From 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Cholera.										Cholera.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Surgeons in Charge.		Diarrhoea Acute.										Diarrhoea Acute.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
W. SCOT.		Chronic.										Chronic.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
From 1st to 31st January.		Dysentery Acute.										Dysentery Acute.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
J. BURTON		Chronic.										Chronic.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
From 1st to 29th February.		Intermittent.										Intermittent.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
G. BRUCE.		Remittent.										Remittent.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
From 1st March to 30th April.		Continued.										Continued.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
J. BURTON.		Hepatitis Acute.										Hepatitis Acute.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
From 1st May to 31st December.		Chronic.										Chronic.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
		Total.										Total.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
		Other Complaints.										Other Complaints.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
		General Total.										General Total.										General Total.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
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1ST. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table II.

1821.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.															
Station.		Fever.												Fever.															
St. Thomas' Mount : from 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Surgeons in Charge.		1	0	0	51	0	24	0	0	30	0	106	41	147	0	3	0	46	0	29	0	0	0	24	0	102	72	174	250
J. BURTON.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
From 1st Jan. to 30th April.		1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	1	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	5	0	
W. HAINES.		100.	0	0	7.8	0	0	0	0	6.6	0	6.6	2.4	5.4	0	0	0	6.5	0	0	0	0	4.1	0	3.9	1.3	2.8	0	
From 1st May to 30th June.		.5	0	0	30.	0	14.1	0	0	17.6	0	62.3	24.1	86.4	0	1.2	0	18.4	0	11.6	0	0	9.6	0	40.5	28.8	96.0	0	
A. JOHNSTON.																													
From 1st July to 31st July.																													
W. HAINES.																													
From 1st August to 31st December.																													
Total Cases treated.....																													
" transferred.....																													
" died.....																													
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....																													
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.																													

1ST. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table III.

1822.

Station.

St. Thomas' Mount: from
1st Jan. to 31st Dec.
Surgeons in Charge.
W. HAINES.

From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug.
A. JOHNSTON.
From 1st Sept. to 31st
December.

Total Cases treated.....	
" transferred.....	
" died.....	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength..	

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	2	1	0	26	0	14	2	2	10	0	57	122	179	281
Diarrhoea Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Chronic.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Dysentery Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.	0	1.7	.8	1.1	0
" Chronic.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermittent.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remittent.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Complaints.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Total.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	6	4	0	59	0	3	0	7	43	0	122	107	229	375
Diarrhoea Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Chronic.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Chronic.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis Acute.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermittent.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remittent.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Continued.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Complaints.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Total.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1ST. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.															
Station.		Fever.														Fever.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
St. Thomas' Mount: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeons in Charge. A. JOHNSTON. From 1st. Jan to 31st. December.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.		
Total Cases treated		2	7	0	50	0	3	1	2	49	0	114	91	205	312	5	15	0	56	0	0	1	46	36	0	159	152	311	345		
" transferred		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
" died		1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	2	10	0		
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		50.	0	0	4.	0	33.3	0	0	4.8	0	5.2	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	10.7	0	0	0	0	5.5	0	5.3	1.3	3.2	0		
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		.6	2.2	0	16.2	0	.9	.3	.6	15.7	0	36.5	29.1	65.7	0	1.4	4.3	0	16.2	0	0	.2	13.3	10.4	0	46.8	44.5	90.1	0		

1ST. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table V.

FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
Fever.														Fever.													
Cholera.														Cholera.													
Diarrhoea Acute.														Diarrhoea Acute.													
" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
Dysentery Acute.														Dysentery Acute.													
" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
Intermittent.														Intermittent.													
Remittent.														Remittent.													
Continued.														Continued.													
Hepatitis Acute.														Hepatitis Acute.													
" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
Total.														Total.													
Other Complaints.														Other Complaints.													
General Total.														General Total.													
316														355													
7														7													
0														0													
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1ST. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table VI.

1825.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
St. Thomas' Mount: from 1st Jan. to 31st August.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
Marching: from 1st Sep. to 31st Oct.		Diarrhoea Acute.												Diarrhoea Acute.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
Nagpore: from 1st. Nov. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
Surgeons in Charge.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
W. MCKENZIE.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
From 1st January to 30th June.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
R. SLADEN from 1st July to 31st Aug.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
N.A. WOODS from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
B. WILLIAMS. from 1st to 30th Nov		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
J. WYLLIE. From 1st to 31st Dec.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
Total Cases treated.....		2	6	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	0	44	49	93	161	1	2	0	29	0	14	0	10	0	133	130	
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	11	0		
" died.....		2	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	4	12	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0		
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		100.	33.3	0	9.9	0	0	12.5	0	16.6	18.1	8.1	12.9	0	100.	0	6.8	0	100.	0	6.8	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	2.2	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.		1.2	3.7	0	13.6	0	0	4.9	0	3.7	27.3	30.4	57.7	0	.7	1.5	0.22.3	0	.7	1.5	0.22.3	0	10.7	0	7.6	0	43.7	59.2	102.3	0

1ST. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table VII.

1826.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.											
Station.		Fever.												Cholera.											
Nagpure: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		Fever.												Cholera.											
Surgeons in Charge.		Fever.												Cholera.											
J. WYLLIE.		Fever.												Cholera.											
From 1st July to 31st December.		Fever.												Cholera.											
		Fever.												Cholera.											
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FIRST BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officer in charge.*



1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON JOHN WYLLIE.

“Diseases have neither been numerous nor in general very severe.”

“*Fever.*—The endemic fevers throughout January, February, and March, were almost all dependent upon, or connected with, local visceral congestion, chiefly of the liver, and requiring active purging, together with the application of leeches to the epigastre and right hypochondre, and the exhibition of calomel and antimonial powder, in doses sufficient to increase the gastrointestinal secretions. General blood-letting was never found necessary.

During the hot months of April and May, the fevers were characterised by vomitings of bile, nausea, severe head-ache, bitter taste, furred tongue, and other symptoms indicative of derangement of the gastro-hepatic functions: in these cases a single emetic, followed by a smart purge, was alone found sufficient for the cure. During the month of June, the cases in general were of the same description, and yielded to a similar treatment: a few intermittents also made their appearance in this month, some of which yielded to the bark; although others, apparently of the same na-

ture, resisted its curative powers, and did not yield without free purging, and the administration of calomel and antimonial powder."

"*Hepatitis*.—Cases of hepatitis and peritonitis occurred in all the months. In one case only of hepatitis did I find it requisite to take blood from the arm. In none of the cases of peritonitis was it found necessary to have recourse to the lancet. In both diseases, however, local blood-letting was invariably employed, and found of admirable service. In peritonitis I have found much advantage from Epsom salts, given in doses of 3 iss. or 3 2 every three or four hours, so as to keep up a serous drain from the vessels of the bowels. Large doses of all purgatives (and particularly if repeated within a short period of each other) are always hurtful in this affection, and ought never to be given, even where they might seem to be the most urgently required by the existence of continued obstipation."

"*Dysentery &c.*—Dysenteric and diarrhoeal affections of the bowels have been rare, and none have occurred of any severity."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON JOHN WYLLIE.

"*Fever*.—Fever was very prevalent at Kamptee, among the Europeans of the foot artillery, during the last six months of 1826: the number of admissions, during that period, of that class of diseases exclusively amounting to a total of 185, in an average detachment of 149 men. Of these one only proved fatal.

The cases might be divided into remittents, intermittents, and anomalous fevers, the latter not being strictly referrible to either of the former, but as a kind of connecting link between the two, shewing the identity of the whole; and the plan of treatment was accordingly essentially the same in all. The great object aimed at being to break the concatenation of the exacerbations or paroxysms, (according to the type) by means of the bark, given largely in substance, during the remissions or intermissions.

The cure was invariably began by an emetic on the day of admission; this was usually composed of a scruple of ipecacuanha combined with a half grain of emetic tartar. On the succeeding day, rarely on the first, a purgative was given of the neutral salts, (one ounce) or compound jalap powder, (one drachm) commonly of the former. If the case was a regular intermittent, the cure was now completed by the bark without other assistance. The dose given was usually an ounce, and it was to be taken in the course of the four hours immediately preceding the expected accession of the cold fit. The first dose sometimes, but the second rarely, failed to prevent the return of the paroxysm; and it was never considered necessary to continue the bark after two periods had elapsed without any return of the fever.

In the remittents, and likewise in all the anomalous fevers, the emetic and the purgative were also inviolable precursors in the treatment; and, in the event of the fever still continuing high, or with long continued exacerbations and indistinct remissions, or imperfect intermissions, the laudanum was the remedy of most

avail, and was given with the most marked advantage.

In some instances where the fever was of a more continued nature, the laudanum was given, in doses of 15 drops with two ounces of camphor mixture, every three or four hours. In other cases where the exacerbations were great and the fever ran high, and continued long, or where the paroxysms were particularly severe or protracted, and the intermissions short and imperfect, the laudanum was given in a full dose of 40 drops at any period of the height of the fit; and if necessary repeated in the same dose in the course of 4 or 6 hours, and then continued, in doses of 15 drops with camphor mixture, as in the former case.

By these means, it rarely happened, that a distinct remission, or nearly perfect intermission, was not speedily obtained; and, the bark being now freely administered, the succeeding exacerbation was either prevented, or greatly mitigated; and by following the same plan of treatment the disease was soon altogether subdued.

In no instance was general blood-letting had recourse to: and the free use of calomel, pushed to salivation, having been tried, in a few of the severest cases, in the commencement of the season, and having failed, this plan was altogether abandoned. In about seventeen cases, however, calomel and antimonial powder, in the dose of 2 grains or 3 grains each twice or thrice a day, was given along with the bark; but in none of these cases was the calomel continued above two or three days, nor in any one of them was it attended with salivation. In twenty-six of the other cases, calomel with colocynth or with antimonial powder,

as a purgative and diaphoretic, was given overnight, and followed by the salts in the morning; but this kind of dose was rarely repeated, and never produced salivation.

After setting all these cases aside, and adding to them a number of others, where calomel and antimonial powder in small doses was given alone, but where the cases were so slight, as that they would most likely have done well enough without these medicines: after making all these allowances, still the great proportion of all the cases, including all the forms of the disease, was treated without the administration of a single grain of calomel or mercury in any shape.

In a few cases (eight) attended with some tenderness of the epigastric region, leeches were applied with advantage; the bark however was also given, and in no instance with other than good effects. In half of these, calomel and antimonial powder was given along with the bark, but only to salivation in one case; in the remaining four no calomel was administered.

Some cases appeared in which the cold fit was ushered in by severe vomitings and purgings, followed by cramps of the limbs, failure of the pulse and vital powers, difficulty of breathing, and dimness of sight. The extremity, however, to which these symptoms went, appeared to be generally the consequence of the imprudence of the patient, in taking large and repeated gulps of cold water, to allay the insatiable thirst, existing along with the other symptoms. These violent appearances however were soon calmed, and the patients strength restored by one or two moderate doses

of laudanum with magnesia; and camphor mixture and wine in small quantities: and the bark with camphor mixture, with or without a few drops of laudanum, were given afterwards, and mitigated or altogether prevented the return of the paroxysm, and finally cured the disease."

"*Hepatitis*.—The cases of liver were few, (five) and, with one exception, slight, readily yielding to purgatives, leeches, and fomentations, and calomel and antimonial powder pushed to gentle salivation. The exception referred to required two general blood-lettings, and a blister, in addition to the other means of cure before mentioned."

"*Dysentery*.—The admissions of dysentery were still fewer, being only three. These were treated with purgatives of oil, combined with laudanum, and small doses of calomel, ipecacuanha, and opium, with leeches to the belly, in the more severe cases."

2ND. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table I.

[illegible]

2ND. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table, II.

1821.

WORTH

St. Thomas' Mount: From 1st Jan. to 31st December.

Surgeons in Charge.

J. BURTON.

From 1st Jan. to 30th April.

W. HAINES.

From 1st May. to 30th June.

A. JOHNSTON.

From 1st to 31st July.

W. HAINES.

From 1st August to 31st December.

Total Cases treated.....

transferred.....

died.....

Proportional perCentage of deaths
to diseases.....

Proportional per Centage of dis-
eases to numerical strength....

1821.											
Station.											
St. Thomas' Mount: From 1st Jan. to 31st December.											
Surgeons in Charge.											
J. BURTON.											
From 1st Jan. to 30th April.											
W. HAINES.											
From 1st May. to 30th June.											
A. JOHNSTON.											
From 1st to 31st July.											
W. HAINES.											
From 1st August to 31st December.											
Total Cases treated.....											
" transferred.....											
" died.....											
Proportional per Centage of deaths											
to diseases.....											
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....											

2ND. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table III.

1822.		FIRST HALF YEAR.											SECOND HALF YEAR.											AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.			
Station.		Fever.											Fever.											General Total.			
St. Thomas' Mount: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge. W. HAINES. From 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
Total Cases treated.....		6	0	0	32	0	29	0	5	29	0	101	105	206	380	3	5	0	58	0	13	0	3	34	0	116	226
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....		4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	8	1	9	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		66.6	0	0	3.1	0	3.4	0	0	6.8	0	7.9	.9	4.3	0	33.3	0	8.6	0	7.6	0	0	0	6.3	0	3.9	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.		1.5	0	0	8.4	0	7.6	0	1.3	7.6	0	26.5	27.6	54.2	0	.7	1.2	0	14.7	0	3.3	0	.7	8.6	0	29.5	28.6
																											0

2ND. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

1823.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

*St. Thomas' Mount from
1st Jan. to 31st Dec.*

Surgeon in Charge.

W. HAINES.

*From 1st Jan. to 31st.
December.*

[illegible]

2ND. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table V.

1824.		FIRST HALF YEAR												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.				
St. Thomas' Mount : from 1st. Jan. to 31st. Dec.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Surgeons in Charge.																														
J. IRVING.																														
From 1st January to 30th Sept.																														
A. SHEDDEN.																														
From 1st October to 31st Dec.																														
Total Cases treated.....		1	2	0	32	0	7	6	0	30	2	80	118	198	328	5	0	0	60	0	3	35	0	23	4	130	172	302	277	
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	10	0	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		100.	0	0	6.2	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	5.	0	2.2	0	40.	0	0	8.3	0	33.3	0	8.6	0	7.6	0	3.3	0	0	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength..		.3	.6	0	9.7	0	2.1	1.8	0	9.1	.6	24.3	35.9	60.3	0	1.8	0	0	21.6	0	1.8	12.6	0	8.3	1.1	46.9	62.9	109.2	0	0

2ND. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table VI.

1825.

Station.

St. Thomas' Mount: from 1st Jan. to 31st August.
Marching: from 1st Sep. to 31st Oct.
Secunderabad: from 1st. Nov. to 31st December.
Surgeons in Charge.
W. McKENZIE—from 1st January to 31st March.
R. SLADEN—from 1st Apr. to 31st Aug.
N. A. WOODS from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct.
D. HENDERSON fr. 1st Nov. to 31st Dec.

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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2ND. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table VII.

1826.		FIRST HALF YEAR.											SECOND HALF YEAR.																													
Station, Secunderabad : from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge, D. HENDERSON. From 1st Jan. to 31st. December.		Fever.											Fever.											AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																		
		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Total Cases treated.....		0	0	0	22	0	27	2	4	22	0	77	106	183	140	1	1	0	27	0	326	4	0	8	0	367	45	412	167	0	0	0	33.3	0	3.6	25.	0	0	5.4	0	4.8	0
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	9	3	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
" died.....		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	9	0	10	1	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	4.5	0	0	0	0	4.5	0	2.5	.9	1.6	0	0	0	33.3	0	3.6	25.	0	0	0	5.4	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.6	25.	0	0	5.4	0	4.8	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength.....		0	0	0	15.7	0	19.2	1.4	2.8	15.7	0	55.	75.7	130.7	0	.5	0	16.1	0	195.2	2.3	0	4.7	0	219.7	26.9	246.7	0	.5	0	16.1	0	195.2	2.3	0	4.7	0	219.7	26.9	246.7	0	

SECOND BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

—w—
1820.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. BURTON.

“ In the hospital of the 2nd. battalion of artillery four deaths have occurred within the last six months.

1st. Corporal Gordon.—The symptoms in this case denoted deep seated abscess in the liver, although the most attentive examination could not detect it externally. The body was not dissected, as the widow of the patient expressed a strong repugnance to the measure.

2nd. John Kelbrath, a man of broken constitution and an habitual hard drinker, died hectic, with fever, night sweats, extreme emaciation; and latterly colliquative diarrhoea. Upon dissection, the glands of the mesentery were found so much diseased, as to account for all the symptoms observed in the progress of his disease.

3rd. William Jacobson. This was a case of disease rarely I believe, met with here, Beriberri. The patient was only under medical treatment for three days. The progress of the swelling, from the lower extremities upwards to the abdomen and thorax, was so rapid, that diuretics, corroborants, and other medicines usually administered, were unavailing.

4th. and last case, which terminated fatally, was that of a debilitated and worn out man, Michael Carley

who had been repeatedly in hospital with chronic dysentery. Before his death, oedematous swellings of the legs and a dropsical state of the abdomen took place.

The remaining cases, which have been treated in hospital, have been of the kind usually prevalent amongst European troops, in the Carnatic; liver complaints, dysentery, slight attacks of fever, vertigo, &c. In none of these cases has the treatment so far varied from that usually adopted as to make it interesting to detail.'



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. BURTON.

The sick list at St. Thomas's Mount, during the last six months of 1820, has been found to consist of the usual diseases to which European troops, in the Carnatic are subject; and, as a large proportion of the strength of the 1st. and 2nd. battalion of artillery have been recruits lately arrived from Europe, dysentery will appear to form the principal disease. A very considerable number of cases have occurred: and, having been generally successful in its treatment, I have copied several of the cases from the hospital books, which will shew the general plan of treatment which has been adopted.* I have commonly found opium aggravate all the dysenteric symptoms, and I have therefore scarcely ever made use of it, except in the form of enema, or where the disease assumed a chronic form. Acute and chronic hepatitis has also been of frequent occurrence; and some fatal terminations took place from extensive and deep-seated abscesses.*

• Vide Appendix.

1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON W. HAINES.

"The most frequent causes as inducing disease at the Mount may be enumerated under the following heads generally, viz. : imprudent exposure to the sun, as also to the night air, eating improper food, and, above all things, drunkenness, the want of due attention to clothing during the changes of temperature. These are the most general, and many of these might be obviated in a great measure.

There is also a certain state of the air, which is, I believe, productive of sickness, at night : it seems to attack those men who are on duty, with spasmodic affections, sometimes in the chest, at other times, in the stomach and bowels. Two or three men in the course of the night will complain of the same kind of attack ; the exhibition of an anodyne generally carries it off ; yet I have, in some cases, been obliged to take away a good quantity of blood, before the spasms could be reduced. Whether these sudden attacks are caused by any peculiar agent in the air, or if they are produced by any exhalations from the adjacent earth, I do not know ; but they appear to me to occur more about the lunar changes, and more particularly when there has been electric fluid observed from the presence of lightning."

"Fever cases are in general so mild in their form, when they do occur, that they usually yield to the most simple treatment. They sometimes make their appearance here after the first rains. I believe that hepatitis

is more frequent during the first six months of the year, particularly during the hot months. When the rainy season commences, dysentery prevails, forming what may be termed the sickly season of the year.

The accompanying abstract * exhibits a great proportion of liver cases. Many of them are of the chronic kinds, some of these were sent down from the detachments in the field, under the idea that the change to the sea-coast would prove beneficial to them; but, in general, they have not recovered sufficiently to return to their duty."

1825.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON D. HENDERSON.

"The effective strength of this detachment, lately converted into the 2nd. battalion artillery, has varied from 162 to 179 Europeans; and, notwithstanding the favourable state of the weather, considerable sickness has prevailed throughout, which perhaps the following circumstances may in some measure account for. Two-thirds of the men have only been a very short time in the country; they are generally exceedingly disposed to every kind of dissipation; and the unclosed state of the barracks, in the immediate vicinity of the cantonment bazar, where arrack of the worst description is procurable at a very low price, unfortunate-

* It has not been thought necessary to enter Mr. Haines' abstract, the one framed in the Board Office affording the information required.

ly affords every facility of indulging this propensity to its utmost extent. The barracks are uncomfortable in every respect: they do not contain half the number of cots required, and, besides this, they, along with the hospital, are so infested with bugs, that the men are often driven outside during the night, to enjoy that repose, which they cannot obtain within the walls."

"*Dysentery*.—Dysentery has been the disease from which the men have suffered most during the last six months; and from which all the casualties, except two, have occurred. In a number of cases it appeared in a very aggravated form, and in several at a considerably advanced stage on admission. The utility of bleeding either general or local, at the commencement of dysentery, as it generally appears in this country, is now, I presume, established; and I feel convinced, that I should have had to lament the occurrence of a greater number of deaths, had this evacuation been more sparingly, or less frequently, had recourse to."

"*Fever*.—In the bilious remittent fever also, bleeding was almost in every case practised, and with evident advantage: it seldom failed in relieving the headache and uneasiness in the epigastric region, and in several instances, (assisted by a purgative) it seemed to arrest the progress of the fever entirely. I have no doubt, both in fever and dysentery, of its having the effect of facilitating the mercurial action, where the continuance of the disease renders it necessary to persevere in the use of calomel to the extent of ptyalism."

1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON D. HENDERSON.

“The effective strength of the 2nd. battalion artillery at head quarters, at the commencement of last half year, amounted to 162. This number had since been reduced to 138, principally by drafts of the best men to the troop of horse artillery at Jaulnah. Although the admissions into hospital have been nearly as numerous, in proportion, during the last half year, as in the preceding one, yet the principal diseases have in no instance assumed so aggravated a form. We have not lost a man from either fever or dysentery; nor has it appeared necessary to deviate from the usual medical treatment of these diseases.”

*Second Half Year.*

SURGEON D. HENDERSON.

“*Fever.*—In the treatment of the severer cases of fever, which occurred in the hospital of the 2nd. battalion of artillery, during that portion of the last 6 months of 1826 in which I performed the medical duties of the battalion, the objects which appeared to me to claim particular attention were the following, viz: moderating vascular excitement, which in the early stages of the disease was generally considerable; reducing morbid heat; and relieving local determinations.

If the progress of the disease was not arrested by bleeding, and after the bowels had been freely acted on by purgatives, the exhibition of calomel, in combination with either antimonial powder, tartrate of antimony, or extract of colocynth, was had recourse to, and repeated 3 or 4 times daily, with the view of bringing the system under mercurial influence. Local determinations were relieved by the application of leeches and blisters, while febrile heat was reduced, by assiduously sponging the surface with cold water and vinegar, and the use of acidulated drinks.

Emetics were not unfrequently employed at the commencement, particularly when nausea and oppression in the epigastrium were prominent symptoms.

Relapses were very frequent, and often occurred repeatedly in the same patient."

"Dysentery.—On dissection in fatal cases of dysentery, the morbid appearances, which are invariably discovered in the course of the large intestines, are decidedly the consequences of previous active inflammation.

In the treatment, therefore, at the commencement of this disease, it has been considered of primary importance to subdue, or at least to moderate, every symptom indicating local inflammatory action. With this view, when a patient was admitted with dysenteric symptoms, if he had at the same time constant pain in any part of the abdomen aggravated on pressure, whether pyrexia was present or not, bleeding was invariably had recourse to, either from the arm or by a number of leeches applied over the abdomen; while mild purgatives were administered and repeated until

free evacuations from the bowels were produced. If the pain returned, and the morbid evacuations continued, the bleeding was repeated, with the application of a large blister over the umbilical and hypogastric regions; while, for the purpose of correcting the diseased secretions from the bowels, relieving irritation, and restoring the balance of the circulation, or, in other words, of conducting the disease towards a favourable termination, calomel combined with ipecacuan and a small quantity of opium, were chiefly depended on. The usual prescription was from 5 to 10 grains of calomel, two or three of ipecacuan, with half a grain of opium, repeated from 3 to 6 times in the 24 hours, according to the urgency of the symptoms: the opium was added with the view, principally, of increasing the diaphoretic effects of the medicine. When the stools returned to a healthy appearance before ptyalism was induced, it was not thought necessary to continue the calomel; and, in every case when ptyalism was fully established, the calomel was invariably discontinued. For the relief of tenesmus, and that painful affection called tormina, a daily dose of castor oil, warm fomentations, and opiate enemas, were employed, with at least temporary good effect."

"*Hepatitis*.—The medical treatment in acute hepatitis was conducted on the same principles, as in dysentery. At the commencement of both diseases, active antiphlogistic means were considered equally necessary; and I knew of nothing better as an auxiliary, in restoring the healthy action of the liver, than calomel in combination with diaphoretics, repeated in such doses as speedily to bring on ptyalism."

"I think it necessary to annex to this report, that I was taken ill of fever, on the 16th of Sept. last; and, in consequence of repeated attacks, I was not able to return to duty until the beginning of December. The medical duties of the hospital, during this period, were in consequence performed by Mr. Lister and Dr. Archer, and latterly by Mr. Lister and the late Mr. Lindsell. During these two months and a half, unfortunately much sickness prevailed, not less than 16 men having died from fever and dysentery."

3RD. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table I.

1825.

三才圖會

St. Thomas' Mount: from

1st Sept. to 31st Dec.

Surgeon in Charge.

W. MCKENZIE.

*From 1st Sept. to 31st.
December.*

[illegible]

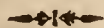
3RD. BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Table II.

1826.		FIRST HALF YEAR.													SECOND HALF YEAR.														
Station.		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														
St. Thomas' Mount: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeon in Charge. W. McKENZIE. From 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Total Cases treated.....		3	12	0	52	0	38	5	0	16	1	127	263	390	384	0	0	0	91	0	1	1	1	18	0	127	210	337	381
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	
" died.....		1	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	10	3	13	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	3	12	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		33.3	0	0	11.5	0	2.6	20.	0	6.2	0	7.8	1.1	3.3	0	0	0	7.6	0	0	0	100.	5.5	0	7.8	1.4	3.5	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....		.7	3.1	0	13.5	0	9.8	1.3	0	4.1	.2	33.7	68.4	101.5	0	0	0	23.8	0	.2	.2	.2	4.7	0	33.3	55.1	88.4	0	

THIRD BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Report of the
Medical Officer in charge.*



1826.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON W. MACKENZIE.

“Dysentery.”—The cases of this disease have been unusually numerous during the last half year, to be perhaps accounted for by the 3rd. battalion of artillery being now become one of depôt of recruits for the other two battalions, being thus composed of men just arrived in a tropical climate, and from the quantity of rain which fell during what is usually deemed the dry season of the year.

The return exhibits the admission into hospital of 93 cases, of whom 82 were discharged cured, 7 died, and 4 remain, the latter doing well.

In almost every instance upon admission free blood-letting was practised to the extent of 3xx to 3xxx as the strength, temperament, and period from the first appearance of symptoms dictated. If these were of but short duration, the pulse full and quick, skin hot, pain of the abdomen great, the bleeding was repeated in a few hours afterwards, and generally (as is proved by the proportion of cured) with success: in fact this mode of depletion “broke the neck” of the disease, and accelerated the effects of mercury upon the system, which was administered in scruple doses one or more

times within 24 hours as might be necessary. If the pain of the abdomen was severe, if extreme restlessness and want of sleep appeared to aggravate the symptoms, I usually added two grains of opium, to one (generally the evening dose) of the scruple boluses ; and, in almost every instance when I did so, the sleep produced, with the temporary cessation from pain and irritability, more than compensated for the presumed mischief apprehended from this powerful remedy, where inflammatory symptoms existed: diaphoresis, as well as to increase the effect of mercury upon the system, was encouraged by calomel (in small doses) combined with antimony, or ipecacuan, or opium, the latter not exceeding when in combination a grain and a half in 24 hours.

By this general treatment, aided by local bleeding and fomentations, emollient or anodyne enemata, (the latter when great tenesmus or pain of the rectum was severe) the occasional use of castor oil, the warm or foot bath, and a frequent examination of the dejections upon the character and appearance of which so much of the practice depends, the cure was completed, the patient left doubtless in a state of great debility, but who if young and robust soon recovered from it by wine and nourishing diet, in any form fancied by a capricious appetite, where its indulgence did not interfere with eventual recovery."

" *Liver.*—The cases of this disease are not numerous.

On admission where the pain was severe, the pulse full, skin hot, and pain on pressure great, with an irregular state of the bowels, free blood-letting was immediately had recourse to, the bowels were cleared

by a strong purgative, generally half a drachm of jalap with from 5 to 10 grains of calomel. If these means afforded relief to the local pains, lessened the frequency of the pulse, cleared the bowels, and produced general relief to the feeling, the bleeding was not repeated; but the bowels were kept free by active purgatives, local pain was relieved by leeches or blisters, scruple doses of calomel (but in no cases with opium) were administered, frictions with mercurial ointment were used once or twice in the 24 hours, a determination to the surface by means of small doses of calomel with antimony (generally $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains of each) every 4 hours was prescribed. By these general means, regulated by a careful examination of the stools, assisted by the warm bath, fomentations, and other secondary adjuvants as circumstances required, a cure followed, and the patient was restored to health by the usual nourishing diet and tonics."

"*Fever.*—The cases of this disease in the return consist of remittent, continued, or intermittent, the last not numerous, and confined to the few men in the battalion, who had been some years in the service. With them it was usually and speedily removed (when purely intermittent) by, in the first instance, clearing the bowels freely, and afterwards by one drachm of bark taken every 2 hours in substance, or by 6 or 9 grains of the sulphate of quinine taken in the 24 hours.

The cases of remittent and continued fever were confined almost exclusively to recruits; and in almost every instance blood-letting to the extent of from ℥xxx to ℥xxxvi produced immediate relief, followed up by an active purgative, as in hepatitis, the warm bath

(where the skin was dry and hot) invariably afforded relief, and a determination to the skin by means of calomel combined with antimony and opium, or the compound powder of ipecac., was usually effected, and with the best results, although in some cases the mercury (though not always desired) produced a slight ptyalism; where there appeared to be a determination to the head, leeches usually afforded complete relief. Under this general plan the disease was either entirely subdued, the remissions became extended, or the fever assumed an intermittent character; and, when this took place, either bark in substance or the sulphate of quinine removed every remaining symptom, and in these later and fewer instances complete restoration to health was effected by wine, nourishing diet, and the usual stomachic tonics.

I confess myself to possess little if any experience in the effects of the cold affusion in fevers of this type: these are however stated strongly by high authority, although (in tropical climates) this remedy requires the utmost caution in its application, from the possibility that organic or even functional disease of important viscera may exist undetected, which under any circumstance may be presumed to render the results of this remedy problematical."

Table I.

1820.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.		
Asserghur; from 1st January to 31st December.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Fever.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	
Surgeons in Charge.																												
J. BARTON.																												
From 1st Jan. to 29th February.																												
J. WOOLCOT.																												
From 1st March to 30th June.																												
J. MCGEORGE.																												
From 1st July to 31st Dec.																												
Total Cases treated.....		6	1	0	19	0	78	0	0	4	0	108	53	161	403	0	16	0	17	0	111	0	5	0	149	92	241	371
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....		3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	9	0	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	1	0	13	4	17	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		50.	100.	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	4.6	7.5	5.5	0	0	18.7	0	17.6	0	5.4	0	20.	0	8.7	4.3	7.5	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength..		1.4	.2	0	4.7	0	19.3	0	0	.9	0	26.7	13.1	39.9	0	0	4.3	0	4.5	0	29.9	0	1.3	0	40.1	24.7	64.9	0

Table II.

1821.					FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.																																																																												
Station.					Fever.														Fever.																																																																												
Nagpore: from 1st Jan. to 31st December.					Cholera.							Diarrhoea Acute.							Dysentery Acute.							Colonitic.							Chronic.							Intermittent.							Remittent.							Continued.							Hepatitis Acute.							Chronic.							Total.							Other Complaints.							General Total.						
Surgeon in Charge.					Cholera.							Diarrhoea Acute.							Dysentery Acute.							Colonitic.							Chronic.							Intermittent.							Remittent.							Continued.							Hepatitis Acute.							Chronic.							Total.							Other Complaints.							General Total.						
J. DEAN.					Cholera.							Diarrhoea Acute.							Dysentery Acute.							Colonitic.							Chronic.							Intermittent.							Remittent.							Continued.							Hepatitis Acute.							Chronic.							Total.							Other Complaints.							General Total.						
From 1st Jan. to 31st December.					Cholera.							Diarrhoea Acute.							Dysentery Acute.							Colonitic.							Chronic.							Intermittent.							Remittent.							Continued.							Hepatitis Acute.							Chronic.							Total.							Other Complaints.							General Total.						
Total Cases treated.....					12	40	0	0	41	5	46	94	0	23	0	261	332	593	591	10	28	0	0	85	13	64	130	0	17	0	347	202	549	642	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																												
,, transferred.....					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																													
,, died.....					3	3	0	0	7	1	0	2	0	2	0	18	13	31	0	1	3	0	0	15	0	1	5	0	0	25	5	30	0	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																													
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....					25.	7.5	0	0	17.7	20.	0	2.1	0	8.6	0	6.8	3.9	5.2	0	10.	10.7	0	0	17.6	0	1.5	3.8	0	0	7.2	2.4	5.4	0	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																													
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.					2.3	6.7	0	0	6.9	.8	7.7	15.9	0	3.8	0	44.1	56.1	100.3	0	1.5	4.3	0	0	13.2	2.2	9.9	20.2	0	2.6	0	54.4	31.4	85.9	0	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																												

Table III.

1822.

Station.

Nagpure : from 1st to 6th Jan.
Marching : from 7th Jan. to
9th March.

Masulipatam : from 10th Mar.
to 31st Dec.

Surgeon in Charge.

J. DEAN.

From 1st January to 31st Dec.

Total Cases treated.....

" transferred.....

" died.....

Proportional per Centage of deaths
to diseases.....

Proportional per Centage of dis-
eases to numerical strength....

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
42	39	0	0	46	240	27	0	23	0	219	293	512	665

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
16	65	0	0	70	2	25	29	0	21	0	228	344	572

665	16	65	0	0	70	2	25	29	0	21	0	228	344	572	927
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	5	0	10	0	1	2	0	1	0	21	3	24	0	0
0	12.5	7.6	0	0	14.2	0	4.	6.8	0	4.7	0	9.2	.8	4.1	0
0	1.7	7.	0	0	7.5	.2	2.6	3.1	0	2.2	0	24.5	37.1	61.7	0

MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
Station.		Fever.														Fever.													
		Intermittent.							Chronic.							Intermittent.							Chronic.						
		Dysentery Acute.							Colonitic.							Dysentery Acute.							Colonitic.						
		Cholera.							Diarrhoea Acute.							Cholera.							Diarrhoea Acute.						
Total Cases treated.....	Station.	654	0	0	73	9	25	201	1	29	0	398	616	1014	1080	26	42	0	0	95	2	1071	0	33	0	279	629	908	1092
" transferred.....	Masulipatam : from 1st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	Jan. to 31st Dec.	0	3	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	15	9	24	0	8	1	0	0	10	0	1	2	0	1	0	23	9	32
Proportional per Centage of deaths	Surgeon in Charge.	0	5	5	0	6	8	22	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	30	7	2	3	0	10	5	0	2	8	0	8	2	1
to diseases.....	J. DEAN.	0	5	5	0	6	8	22	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	30	7	2	3	0	10	5	0	2	8	0	8	2	1
Proportional per Centage of dis-	From 1st Jan. to 31st	0	5	5	0	6	7	8	2	3	18	6	9	2	6	0	2	3	3	8	0	8	6	1	9	6	5	5	7
cases to numerical strength....	December.	0	5	5	0	6	7	8	2	3	18	6	9	2	6	0	2	3	3	8	0	8	6	1	9	6	5	5	7

1824.

Wentworth

Masulipatam: from 1st Jan. to 15th April.

*At Sea: from 16th April to 10th May.
Rangoon in the Burman Territories:
from 11th May to 31st December.*

Surgons in Charge.

J. DEAN.

From 1st Jan. to 31st August.

A. CAMPBELL.

From 1st Sept. to 31st December.

1824.

Station.

Masulipatam : from 1st Jan. to 15th April.

At Sea : from 16th April to 10th May.
Rangoon in the Burman Territories :
from 11th May to 31st December.

Surgeons in Charge.

J. DEAN.

From 1st Jan. to 31st August.

A. CAMPBELL.

From 1st Sept. to 31st December.

Total Cases treated.....

" transferred.....

" died.....

Proportional per Centage of
deaths to diseases.....

Proportional per Centage of
diseases to numerical strength.

FIRST HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
13	80	0	0	91	5	23	26	0	20	0	20	0	258	655	913
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	3	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	14	4	18
0	3.7	0	0	8.7	20.	0	3.8	0	5.	0	5.	0	5.4	.6	1.9
1.3	8.1	0	0	9.2	.5	2.3	2.6	0	2.3	0	2.3	0	26.2	66.6	92.8

SECOND HALF YEAR.

Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Colonic.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
5	158	0	147	181	76	80	48	0	23	0	23	0	718	594	1312
0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	23	0
1	40	0	36	58	11	5	1	0	5	0	5	0	157	105	262
20.	25.3	0	24	32.4	14.4	6.2	2.8	0	21.7	0	21.8	0	17.6	19.9	0
7	23.6	0	21.9	27.5	11.3	11.9	7.1	0	3.4	0	107.3	88.7	196.1	0	0

FIRST EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Table VI.

1825.
Station.
Burman Territories: from 1st Jan. to 31st December.
Surgeons in Charge.
A. CAMPBELL.
From 1st Jan. to 31st March.
D. RICHARDSON.
From 1st April to 31st August.
A. CAMPBELL, from 1st to 30th Sept.
D. RICHARDSON.
From 1st October to 31st December.

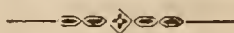
1825.	FIRST HALF YEAR.										SECOND HALF YEAR.																	
Station.																												
Burman Territories: from 1st Jan. to 31st December.																												
Surgeons in Charge.																												
A. CAMPBELL.																												
From 1st Jan. to 31st March.																												
D. RICHARDSON.																												
From 1st April to 31st August.																												
A. CAMPBELL, from 1st to 30th Sept.																												
D. RICHARDSON.																												
From 1st October to 31st December.																												
Total Cases treated	4	87	0	104	0	36	0	0	8	0	239	129	368	279	11	19	0	22	0	71	0	0	6	0	129	26	155	266
" transferred.....	0	16	0	21	0	7	0	0	4	0	48	50	98	0	0	6	0	4	0	21	0	0	3	0	34	8	42	0
" died.....	1	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	14	30	0	5	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths	25.	2.2	0	11.5	0	0	0	0	12.5	0	6.6	10.8	8.1	0	45.4	0	0	22.7	0	2.8	0	0	0	0	9.3	0	7.7	0
to diseases.....																												
Proportional per Centage of dis-	1.4	31.1	0	37.2	0	12.9	0	0	2.8	0	85.6	46.2	131.8	0	4.1	7.1	0	8.2	0	26.6	0	0	2.2	0	48.4	9.7	58.2	0
eases to numerical strength.....																												

FIRST EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Table VII.

1826.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.					
Burman Territories : from 1st Jan. to 30th June.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.			Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.		
At Sea: from 1st to 24th July.		8	15	0	20	3	16	0	0	12	0	74	34	108			1	25	0	21	0	38	0	0	18	0	103	161	264		
Masulipatam : from 25th July to 31st December.		0	3	0	6	2	2	0	0	2	0	15	9	24			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Surgeons in Charge.		5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12			0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	5	10		
D. RICHARDSON, from 1st January to 31st May.		62.5	0	0.35.		0	0	0	0	0	0	16.2	0	11.1			0	0	0	14.2	0	2.6	0	0	5.5	0	4.8	3.1	3.7		
T. BOND, from 1st June to 31st Dec.		2.9	5.6	0.7	4	1.1	5.9	0	0.4	4	0	27.7	12.7	40.4			.3	7.9	0	6.6	0	12.1	0	0	5.7	0	32.8	51.2	84.7		
Total Cases treated.....																															
" transferred.....																															
" died.....																															
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....																															
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....																															

MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

1820.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. DEAN.

“ The diseases most prevalent, in the month of January, were fevers, both remittent and intermittent, and acute dysenteries.”

“ *Fever.*—Of the remittent fever two fatal cases occurred: in neither of these cases could mercury be introduced into the system to induce ptyalism.

In the cases of acute dysentery where the patients strength and habit admitted, bleeding both general and local, with the use of blisters, laxatives, enemata, and mercury were the remedies resorted to. During the five succeeding months, the casualties have been less numerous than in the month of January: the fevers have assumed more of the bilious fever, than either the remittent or intermittent; and cleansing the primæ viæ, and frequent purgatives, with occasional doses of calomel, have almost invariably been sufficient.

In some cases the lancet has been used; but bleeding has never been carried to any great extent.

As leeches during the last two months have been (from the great heat of the weather) difficult to be procured, the lancet has been used more frequently in these cases than it would have been, could leeches

have been supplied in sufficient numbers. Some cases of acute hepatitis have occurred, but in no instance has it terminated in abscess.

The cases of acute dysentery have been much less severe during the last five months, than in the cold and damp months preceding, and have generally yielded to the application of leeches over the abdomen, and to the anus when that most distressing symptom tenesmus has been present, and to the use of laxatives with a mild course of mercurials."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. DEAN.

" On the 8th of August, a detachment of foot artillery arrived at this station from the Mount: these men were either old soldiers from his Majesty's regiments, or young recruits."

" *Fever.*—They arrived with very few sick, but soon after a considerable proportion of them were admitted into hospital with fever, principally of the intermittent type. The pulv. cinchonæ, given during the intermission and a few hours previous to the paroxysm, in almost every case prevented a return of the fever. Not one of these cases died. The head was never much affected; and the lancet was never considered necessary. Relapses were not common; but in one case, which relapsed two or three times, and when the pulv. cinchonæ did not remain upon the stomach, the solut. zinc. vitriol. made in the following manner,

R. Zin. Vitriol. gr. xij.

Aquæ font. ℥ss. mft.

one ounce taken every hour previous to the paroxysm prevented its return.

No case of fever has terminated fatally in the detachment of artillery. One however of the Camel Howitzer Battery did. In this case there was little or no intermission; and the pulv. cinchonæ was not administered: but calomel and purgatives, with the cold affusion, were principally relied on. In two other extremely bad cases, when that dreadful symptom coma, was indicated, with frequent pulse, brown tongue, and discolored countenance, the bark was given freely in substance, combined with the tinct. camphor.; and both cases recovered, but their convalescence was tedious.

Cases of this description have by no means been so frequent this monsoon, as during the last; and in the Madras European regiment the pulv. cinchonæ was principally relied on, after cleansing the primæ viæ with a vomit and purgative, and ascertaining the type of the fever.

When the first attacks were not severe the patient did not always apply, but remained doing duty until he was obliged to come to me and generally during a hot fit of fever.

A few hours previous to the paroxysm one drachm of the pulv. cinchonæ given in any vehicle that the patient preferred, or that the stomach could bear, and was repeated every hour. Eight doses were generally sufficient to prevent a return the first time, and the number was lessened to six or four the following times.

Towards the end of the year, and when the nights became very cold, the fevers were of a less regular type

and coming on at irregular intervals. In these cases small quantities of calomel were given at night with the pulv. cinchonæ, and apparently with advantage.

In September one fatal case of fever occurred in the Madras European regiment, a drunken half cast drummer. Stupor came on on the third day, and was relieved by blistering the head. On the following day, notwithstanding the use of tonics and stimulants, it again recurred, and he died in the morning.

In October two other cases of fever terminated fatally in the Madras European regiment. One a man who had been absent without leave for many days, until caught and brought in by a guard, possibly all the time without any covering, and very little clothes. The state of his mind appeared very much against him, and for several days he refused all nourishment; and died more from the effect of debility. He had been at one time comatose, but had been relieved by blistering.

The other case, which terminated fatally, was that of an old invalid serjeant recently arrived from Asseerghur. In his case mercury was combined with the pulv. cinchonæ, and every caution taken during the remission to introduce a considerable quantity of the latter in substance, with the mistura camphorata, but in vain. With the hot fit came delirium; stupor and coma succeeded; and he died during the night.

In these fevers there did not appear to be either an increased or diseased secretion of bile. Their stomach and bowels were freely emptied on admission, and every thing like remission of the symptoms taken advantage of to give the pulv. cinchonæ; and, so far as I have

seen of all the fevers of this season, is the practice to be generally depended upon. There are no symptoms in my opinion that indicate the use of the lancet."

"*Dysentery*.—Several cases of dysentery terminated fatally in the detachment of artillery. Where the patient was young and plethoric, and his constitution unbroken, bleeding from the arm was had recourse to in the earliest stages; but in several cases every remedy was vain. The tenesmus was often most distressing, and was allayed in some degree by the application of leeches to the anus, and by sitting over the steam of hot water. Enemata, from the extreme tenderness and sometimes tension of the rectum, cannot always be retained. Blisters to the abdomen, and leeches, with the use of mercury, and occasional aperient medicines, were the remedies resorted to in these distressing cases."



1821.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. DEAN.

"*Fever*.—Fever has, as usual at this station, been prevalent, but much more than in the two former years at this season. No case of fever, during the above period, has terminated fatally; but those which were admitted with fever, and whose names have appeared under that head, have subsequently died of other diseases. Of these cases three have been forwarded to the medical board.*

The treatment has not been varied. Emetics, in the first instance, with a purgative, have in general been at-

* Vide Appendix.

tended with the happiest effects; and in almost every case has been sufficient, with proper attention to the bowels, to produce a complete remission, and in a very great number to put an end to the disease altogether. When the disease has assumed the appearance of an intermittent, whether in the form of a quotidian, tertian or quartan, the timely exhibition of the pulv. cinchonæ has been eminently successful.

These fevers have been seldom attended with any cold stage, or so slight as to be scarcely perceptible. The head-ache and pains in the loins and limbs have been very prevailing, and the latter very distressing, symptoms; and have been greatly relieved, after the febrile symptoms have given way, by the use of sudorifics, (the pulv. ipecac. compos.)

In one case only have I used the lancet; but, when the head-ache &c. has been occasionally severe, leeches have been sufficient."

"*Dysentery.*—Dysentery has as usual had several victims; and this is a disease that must appear of all others to be the most unmanageable.

The present season has been attended with an unusual degree of heat; and to this circumstance do I attribute the loss of many lives.

This extreme hot weather commenced about the middle of May, and terminated, on the setting in of the rains, in the end of June: during which period the Madras European regiment and detachment 1st battalion of artillery lost fourteen men. Several of these men were found dead in their houses; and not one survived four hours the greater number not two after being brought to the hospital. In all these cases there ap-

peared much determination to the head. The eyes were suffused, and very often apoplectic stertor was present. Subsultus tendinum and involuntary passage of both urine and fœces were invariable symptoms. The state of the patients was so deplorable, on their being first brought to me, that the most decisive remedies were had recourse to. Bleeding from the arm and from the temporal artery were tried, but without any effect. Blisters &c. were attended with no benefit. The strongest vomits were given, but the stomach was not in these cases to be acted upon.

When the men in a state of intoxication got alarmed and were brought sensible to the hospital, the exhibition of the antimon. tartar. in solution, by producing the discharge of the contents of the stomach, prevented any mischief.

It is however to be remarked that many of the men who died, thus suddenly, were of the most steady and best of soldiers, and whose deaths could not in the slightest way be attributed to intemperance.

On opening the heads of several men, the appearances exactly corresponded: strongly marked congestion of the blood vessels of the brain and membranes, with some serous effusion in the ventricles, and the medullary portion of the cerebrum being of a fine pink colour. The blood-vessels of the cerebellum bore also the strongest marks of fulness, and determination to that part.

It may be worthy of remark to state, that, in every case which occurred, the early part of the afternoon was the time when these cases happened, from two until four p. m. After a few showers of rain, towards the end of the month of June, these cases ceased."

1822.

First Half Year.

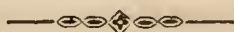
SURGEON J. DEAN.

“ On the arrival of the regiment at Masulipatam, it was joined by 100 recruits from Europe.”

“ *Dysentery*.—During the month of May dysentery prevailed to a considerable extent; and some of the oldest drunkards in the regiment were destroyed by it. One recruit only has died of that disease. In the recruits, bleeding from the arm, as well as the topical application of leeches to the abdomen and anus, was always had recourse to; and I think in many cases with very considerable relief. But, in the old worn out and dissipated drunkard, the use of the lancet has not been so generally adopted. The application of leeches to the anus is certainly attended with great advantage, in relieving the pain, tension, and irritation, which is so often found in that part, and which if not relieved causes the most distressing results. In the old drunkards, (of which description of men this regiment is principally composed) I have been more in the habit of using mercury for the cure of dysentery, combined with diaphoretics, than with the younger and generally less drunken men.”

“ *Hepatitis*.—Some few cases of acute hepatitis have been admitted; and, when the symptoms have been urgent, the lancet has been freely had recourse to, together with the use of leeches. By these remedies early had recourse to in the disease no case has terminated fatally.”

“ *Fever*.—Although this regiment has been for some years (previous to its arrival here) in a country where fevers, both remittent and intermittent, prevail to a great extent, and where very few individuals in the regiment have not at some time or other suffered from them, relapses have been almost unknown : and attacks of intermittent fevers have been more prevalent amongst the recruits, than in the men who have recently left the Marhatta Country.”



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. DEAN.

“ *Dysentery*.—The disease which has been the most fatal during the above period is dysentery. It has not differed in any respect from that disease which has been so often described ; and the remedies have been those of the strictest antiphlogistic description.”

“ *Fever*.—The fevers which have prevailed have been of a very slight description generally ; and, whenever of the intermittent or remittent type, have invariably been treated by the cinchona, in preference to the mercurial plan. In fact I consider the remittent fever of India more of a typhoid description, than connected with any bilious accumulation, have for some years past almost entirely treated by the plan generally had recourse to in typhus, and with a success much greater than with the mercurial treatment.”

“ *Hepatitis*.—One case of abscess in the liver was discovered on dissection in one of the drafts received in September, but connected with a very extensive disease of the large intestines.”

“Several very acute cases of hepatitis have occurred ; but by the early and free use of the lancet not one case has ended in abscess.”



1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. DEAN.

“*Fever.*—In the beginning of the month of April; and about the period of the southerly winds setting in at this station, the numbers of sick increased to a very great extent from fever ; which commenced in almost every case with a sense of chilliness, followed by severe head ache, and pains in the loins and limbs, great prostration of strength, extremely foul tongue, thirst, nausea &c.

An emetic, given immediately on their admission into the hospital, seldom failed to alleviate the head-ache and other urgent symptoms ; the bowels were then cleared ; and in general a perfect remission procured. The pains however of the limbs, in many instances continued.

In some few cases, no return of fever was experienced ; but, in the greater number of instances, a hot fit returned, with different degrees of violence, in some instances with delirium. In these cases, the head was shaved, and kept cool by cloths moistened with cold water, and the surface of the body well washed ; and this plan of treatment was continued so often as the heat became distressing. The patient by this means soon became relieved : and, on a remission being procured, advantage was taken of it to administer the

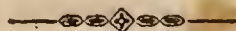
pulv. cinchonæ in substance, in such vehicle as was most palatable to the patient. In by far the greater proportion of cases, the prudent exhibition of the pulv. cinchonæ succeeded in preventing a return of the paroxysm: and, by continuing its use for a few days in moderate quantities, the patient was soon restored to health. I ought however to observe, that the bowels were in these cases kept open by enemata, in preference to purgatives exhibited by the mouth.

Although the evacuations of these patients, during the different stages of their complaints, were minutely examined, it did not appear to me that there was any thing like that copious biliary secretion, as to have at all the appearance of bile being the cause of the complaint.

If mercury was given it was merely as a purgative, and in no instance to produce ptyalism.

In two cases, (both young and plethoric men) I found it necessary to bleed from the arm, in consequence of a very great fulness and frequency of the pulse, attendant on a state of delirium. In some few cases, when the head was affected but in a slighter degree, and not accompanied by any remarkable fulness or acceleration of pulse, a few leeches were sufficient to relieve it. In some cases, after every febrile symptom had been removed, pain extending over the whole vertex was particularly distressing. This did not appear to arise from any fulness of the blood vessels of that part, but had more the appearance of a rheumatic affection, and gave way generally to the application of a blister, or to a repetition if one failed. The casualties from fever were extremely few; and I feel convinced

that when the cinchona is relied on for the prevention of the paroxysm of fever (whether remittent or intermittent), that the practitioner will be more successful than when the fever is considered to arise from vitiated bilious secretion, and mercury is had recourse to for its removal."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. DEAN.

"*Hepatitis*.—One case of acute hepatitis terminated in abscess, which pointed a little below the cartilago ensiformis; and was opened: the discharge was large, but for some days there was every appearance of it doing favorably, but the man at length became hectic and died. The whole right lobe was found to be a complete sac of an abscess on examination.

I mention this of abscess in the liver as being an extremely rare occurrence in the regiment; not one having occurred in a situation where it could be opened for the last six years."

"*Dysentery*.—Acute dysentery has been the common and most fatal complaint, which has occurred amongst the men; and, from their dissipated way of living, it is surprising that it has not been more fatal."

"*Fever*.—Fevers have been rare; and no case has terminated fatally except one."

1826.

Second Half Year.

ASSIST. SURG. T. BOND.

“Fever.”—The principal forms of fever which occurred were the quotidian intermittent, and what was then called the bilious ephemeral, but now the continued fever. The treatment in the intermittent form, in general, was to clear well the intestinal canal, and exhibit the bark : where the action of the liver was disordered mercury was given.

In the continued form it was generally necessary to bleed freely, and in some cases also to apply leeches in large quantities, to relieve the congestion in head and liver ; to give mercury combined with antimonials and opium, sometimes in large and sometimes in small quantities ; and to keep up a constant action in the bowels by purgatives. This form sometimes changed to the intermittent ; and then it was cured by bark.”

“Hepatitis.”—Hepatitis was treated by copious general bleeding, which was repeated as found necessary ; also leeches and blisters were used ; mercury to affect the system, and restore the action of the liver ; and purgatives to carry off the diseased secretions, and keep the bowels open. The warm bath frequently used during the continuance of the disease. Nitric acid drink, tonic bitters, or bark were used when the disease was overcome to restore strength.”

“Dysentery.”—Dysentery was treated much in the same manner as liver, being intimately connected with it ; and the only difference in the treatment was the more constant use of the bath, fomentations, and injections.”

SECOND EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Table I.

1824.		FIRST HALF YEAR.											SECOND HALF YEAR.																					
Station. Masulipatam: from 1st Aug. to 30th Sept. Marching: from 1st Oct. to 31st December. Surgeon in Charge. T. THORNTON. From 1st October to 31st December.													AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.											AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.										
Cholera.													Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Fever.			Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	299									
																	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.															
Total Cases treated.....													0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
" transferred.....													0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
" died.....													0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....													0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength..													0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SECOND EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Table II.

1825.	FIRST HALF YEAR.													SECOND HALF YEAR.														
Station.																												
Nagpore: from 1st Jan.																												
to 31st December.																												
Surgeons in Charge.																												
B. WILLIAMS.																												
From 1st Jan. to 30th																												
November.																												
W. S. ANDERSON.																												
From 1st to 31st December.																												
Total Cases treated	2	13	0	26	5	20	38	0	14	1	119	227	346	300	5	7	0	18	8	98	32	0	11	4	183	236	419	334
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	1	1	0	4	0	1	2	0	2	1	12	4	16	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	8	5	13	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths	50.	7.6	0	15.3	0	5.	5.2	0	14.2	100.	10.8	1.7	4.6	0	0	0	5.5	12.5	2.4	9.3	0	0	25.	4.3	2.1	3.1	0	
to diseases.....																												
Proportional per Centage of dis-	.6	4.3	0	8.6	1.6	6.6	12.6	0	4.6	.3	39.6	75.6	115.3	0	1.4	2.9	0	5.3	2.3	29.3	9.5	0	3.2	1.1	54.7	70.6	125.1	0
eases to numerical strength....																												

SECOND EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Table III.

1826.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Station.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Nagpore: from 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Surgeon in Charge.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
W. S. Anderson.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
From 1st Jan. to 31st December.		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Total Cases treated.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" transferred.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" died.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.....		Cholera.												Cholera.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
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SECOND EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*



1824.

Second Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON T. THORNTON.

“ In forwarding to the medical board the report for the last half year, I have nothing to offer further than a few remarks on the diseases treated in the hospital of the 2nd. European regiment, to which I have been attached since the beginning of August last. During the latter part of that month and September, disease shewed itself in the regiment to a very considerable degree, and in an acute form. Fever and dysentery were the prevailing complaints: the former of the remittent type, accompanied with great biliary derangement. In both diseases the symptoms were of the most acute kind; and the patients consisting of recruits who had been in India not two months, the mortality was proportional. The few cases of fever, (two or three in number) which proved fatal, went through their course in a few hours, although the most active treatment was employed early in the disease, consisting of blood-letting, both general and local, and the prompt exhibition of mercurial and diaphoretic medicines, laxatives, and others of minor importance. The most prominent symptoms were great head-ache, flushing of the countenance, white and excited tongue, accompanied sometimes with great uneasiness at epi-

gastrium and retching. In the fatal cases the headache became less severe, delirium supervened, the countenance became sallow and sunk, the tongue much furred, and of a dark brown colour, and the pulse very rapid. The cause of death was discovered in the effusion of serum in the ventricles of the brain, accompanied with great congestion in the vessels of its membranes; and although a high degree of derangement existed in the functions of the liver, no organic disease of that viscus was present. The cause of the prevalence of so much acute disease at this time, I attribute to the long continued exposure of the men in their disembarkation at Masulipatam in open boats, during the whole of the 19th August and the following night, without any sustenance, and not even a great coat, or any kind of covering to guard them from the effects of a vicissitude of temperature, arising from an exposure to a meridian sun, succeeded by a rainy night.

On the 7th October the regiment quitted Masulipatam for Nagpoor. Our intended route lay by Ellore, Chunnoor, and Chandah. The monsoon had just commenced on quitting Masulipatam, and the march was in consequence rendered very unpleasant and fatiguing. We had proceeded on our route as far as Gokarum, two marches beyond Ellore, without having experienced much sickness, and the weather had become fair and very agreeable, when we received an order to counter-march, and proceed, viâ Condapilly, to Secunderabad. This arose from a representation from the Resident at Nagpoor, of the insalubrity, at that particular season, of the district we were about to pass through. This proved an unfortunate occur-

rence for us, for we were immediately marched back into the rains, which continued till the 26th and had the effect of laying the foundation of a great deal of fatal disease. That from which the men most suffered was dysentery, one of the most insidious and unmanageable diseases which come under our notice in this country. I believe it is almost generally allowed, that after the very acute inflammatory symptoms have been in a measure subdued, the chief remedy to be relied on is the full effect of the mercurial action on the system: and I can bear testimony to the truth of this. Those cases in which the effect of calomel could be established, speedily recovered. But there were some few in whom this could not be brought into effect, and these after continuing for a long period of time, notwithstanding the ample exhibition of that powerful deobstruent, became complicated with organic disease of the liver, and gradually wore out the patient, putting an end to his sufferings.

Our route from Secunderabad to Nagpoor was by Nandair, Hingolee, Bassim, and Natcheagaum; and although we made rapid marches, with but few halts, we were more free from disease than during the former part of the march. The weather was for the most part fine, though the temperature underwent great variation during the day. At sunrise, the thermometer generally stood at 45°, and in the afternoon so high as 90°. Our chief enemy at this part of the march was fever, but of this we had no fatal, though some very precarious cases. The march occupied the intermediate time from the 7th October, to the 28th December, on which day we reached Nagpoor. Those

who suffered from disease during the march, were for the most part young recruits, who had been in India since July only, and of whom about 170 joined the regiment a short time previous to its march from Masulipatam."

1825.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON B. WILLIAMS.

"On joining the regiment in January I found many bad cases of hepatitis and dysentery, and a few with febris remittens biliosa; the unavoidable consequence of a long march. They had become chronic, and admitted of scarcely any treatment except an attempt to affect the constitution by mercury, at the same time supporting the patient (or rather attempting to do so) by a generous diet. In the month of February 5 casualties occurred among these; 2 of the dysenteric, 2 of the hepatic, and 1 with remittent fever died."

"*February* —The admissions during this month were numerous, but the cases generally slight. The fevers were of the remittent kind, and required blood-letting, followed by purgatives at the commencement, and afterwards the Hyd: Sub: combined with pulvis antimonialis till the gums became slightly affected, when the fever disappeared, and the patients remained weak for a few days and returned to their duty. The cases returned as "dysentery" seldom required more active remedies than free purging by means of the olcum ricini. We had neither the magnesiae or the sodæ sulphas, which I generally prefer to any other

medicines in complaints of this description. None of the "admitted" during February died.

March.—The admissions during the month were again numerous, principally fevers similar to those noticed last month, and requiring the same treatment. Several cases of jaundice also came in. I tried at first emetics in the last disease, afterwards keeping up a constant nausea by means of the ipecacuhana: these remedies did not at all answer my expectations, and I was obliged to have recourse to small and repeated doses of the magnesiae sulphas, which acted on them like a charm. One case admitted this month with fever died, not from any peculiarity in the fever, but from the man having an extensive ulceration of the lungs, which was proved by examination.

April.—The cases of fever almost entirely disappeared this month. Many were admitted with ephemera biliosa, and several also with icterus. The last mentioned disease readily gave way as before to the sulphate of magnesia. One casualty occurred, he was a patient in hospital with jaundice, seized suddenly with apoplexy, and died when I was in the act of bleeding him.

May.—A great number were admitted this month with fever of the remittent kind, accompanied with an unusual determination of blood to the head; they were treated by copious bleeding, and a free use of drastic purgatives. Three cases of apoplexy also came in; two died almost immediately from an extravasation of blood on the brain, and one man recovered. Bleeding both from the arm and temporal artery was had recourse to in these cases."

June.—An unusual number were admitted during this month, principally fevers which I have returned as “intermittent,” but doubt whether they should be placed under that head, as the patient in almost every instance had but one paroxysm lasting from 6 to 30 hours. They were treated by emetics at the commencement; and afterwards a moderate large dose of calomel combined with the pulvis antimonialis was all they required.”

1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON W. S. ANDERSON.

“*In January*, Thermr. 50° at sun rise, and at noon in the house it was 76° generally, on the 18th there was a thunder storm and showers fell for three days.

Intermittent fevers pretty common. They generally yielded to cinchona: in a few which were obstinate mercury was given; and one case, which resisted both, was treated with arsenical solution to which it yielded immediately.”

“*February*. The weather becoming warmer: few intermittent fevers occurred.”

“*March* commenced with high westerly winds, Thermometer 76° at sun rise and 86° at noon: no new cases of intermittent fever. As the weather grew hot, inflammatory diseases became frequent and severe; two men died of dysentery and hepatitis, and one, who had been admitted for intermittent fever, and became phthisical, was found upon dissection to have labour-

ed under chronic pleuritis : the lungs adhered in all points to the ribs, they were compressed and hepatised."

"*April.* Wind variable, hot, and dry, thermometer a. m. 85° at noon 93° was reduced by the evaporation of water in a porous vessel to 68° where no wind blew upon it, giving 25° as the measure of dryness.

Inflammatory diseases have increased much since St. Patrick's day, about which time much drinking prevailed. Two cases of acute dysentery died this month, and one from bilious fever."

"The worst cases of dysentery have been relapses from imprudence after going out of hospital. With regard to the nature and treatment of this formidable disease, I am not able to offer any thing new, but refer to the excellent work of Bamfield."

"*May.* During the first part we had hot dry winds with clouds of dust, but about the 18th the sky became overcast, and showers fell to the westward: by the end of the month the rains had regularly set in.

A few cases of intermittent have made their appearance since the rain began. Before that we had been entirely free of them, although one case appears in the abstract which has been treated with mercury, and the consequence was a sloughing sore throat and pains in the bones. He is getting better under a course of sarsaparilla and tonics. Two relapse cases of dysentery died in May; and one man, who was in a salivation for hepatitis and rheumatism, suffered an attack of apoplexy which proved fatal. May 25th thermometer 90° at noon close and oppressive."

"June. During the first eight days heavy rain fell, the middle part cloudy and cool with few showers, and rainy. Thermometer 72° at sunrise and 75° at noon of the 24th, only fell 3° by evaporation of water which shows the atmosphere to be nearly saturated with moisture. The principal admissions are local complaints, and a few slight cases of intermittent fever."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON W. S. ANDERSON.

"Fever.—In remittent fevers, active purges of calomel and jalap, followed by the compound infusion of senna, and cathartic enemata, always formed the first prescriptions. Calomel and antimonial powder, was after given in small doses every three or four hours to affect the system. The head being shaved an evaporating lotion or diluted vinegar was applied. Leeches to the temples when the head-ache was severe. Blisters to the neck, pediluvium and sinapisms to the feet and legs. The body occasionally sponged with water, or vinegar diluted. Saline draughts, and liquor ammon acet. Lemonade for drink. Tea and thin arrow-root. When the strength failed some wine was added and the mistura camphoræ was prescribed. General bleeding was little practised in the end of the year; but in two cases, attended with delirium ferox with much flushing of the face, the temporal arteries were opened with speedy relief.

The worst cases of remittent fever came with a detachment from the Presidency, and had been ill for some

days before their arrival in October. Bleeding was not practised here in these cases, which were generally marked by symptoms of debility; tongue brown and furred; delirium mitis and coma."

"*Dysentery*.—In dysentery the usual practice was a large dose of calomel on admission, followed by ol: ricini. In severe cases, pretty copious bleeding, leeches, fomentations, and hot bathing. Pulv. ipecac. comp. with calomel, in the proportion of about grs. x. of the former and grs. iij. of the latter, every four hours. For drink a decoction of the seeds of plantago isopogul or barley water, and strictly low diet. When tenesmus was severe, leeches were ordered to the anus. Enemata opiata were injected, and the patient was made to sit over hot water. Sometimes blisters were applied over the abdomen. Laxatives were frequently administered such as ol: ricini, magnes, sulph., or pulv., rhei. Opiates were not administered alone, but sometimes in small quantity in combination with calomel and pulv: antimonialis."

"*Hepatitis*.—Hepatitis has rarely occurred. The treatment in this disease consisted in bleeding, purging, blisters, and a course of mercurials, given to produce salivation."

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

Table I.

1820.																													
Station.																													
Vizagapatam: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.																													
Surgeons in Charge.																													
J. UNDERWOOD.																													
From 1st Jan. to 30th November.																													
J. TOWELL.																													
From 1st to 31st December.																													
Total Cases treated	1	3	0	16	5	25	0	3	5	0	58	30	88	256	1	8	0	4	4	9	0	0	8	5	39	28	67	206	
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	2	10	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	8	1	9	0	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	0	37.5	20.	4.	0	0	0	0	13.7	6.6	11.3	0	0	0	50.	50.	11.1	0	0	12.5	40.	20.5	3.5	13.4	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....	.3	1.1	0	6.2	1.9	9.7	0	1.1	1.9	0	22.6	11.7	34.3	0	.4	3.8	0	1.9	1.9	4.3	0	0	3.8	2.4	18.9	13.5	32.5	0	0

FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
Fever.														Fever.													
Cholera.														Cholera.													
Diarrhoea Acute.														Diarrhoea Acute.													
" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
Dysentery Acute.														Dysentery Acute.													
" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
Intermittent.														Intermittent.													
Remittent.														Remittent.													
Continued.														Continued.													
Hepatitis Acute.														Hepatitis Acute.													
" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
Total.														Total.													
Other Complaints.														Other Complaints.													
General Total.														General Total.													

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

Table II.

1821.	Station.														SECOND HALF YEAR.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																								
Vizagapatam : from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.														Fever.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																											
														Diarrhoea Acute.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
Surgeons in Charge.														Intermittent.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														Chronic.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
J. TOWELL.														Remittent.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														Continued.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
From 1st to 31st January.														Hepatitis Acute.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														Chronic.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
W. GEDDES.														Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														Other Complaints.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
From 1st to 28th February.														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
J. UNDERWOOD.														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
From 1st March to 31st December.														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
Total Cases treated.....														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
" transferred.....														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
" died.....														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
														General Total.														Dysentery Acute.														Cholera.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

Table III.

1822.		FIRST HALF YEAR.											SECOND HALF YEAR.																	
Station.		Fever.											Fever.																	
Vizagapatam: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		Cholera.											Cholera.																	
Surgeon in Charge.		Diarrhoea Acute.											Diarrhoea Acute.																	
J. UNDERWOOD.		" Chronic.											" Chronic.																	
From 1st January to 31st December.		Dysentery Acute.											Dysentery Acute.																	
		" Chronic.											" Chronic.																	
		Intermittent.											Intermittent.																	
		Remittent.											Remittent.																	
		Continued.											Continued.																	
		Hepatitis Acute.											Hepatitis Acute.																	
		" Chronic.											" Chronic.																	
		Total.											Total.																	
		Other Complaints.											Other Complaints.																	
		General Total.											General Total.																	
Total Cases treated.....		2	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	11	17	28	130	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	13	61	74	190	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
" died.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0		
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	9.9	11.7	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.6	4.9	5.4	0	0	0		
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength..		1.5	0	0	2.3	0	1.5	0	.7	2.3	0	8.4	13.7	21.5	0	2.1	0	0	.5	0	0	1.5	0	6.8	32.1	38.9	0	0		

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
Station.																													
Vizagapatam : from 1st Jan. to 31st. December.																													
Surgeons in Charge.																													
J. UNDERWOOD, from 1st to 31st Jan.																													
G. A. HERKLOTS.																													
From 1st February to 31st March																													
E. JESSOP.																													
From 1st April to 31st May.																													
J. UNDERWOOD.																													
From 1st June to 31st December.																													
Total Cases treated.....		0	2	0	10	0	1	0	0	8	0	21	55	76	173	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	1	17	81	98	197
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	6	0	0	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2	5.2	0	33.3	0	20.	0	0	0	0	12.5	0	17.6	3.7	6.1	0	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.		0	1.1	0	5.7	0	.5	0	0	4.6	0	12.1	31.7	43.9	0	1.5	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	4.6	.5	8.6	41.1	49.7	0	0

Table V.

1824.	FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Station. Vizagapatam: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. Surgeons in Charge. J. UNDERWOOD. From 1st Jan. to 30th November. G. PEARSE. From 1st to 31st Dec.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever.				Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Total Cases treated.....	0	2	0	5	0	3	0	1	14	1	26	57	83	188	3	0	0	8	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

Table VI.

1825.

THE

*Vizagapatam: from 1st
Jan. to 31st Dec.*

Surgeons in Charge.
G. PEARSE.

From 1st Jan. to 19th April.

J. UNDERWOOD.

From 20th April to 31st Dec.

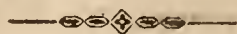
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CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.

Table VII.

1826.	SECOND HALF YEAR.																							AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Station.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Fever.				Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	200									
							Remittent.	Continued.																	
Vizagapatam: from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	18	54	72	200										
J. UNDERWOOD.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
From 1st to 31st January.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
C. DESORMEAUX.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	8	8	0										
From 1st Feb. to 31st December.	0	0	0	30.	0	0	0	0	20.	0	22.2	7.4	11.1	20.	0										
Total Cases treated.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	12.	13.3										
" transferred.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	5.	30.										
" died.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0												
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	1.	0	0	5.	0	0	0	0	2.5	.5	9.	27.	36.												
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....																									

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.
*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
 Medical Officers in Charge.*



1820.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

“ A very unusual quantity of rain fell, at this station, last year ; and the N. E. monsoon was very severe : it rained in torrents for 6 nights and days, successively ; being longer by 3 days than the oldest inhabitant can recollect to have occurred before. This unusual damp of the season, and contiguity of a long and high range of hills covered with jungle, over which a strong N. E. wind blew the end of last year, and beginning of the present, (which produced a strong current of air from between two ranges of hills in the direction of Waltair) occasioned numerous cases of fever, amongst the natives of the villages in that direction ; as well as in *all* the European inhabitants of *that part* of Vizagapatam.

“ *Fever.*—The fever was for the most part of a tertian type, but not unfrequently a bilious remittent. In the former cases, mercury to the extent of affecting the system, and bark every three or four hours in the intermission, sufficed to their cure. When the fever assumed the form of synochus biliosa, it was more violent and difficult of cure. Here, from the determination to the head or chest, copious blood-letting was usually indispensable ; whilst in those of an intermit-

tent type, it was necessary, and, in one or two instances, I thought injurious. Calomel in *small and frequently repeated doses*, until the system was affected, was indispensable; and I prefer this mode of exhibiting the remedy, to the one which I hear prevails very extensively, of giving 20 or 30 grains of calomel at a dose. This practice loosens the teeth, ulcerates the mouth and fauces, produces dreadful distress, yet does not mitigate the fever; nor, if exhibited for hepatitis, cure the disease. So long as great heat of skin remained, antimonial powder was very useful combined with camphor. Bark, until the remission was complete, was for the most part injurious; and indeed some patients could not take it at all. In these, it either produced head-ache, or was rejected from the stomach. In such cases there was frequently a faulty state of the liver, evidenced either by pain or tenderness of the side, or exhibited in the appearance of the alvine discharges, which were black and offensive. Here, the daily use of purgatives was eminently successful; the most useful were infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia; colocynth pill, or the aloetic pill with myrrh. This class of medicines was continued until the *fæces* assumed a natural appearance. Not very perceptible amendment was ever experienced until some ptyalism took place: the symptoms then became milder, and a fair remission, sometimes an absolute intermission, ensued. The bark might then be commenced, and continued with advantage. From one to four weeks has been the usual course of these fevers. Of those of an intermittent type, no patient has died under my care, and only one of synochus biliosa. This

fatal termination arose from the patient not having been blooded as I wished; and from his getting out of bed, in a windy and rainy night, and sitting in the wind to cool himself: he did this so effectually, that he was cold in death in 3 hours afterwards. Where the functions of the liver have appeared disordered, I found benefit derived from blisters; and when the heat of skin was great, sponging the body with vinegar, by producing a conducting surface, was both grateful and salutary."

"Hepatitis and Dysentery.—The occurrence of liver and dysentery, in an acute form has rarely occurred; it is usually, amongst the Veterans, of a chronic kind. I have nothing particular to state in regard to the treatment of these disorders. Mercury and blisters have been indispensable in the former; and these, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, have, in most instances, sufficed to cure or relieve the complaint, in cases where relief was practicable."

"Although the native population, and the European inhabitants of Waltair, have suffered much from fever, yet it has not prevailed, in any great degree, either amongst the men of the C. E. V. Battalion, nor the European pensioners. Vizagapatam, to these men, has not been at all fatal in regard to fever; nor unusually so in any other complaint."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"Such of the Natives as have applied for medical aid have recovered by the exhibition of mercury till

the system felt its influence, by frequent purgatives, and a liberal use of the bark, either Peruvian or of the margosa tree, in the intermissions. Some obstinate cases have required the solution of arsenic, and many have been benefited by the exhibition of lunar caustic, and pounded charcoal. It has not come to my knowledge what has been the practice of the native physicians, but it has certainly not been successful. Great numbers have taken no medicine at all, but recourse has been had to the performance of religious ceremonies, to the slaughter of innumerable fowls and the waste of their means; thus adding to their poverty and wretchedness, and too frequently to the destruction of their lives.

The casualties amongst the European troops have been usually from chronic hepatitis or dysentery. The dissections have exhibited the highest state of disease in the liver, the intestines and glands of the mesentery. In those who have been subject to intermittent fever the spleen has been found diseased; sometimes by simple enlargement, at others by abscess or ulceration."

1821.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"The diseases amongst the troops, and particularly since my return, have neither been numerous nor fatal. Out of 256 Europeans, there have been 92 in hospital during six months, and of these 10 have died."

Reference to the tables, annexed, will shew that the diseases of these men were generally of a fatal nature; ascites 2, febris remittens 2, hydrothorax 1, phthisis pulmonalis 3, variola 1, aneurismus 1."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"The endemic fever, and epidemic cholera, which raged in the years 1819 and 1820, and which began to subside in the early part of 1821, has scarcely a place in the list of diseases of the latter portion of that year.

No endemic sickness has occurred, and the cases altogether have been very few.

The season has been unusually dry, as we had only two days rain during the monsoon months of October, November, and December. In years of long continued wet, such as were those of 1819 and 1820, Vizagapatam becomes unhealthy. Its contiguity to a long line of hills, in the hollows of which, the water stagnates, and where there are considerable tracts covered with jungle, will fully account for the production of fever, and also of cholera in constitutions susceptible of its influence."

1822.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"I consider it a subject of congratulation that the statement I have to make exhibits so few diseases,

and so trifling a number of fatal cases, that my report will necessarily be very concise.

In the right wing of the C. E. V. Battalion consisting of 110 men there have been altogether but 27 patients; as exhibited by the following table.

TABLE OF DISEASES.

	1822. January	February	March	April	May	June	Dead	Total
Anasarca	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Contusio.	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Cholera.	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Dysentery.	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Febris intermit. tertian..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
„ ephemera biliosa.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
„ synocha.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Gonorrhœa.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hepatitis	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Hæmorrhoids	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Paralysis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Syphilis	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
Stricture.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tetanus	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Total								27

Three of these were fatal cases. The death by hepatitis terminated in abscess, after a lingering illness, in a man who had long indulged the most intemperate habits. That attributed in the table to syphilis was not occasioned by that disorder. The man was cured of an inveterate syphilitic complaint, with the exception of a troublesome ulcer on the leg. Having been long confined to hospital, he was permitted to leave it and to be an out-patient. Having been drunk for several days, the ulcer had become phagedenic and

threatening gangrene. He was accordingly re-admitted. Such however was the injury produced by the liquor he had so freely indulged in, that he died of a colliquative diarrhœa in a few days. On dissection, his bowels were found in a gangrenous state, and the inner coat of the colon exhibited many ulcerated spots. The fatal case of tetanus was the consequence of intoxication; and indeed the patient was nearly expiring when brought into the hospital."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"I am not aware of any thing peculiar in the treatment of the sick, or in the issue of their disorders, calling for particular detail."



1823.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON JESSOP.

"The treatment I have pursued, in the different cases under my care, has been conducted on general principles. In hepatic affections, where there was a tendency to the phlogistic diathesis, the treatment was commenced with an antiphlogistic regimen, followed by tonic and mercurial medicines; so that by slightly stimulating the liver, and preventing any fœcal accumulations by mild tonic purgatives, I have generally found that the disease soon yielded. Auxiliary means

were resorted to at times; as topical applications, and topical abstractions of blood. In dysentery the olivacei has proved a very excellent remedy with the nitro-muriatic acid bath and calomel. The ephemeral fever yielded to a cathartic generally in two days."

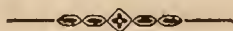
Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"The cases of gastritis were all from excess in the use of ardent spirits. The other diseases, with the exception of the venereal complaints and a few others, were of a chronic kind, for which the parties were originally invalided or pensioned, and admitting rather of palliation than cure. I am not aware of any occurrence amongst such deserving of particular remark, or which has required any novel treatment. The disorders of the acute class have for the most part followed intemperance, in which the Europeans of this corps and garrison indulge to an extent which often puts their lives in jeopardy, and to which indeed most of the deaths recorded are to be attributed; viz., two of the cases of dysentery, two of gastritis, one of hepatitis, one of apoplexy, and one of cholera.

In dysentery and hepatitis, the early and free use of the lancet, an antiphlogistic regimen, and impregnating the system as quickly as practicable with mercury, and the prevention of fecal accumulations, in dysentery particularly, by aperients, and the free use of opium by the mouth, and by enemata, were the remedies successfully resorted to; except in the two in-

stances, as above stated, where death soon followed the immoderate use of ardent spirits. The cases of apoplexy, gastritis, and cholera were, from the same cause, speedily fatal ; the former from the bursting of a blood vessel within the brain."



1824.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"The medical board will observe by the statement appended hereto, that the diseases are those common to all stations, and particularly amongst European troops. The number of sick in the C. E. V. Battalion has been 68. Of these two only have died. One of palsy, and the other of asthma."

"Sixty-six cases have been successfully treated ; and no uncommon practice has been adopted, requiring particular detail."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"The diseases have been such as are usually met with amongst European troops, and few have been dependant wholly upon climate.

The cases of gastritis have been nine, of hepatitis thirteen, and of dysentery six : brought on, in almost every instance, by intemperance."

"To the 30th of November, no case of continued fever had occurred amongst the troops ; but nine Euro-

peans amongst the resident Gentry were attacked by fever, similar to that which has prevailed so extensively at Calcutta and Madras. The principal symptoms were intense head-ache, redness of the eyes, violent pains of the back and limbs, much pyrexia, and in four instances attended with Roseala, an efflorescence of the skin very much resembling measles, and falling off in branny scales at the end of three or four days. The fever lasted from five to seven days, but the patients were very liable to a relapse; and pain and weakness of the joints lasted in some instances for weeks, but without fever. These pains seemed exasperated by the warm bath, but were in some cases benefited by the application of camphorated spirits and laudanum, and in others by cold bathing in sea water. The treatment consisted in bleeding at the temples with leeches, calomel and James's powder, warm bath early in the disease, and powerful aperients. Although a painful, it was in no instance a fatal disorder."

1825.

First Half Year.

ASST. SURGEON G. PEARSE.

Report from 1st January to 20th April.

"The climate has been exceedingly mild and equal in temperature, and the garrison in general very healthy, except from the prevalence of fever of a remittent type, which appears to be an endemic disease, and principally affects the married European soldiers, who reside in confined situations in the Pettah. The

other diseases which are enumerated in the returns, including hepatitis, gastritis, dysentery, and cholera, can scarcely be said to have proceeded from the effect of climate, though assuming the forms of diseases peculiar to tropical countries, but have been in almost every instance induced by irregularity of life and excessive use of spirituous liquors, a vice to which the European soldiers of Vizagapatam are much addicted.’

“*Fever.*—The febris ephemera biliosa, of which seven cases are recorded, though very prevalent, was in general so easily removed, as not to require the persons coming into hospital. The principal symptoms were great heat of skin, and severe pains in limbs, and usually a febrile exacerbation occurring daily about 4 or 5 o’clock p. m. and lasting till 2 or 3 o’clock in the morning. As the disease declined the remissions became of longer duration. The pulse was not much affected. The treatment consisted in administering in the commencement of the attack a brisk cathartic, either of pulv. jalapæ comp. or the infusion of senna and salts: the primæ viæ being well cleaned out, occasional doses of calomel with pulv. antimonialis were given; and, on the violence of the febrile action being lessened, and the natural functions of the skin restored, the pulv. cinchonæ usually succeeded in preventing the return of the paroxysms.

Abstraction of blood was found requisite in one case only, in which there was considerable determination to the head, as indicated by severe cephalalgia, suffusion of the conjunctivæ and fulness of the pulse. In this instance it was also remarkable, that no remission

took place until the fourth day, resembling more the continued fever of Europe. The cinchona was also in this case of singular efficacy having prevented the return of the fever after a few doses: the patient was discharged, cured, on the 8th day."

"*Hepatitis*.—Seven cases of hepatitis of an acute form were brought on as before mentioned (with one exception) by an intemperate mode of life. Two of the above, I regret to say, terminated in suppuration and death, notwithstanding the lancet, with the assistance of leeches and blisters to the side, had been freely used. In the case of Andrew Nowlan about 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ of blood were taken from the arm at different periods, and from 80 to 100 leeches applied from time to time to the side: the treatment in the other fatal case was equally active. The system in neither of those persons could be affected by mercury, though used externally as well as internally in large quantities."

"*Dysentery*.—Dysenteric affections were all of a chronic form, and unaccompanied by febrile symptoms, but with much griping, and tenesmus. Private Bridges, who died of the above disease, had been but a few days discharged from hospital, where he had been for two months labouring under the same disease. On enquiry it was found he had been seven days in a constant state of intoxication after leaving hospital; and was brought in quite insensible, and so much debilitated as to render all medical aid unavailable: he gradually continued to sink from debility, all the previous symptoms having returned with increased severity. On dissection the liver was found to occupy nearly the entire of both hypochondriac and the epigastric regions, be-

ing of a dusky yellowish colour externally, and of a granulated appearance when cut into; the colon through its entire course was covered with dark gangrenous patches."

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

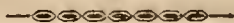
Report from 20th April to 1st July.

"The diseases in the C. E. V. Battalion for these two months were only nineteen in number. The case of pneumonia was severe, and treated by repeated blood-lettings, general and local; a strictly antiphlogistic treatment by medicine and diet; assisted by the free use of purgatives, and antimonials. The disease soon yielded to rigorous treatment, and the patient is perfectly recovered. The case of enteritis was not very violent, although caused by excess in drinking; and was cured in a few days by bleeding, purgatives, and diaphoretics, with a very abstemious diet. One case of hepatitis was slight; and the fatal one recorded was a chronic disease. On dissection after death, the liver was found much enlarged, and completely schirrous; the lungs adhered in many parts to the pleura costalis; the mesenteric glands were enlarged; and the omentum almost entirely obliterated. The two cases of dysentery readily yielded to bleeding, the exhibition of calomel combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and the occasional exhibition of castor oil, and powder of Jalap. The two cases of apoplexy were produced by drinking largely of spirituous liquors, and the subjects were moribund when brought into hospital. On dissection ruptured blood vessels were discovered in the brain.

The man who died of hydrocephalus had been drinking for fourteen days, scarcely tasting any solid food for whole of that period. He exhibited a constant inclination to sleep from his admission. Pulse was slow and oppressed, skin hot, eyes yellow, and countenance flushed, with a yellow tinge of the skin at the same time. Urine high coloured, but scanty. Bowels rather relaxed and stools black, but in small quantity. He was largely and repeatedly blooded at the arm, and twice had 25 leeches to his head, succeeded by a blister: purgatives of calomel and jalap were given freely; and he rubbed in 3ij. ung. hydrarg. fort. ter die, and took also calomel grs. ij. every two hours: also a saline diaphoretic with tinct. of digitalis. The drowsiness gradually increased to coma; the pupils of the eyes became gradually dilated and was followed by strabismus. The symptoms of oppressed brain increased daily; and he died quietly on the 11th day after admission. On opening the head, several ounces of a serous and lightly yellow fluid were found in the ventricles of the brain; the cortical substance of the latter was unusually firm, and the pia mater adhered with too much tenacity. In the abdomen the liver was found greatly enlarged and its vessels very turgid with blood, and the colon exhibited marks of recent inflammation. I may here take occasion to remark, that the intemperate use of spirituous liquors is the cause of almost all the mortality amongst the Europeans of this regiment. All diseases, not so produced or aggravated, readily yielding to medical treatment."

"The weather at Vizagapatam at the end of May and the early part of June was very hot and oppressive.

The thermometer never exceeded 97° , and for the most part did not rise higher than 93° and 94° ; but there was a great sense of burning heat around the body, and an affection of the nervous system producing great general debility, and weakness in the knees of most of the residents. The influence of atmospheric heat was far beyond what might have been expected, or indeed is usually experienced when the thermometer is only at the height above recorded. Fortunately the excessive heat did not last more than 20 days, and has been succeeded by a good supply of rain and delightfully cool weather."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"The diseases have all been treated according to the general rule of practice in such cases, and no unusual medicine prescribed."

"The weather in June, July, and August, was remarkably hot, and there was, during the whole season, a want of the usual north westers, attended with rain, which in common seasons, render Vizagapatam a very temperate station. The heat of the season did not, however, appear to be productive of disease: further than that, from the lassitude occasioned by a high temperature of the atmosphere, the Europeans seemed to drink more than usual; and many men were therefore in the convalescent list for numbness of the limbs, whereby they were, whilst the hot weather lasted, unable to perform any duty."

"Vizagapatam itself is a tongue of land extending into the sea, and bounded on the west and north by a range of high hills. Beyond these hills the rain fell in good quantity, but there has been a lamentable deficiency at Vizagapatam itself within the hills."

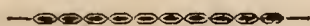


1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON C. DESORMEAUX.

Note.—Surgeon Desormeaux has submitted cases only without any general statement of his practice.*



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. UNDERWOOD.

"*Fever.*—One case only of fever occurred during the above period. The patient had seven paroxysms; of daily recurrence, but of no great severity. Being a man of moderate strength only, twelve ounces of blood was drawn from the arm on admission, and a mercurial purgative administered. This was followed by the exhibition of calomel and James's powder of each two grains, every six hours during the presence of fever; and two drachms of powder of bark every four hours in the intermission. After five days the calomel and antimony were left off; the cure effected by bark only, and the occasional interposition of a purgative. In 15 days he was discharged cured."

"*Hepatitis.*—Two cases of hepatitis are recorded in the half year. One so slight as to require only a few mercurial purgatives; and appears to have been little more than an increased degree of pain in the side, in a

* Vide Appendix.

European pensioner long subject to hepatic disease, and brought on by intoxication.

The other case was not strictly acute, the man having been pensioned for chronic liver. Being of a more robust habit than the old Europeans here usually are, he was blooded to the extent of sixteen ounces. A brisk cathartic followed; and as considerable pyrexia existed, with a rather severe pain under the false ribs on the right side, he was ordered powders of calomel and antimony every six hours, and to rub in 3ij of mercurial ointment twice a day. On the second day a blister was applied. In three days he was relieved from fever; the gums became tender, and the pain in the side abated. The antimony was discontinued, two grains of calomel only given at bed time, and the friction persisted in until a moderate ptyalism was produced. The calomel was then left off, a brisk purgative exhibited, and the ointment rubbed in but once a day. The mercurial action was hereby kept up. In twelve days from his admission he was entirely free from pain. No more mercury was used. A light bitter combined with rhubarb was taken for a week; and the patient discharged cured, in sixteen days from his admission."

"*Dysentery.*—Six cases of dysentery were treated during that portion of the half year in which the garrison surgeon was present. In one instance only can the disease be said to have been strictly acute; and the patient died in six days. It is to be observed that he had purging for eight or nine days before he applied for assistance. He was a delicate man, of a spare habit. When admitted he was going to stool incessantly, and passing only bloody water: severe griping,

violent tenesmus, and intolerable tenderness over the whole abdomen; pulse small, tense and vibrating, but not strong. One bleeding of sixteen ounces was had recourse to. Fomentations applied to the abdomen, and a dose of castor oil with 20 drops of laudanum administered. Pills containing two grains of calomel, two of ipecacuanha and one of opium were ordered three times a day, and an enema of ipecacuanha and laudanum injected night and morning. No relief being obtained on the second day, and the pulse being weaker twelve leeches were applied to the abdomen, and the other remedies continued. To these were added mercurial friction three times in twenty four-hours. No impression whatever was made on his complaint. On the third day he wandered greatly in his mind, and it became very difficult to get him to swallow either food or medicine. As the mercury had no effect on the system, calomel was given in a scruple dose, but with no sensible effect. The day following he was much weaker, his bowels considerably distended, said he was better, and almost free from pain; but it was evident that mortification had taken place. On the fifth day he died, and on dissection, the liver was found to be much enlarged, and of such a schirrous hardness as could not have been of recent origin. The small intestines were inflamed, and in parts gangrenous; and the gall bladder distended with dark green bile. The body was too offensive for minute examination."

"The other cases were combined with so much chronic disease, that it is thought a detail of their treatment will not suit the purpose of the medical board in calling for their report."

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Table I.

1820. Surgeon in Charge. J. ANNESLEY. From 1st Jan. to 31st December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.										SECOND HALF YEAR.											
	Fever.										Fever.											
	Intermittent.					Chronic.					Intermittent.					Chronic.						
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	Continued.	Remittent.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Hepatitis Acute.	Continued.	Remittent.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.
Total Cases treated	4	58	0	96	0	63	0	105	0	326	335	0	33	0	62	2	42	7	1	223	200	423
" transferred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	8	6	0	1	0	7	1	8	0	0	18	13	31
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	25.	0	0	6.2	0	0	0	.9	0	2.4	1.7	0	3.3	0	11.2	50.	19.4	0	0	8.7	6.5	7.3
* Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength.....																						

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Table II.

1821. Surg. in Charge. J. ANNESLEY. From 1st Jan. to 31st December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
	Fever.														Fever.													
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
Total Cases treated.....	6	55	0	61	4	42	22	0	50	21	261	301	562	161	48	43	0	58	0	14	30	0	45	0	238	193	431	161
" transferred..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" died.....	3	3	0	7	0	0	3	0	8	1	25	9	34	0	0	3	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	12	10	22	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.	50.	5.4	0	11.4	0	0	13.6	0	16.	4.7	9.5	2.9	6.4	0	0	6.9	0	12.6	0	7.1	0	0	2.2	0	5.4	5.1	5.1	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.....	3.7	34.1	0	37.8	2.4	26.8	13.6	0	31.5	13.4	162.1	186.9	349.6	0	29.8	26.7	0	36.2	0	8.6	18.6	0	27.9	0	147.8	119.8	267.7	0

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Table III.

1822. Surg. in Charge. J. ANNESLEY. From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	FIRST HALF YEAR.													SECOND HALF YEAR.													AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.
	Fever.													Fever.													
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	
Total Cases treated.....	54	84	0	89	0	59	21	0	66	1383	294	677	191	37	62	0	84	0	23	16	11	55	1	289	244	533	191
" transferred..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	16	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	23	21	44	0
" died.....	5	3	0	8	0	1	2	0	0	0	9	28	0	12	9	0	17	0	4	4	0	3	0	49	11	60	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases..	9.2	3.5	0	8.1	0	1.6	9.5	0	0	0	3.6	4.1	0	32.4	14.5	0	20.2	0	17.3	25.	0	5.4	0	16.9	4.5	11.2	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numeri- cal strength.....	28.2	43.9	0	51.3	0	30.8	10.9	0	34.5	5200.5	153.9	354.4	0	19.3	32.4	0	43.9	0	12.4	8.3	5.7	28.7	.5	151.3	127.7	279.5	0

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
Surgeon in Charge.		Fever.														Fever.													
JAMES ANNESLEY.		Cholera.														Cholera.													
From 1st January to 31st		Diarrhoea Acute.														Diarrhoea Acute.													
December.		" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
		Dysentery Acute.														Dysentery Acute.													
		" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
		Intermittent.														Intermittent.													
		Remittent.														Remittent.													
		Continued.														Continued.													
		Hepatitis Acute.														Hepatitis Acute.													
		" Chronic.														" Chronic.													
		Total.														Total.													
		Other Complaints.														Other Complaints.													
		General Total.														General Total.													
		AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.													
Total Cases treated.....	3	6	0	42	0	10	0	9	56	0	126	118	244	294	6	2	0	64	0	0	0	0	45	36	0	135	201	336	306
" transferred.....	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	17	0	28	23	51	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	21	12	33	0
" died.....	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	1	8	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	6	0	23	4	27	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	0	0	0	9.5	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	5.5	.8	3.2	0	100.	0	0	15.2	0	0	0	8.8	16.6	0	17.3	1.9	8.3	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....	1.2	2.4	0	14.2	0	3.4	0	3.6	19.4	0	42.8	40.1	82.9	0	1.9	.6	0	15.3	0	0	0	14.7	11.7	0	44.1	65	109.8	0	

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Table V.

1824.		FIRST HALF YEAR.											SECOND HALF YEAR.																
Surgeons in Charge.																													
J. ANNESLEY.																													
From 1st to 31st Jan.																													
ALEX. JOHNSTON.																													
From 1st Feb. to 31st December.																													
Total Cases treated		41	10	0	58	0	0	0	22	54	0	185	185	370	283	3	12	0	107	0	0	0	90	49	0	261	152	413	329
" transferred		2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	18	30	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	10	4	0	26	20	46	0	
" died		24	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	32	6	38	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	2	2	0	15	6	21	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....		58.5	10.	0	8.6	0	0	0	0	3.7	0	17.2	3.2	10.2	0	66.6	0	8.4	0	0	0	2.2	4.8	0	5.7	3.9	6.8	0	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength....		14.4	3.5	0	20.4	0	0	0	0	7.7	0	65.3	65.3	130.7	0	.9	3.6	0	32.5	0	0	0	27.3	14.8	0	79.3	46.2	125.5	0

Surgeons in Charge.

J. ANNESLEY.

From 1st to 31st Jan.

ALEX. JOHNSTON.

From 1st Feb. to 31st
December.

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Table VI.

1825.		FIRST HALF YEAR.												SECOND HALF YEAR.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Surgeon in Charge.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
ALEX. JOHNSTON.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
From 1st Jan. to		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
31st December.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Total Cases treated.....		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" transferred..		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" died.....		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Proportional per Centage		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
of deaths to diseases.		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
Proportional per Centage		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
of diseases to numerical		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
strength.....		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
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		Fever.												Fever.												AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

Table VII.

1826. Surgeon in Charge. ALEX. JOHNSTON. From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.														AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
	Fever.														Fever.															
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.				
Total Cases treated.....	1	33	0	55	0	58	30	33	39	0	249	168	417	198	1	9	0	39	0	5	0	24	28	0	106	89	195	257		
" transferred..	1	2	0	5	0	41	26	0	1	0	76	6	82	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	4	8	0			
" died.....	0	0	0	7	0	4	2	1	2	0	16	4	20	0	1	5	0	7	0	1	0	5	3	0	22	6	28	0		
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases..	0	0	0	12.7	0	6.8	6.6	3.3	5.1	0	6.4	2.3	4.7	0	100.	55.5	0	17.9	0	20.	0	20.8	10.7	0	20.7	6.7	14.3	0		
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numeri- cal strength.....	5	16.6	0	27.7	0	29.2	15.1	16.6	19.6	0	125.7	84.8	210.6	0	.3	3.5	0	15.1	0	1.9	0	9.3	10.8	0	41.2	34.6	75.8	0		

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in charge.*

1820.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON ANNESLEY.

“ The prevailing diseases, during this period, were chronic affections of the liver with dysentery and diarrhoea, fevers, and rheumatism.

Most of the above cases have been of long standing, were received from out-stations of the army, and generally in the last stage of disease ; having undergone various treatment, from the different medical officers under whose care they have been.

The affections of liver with dysentery and diarrhoea are so intimately connected with each other, that I think it would be injudicious to separate them ; and shall therefore class them under the same head.”

“ The treatment adopted in this hospital : has been governed by circumstances, and the peculiar state of the case ; but mercurial alteratives, with laxatives, occasional depletion with leeches where local congestion was visible, and the nitro-muriatic wash, formed the basis of my practice, with strict attention to diet.

I shall here beg to state, that the nitro-muriatic wash was found peculiarly useful in chronic enlargements of the liver, spleen, and mesenteric glands ; but, in some cases, there was such extreme debility, and

the disease so far advanced, that all remedies were useless."

"*Acute hepatitis and dysentery.*—In a few cases of acute dysentery and liver, amongst the artillery, and other persons resident at Madras, generally to be traced to excessive intemperance, and exposure; the most active depletion, both general and local, with full doses of calomel, and smart saline purgatives, were had recourse to, and always with decided benefit, when the patients were brought to the hospital in a state to be acted upon: but, in some instances, I am sorry to observe, they were brought to me in so dreadful a condition that all my efforts were unavailing."

"*Fever.*—Fevers I consider more peculiarly connected with the state of climate at Madras, and appears to me to be governed by exposure and derangement of the chylopoetic organs; the cure depending upon the restoration of those organs to a healthy state."

"The general type of this fever was remittent; and, when brought early for medical treatment, yielded readily to emetics and purgatives, with the saline mixture, and occasional use of the lancet in high excitement: in very few instances I found it necessary to use bark."



1823.

First Half Year.

SURGEON ANNESLEY.

"*Statement of admissions, cures, and deaths, of persons received into the Garrison Hospital of Fort St. George, from 1st. July 1821 to 30th. June 1823.*

The diseases which have prevailed during this period have been of the same character and description, and the treatment precisely the same, as I have already noticed in my half yearly report dated 4th. July 1821. Nothing new has occurred either in the variety of disease or in the mode of practice. I have not therefore trespassed upon the time of the medical board by repeating what has already been stated. But as the following statement will shew the number of persons admitted, and the number of deaths, for two years, marking the admissions, cures, and deaths, of acute disease, between particular periods of those years, i. e. from July to December 1821 and 22, and from January to June 1822 and 23, I hope it will not be unacceptable to the Board; and I have only to regret, that my numerous and various occupations have prevented me from forwarding it before, which I fully intended to do.

Number of persons, of all descriptions, admitted into hospital, from 1st July 1821 to the 30th June 1823.	Number of persons discharged.*	Number of persons dead.
2303.	2093.	169.

Of this number 1068 were of acute diseases.

Period.	Admitted.	Dead.
From July to December 1821	204	17
From July to December 1822	332	17
From January to June 1822	299	44
From January to June 1823	233	27
	1068	105

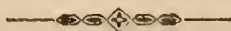
* N. B. I mark discharged in place of cured, because many persons were transferred by order of the Superintending Surgeon before they were cured.

From July to December 1821 the greatest number of patients were received into hospital during the month of July; and the greatest number of deaths were in September.

From July to December 1822 the greatest number of patients were admitted into hospital during July and December; and the greatest number of deaths were in July.

From January to June 1822 the greatest number of patients were admitted into hospital during January, May, and June, and most deaths were in May and June.

From January to June 1823, the greatest number of patients were admitted into hospital in January and February, and most deaths were in January and March."



1824.

First Half Year.

SURGEON A. JOHNSTON.

“Dysentery.—The fatal cases were all chronic, or of some standing when admitted, the subjects, two seamen, two men of his Majesty’s regiments, one pensioner, three women, and one child. A majority of the cases generally were received in a chronic state from various hospitals, but chiefly from his Majesty’s regiments embarking for Rangoon.

The treatment in all acute cases was early depletion by the lancet and leeches, the use of purgatives, chiefly calomel and oil, the speedy induction of ptyalism, the use of diaphoretics, ipecac. and Dover’s powders,

anodyne enemata, fomentations, &c. In the chronic stage, mercurial alteratives, mild laxatives, and emollient injections, cretaceous mixtures with aromatics or small doses of rhubarb, light bitters and tonics, Dover's powder, anodyne enemata &c., were the means chiefly employed, together with strict attention to diet and regimen."

"*Hepatic disease.*—There were 63 cases of hepatic disease also received from various quarters, and chiefly in a chronic state when admitted. Of these 41 were discharged well or greatly relieved, 1 transferred, 3 died, and 18 remained on the 30th of June.

The treatment, in the acute form of the disease, was to subdue inflammatory action, by an early and free depletion both general and local, the use of full doses of calomel and active saline purgatives, the induction of ptyalism &c.

In the chronic state, mercurial alteratives, purging, occasional leeching or blisters &c., were the means chiefly employed and found useful."

"*Fever.*—The character was in general mild, and often ephemeral; arising frequently from exposure to climate, derangement of the digestive organs, or intemperance. In some the disease was of a remittent type, with symptoms occasionally of local determination requiring the use of the lancet and leeches. In the two fatal cases, which were both women, it appears from the journals, that the fever of one was symptomatic of hepatic disease, and of the other of severe and protracted pulmonic affection.

The treatment in general consisted of free and full evacuations of the stomach and bowels; the abstraction

of blood, when indicated by high excitement, or local determination ; the use of diaphoretics, refrigerants and diluents; rest and abstinence; the infusion of bark or bitters during convalescence."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON A. JOHNSTON.

"A large proportion of sick were during this period received from the hospitals of his Majesty's regiments proceeding on foreign service. The diseases most prevalent were bowel complaints and fevers."

"*Dysentery*.—221 cases were treated, of which 23 died or rather more than a 10th part. These consisted of 11 men, 6 women, and 6 children. Of the male patients, 7 were cases of chronic disease received from other hospitals, three of recent attacks, and of rapid progress, and one which appears to have been improperly classed under this head ; the patient having died two hours after his admission with symptoms of cholera, rather than of dysentery.

Of 99 women and children with this disease, six of each class were lost. These were in almost every instance admitted at an advanced period of the acute stage, with the strength reduced, and the destructive effects of the inflammatory symptoms already commenced.

In cases of this description, general depletion was seldom admissible, and but little used. The treatment consisting of palliative rather than of active measures—the application of leeches or blisters where local congestion or pain were still apparent mild laxatives and

emollient injections, mercurial alteratives with ipecac., the exhibition of anodyne enemas, Dover's powder &c.

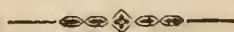
In the cases of this disease received at an early period, with acute or urgent symptoms, the treatment adopted was that stated in the last half year's report, viz. early and free depletion, full doses of calomel and other purgatives, and the speedy induction of ptyalism."

"*Diarrhœa*.—Of 65 cases returned under this head 49 were women and children: the mortality one man and five children. The former, a seaman of an American ship from the Pacific Ocean, was received in a state of extreme debility and emaciation from protracted scorbutic diathesis and lenteric purging, under which he was sinking at the time of his admission. The loss of children amongst the European soldiery is at all times great, attributable to the privations and mismanagement to which they are exposed, and more especially to irritation and accumulation in the bowels from improper food. The constitutions of those brought to the hospital are often too much impaired to admit of recovery; a morbid state of the bowels producing marasmus, mesenteric disease, or hectic fever being the most common complaints. In the treatment of these, attention has been chiefly paid to promote a healthy condition of the chylopoetic viscera, by means of calomel and other purgatives, to support the strength by chalybeates, tonics, and proper nourishment. These, where the disease has not made too much progress, are sometimes successful."

"*Fevers*.—Of 198 cases of fever reported, 5 only were fatal; viz. two men and three children. One of the former, a serjeant of engineers, of delicate constitution, and

recently returned from Rangoon, had long suffered from irregular fever and impaired general health, and latterly symptoms of hepatic derangement and dysentery, under which he sunk after a period of 4 months in hospital. In the other, a recruit from England, severe head-ache and protracted symptoms of a typhoid character reduced the patient to the lowest extremity. In this case, early depletion both general and topical, free purgation &c. failed to relieve the cerebral affection, which continued obstinate throughout the whole course of the disease, a period of three months."

"*Hepatic disease.*—Of 75 cases of hepatic disease, 2 died: both received from the hospitals of his majesty's regiments. The one a case of many months duration, and conjoined with dysentery; the other of recent occurrence, and terminating in abscess."



1825.

First Half Year.

SURGEON A. JOHNSTON.

"The principal occurrences of this period were the arrival of sick at different times from Rangoon.

From this quarter many severe and untractable cases were received, of which a considerable number died. Diarrhœa, dysentery, or dropsy, conjoined with scorbutic diathesis, or highly morbid state of the constitution, were the diseases from which these casualties chiefly occurred: but in other cases also, indeed in almost all derived from the same source, more or less constitutional derangement prevailed, rendering the recovery of the patients tedious and difficult.

The treatment pursued for the relief of these complaints consisted of means calculated to restore the functions of the stomach and bowels, to support the strength and constitution of the patients, and to palliate or relieve urgent symptoms.

A light and nutritive diet with wine; infusions of bark, cascarilla, gentian or colomba with aromatics; occasionally small doses of the blue pill, or calomel, with ipecacuanha and mild aperients. The use of cretaceous mixtures with astringents and tincture of opium were required by the state of the bowels. Blisters to the chest where oppression or difficulty of breathing prevailed. Stimulating liniments to the extremities, where indicated by a cold, weak, or languid circulation, flannel bandages &c. &c."

"Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Of 18 deaths of male patients during the half year, 13 were of those brought from foreign service; two of men admitted in the last stage of their illness, one having died the day after his admission and one on the third; one man on the 5th day, one on the 14th, and one discharged man after lingering in hospital nearly 4 months.

Eleven deaths, in the civil department, from the same diseases, consisted of one man (a constable) 6 women and 4 children. These were in general cases brought in at an advanced stage, and with structural derangement already existing."

"Hepatic disease.—Of 43 cases of hepatic disease, none died: the treatment was the same as detailed in former reports."

"Fever.—One hundred and twenty-six cases of fever were treated, of which 111 were discharged cured,

14 remained under treatment, and 1 died, a woman, the third day after her admission, but whose case is not now to be found."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON A. JOHNSTON.

"The admissions during this period, it will be observed, were more numerous than usual; the casualties nearly double that of the preceding half year.

These circumstances were attributable to the arrival of nearly two hundred sick from Rangoon, and the number of severe cases received from thence. Upwards of 70 with diarrhœa, dysentery, or dropsy were landed; many in a state of extreme exhaustion, and all more or less debilitated. Of these, twenty died.

The same morbid state of the constitution generally characterized the patients of this period, as in the preceding months, noted in the last half year's report. A pale or sallow countenance, impaired digestion, prostration of strength; a weak and languid circulation, and depression of spirits, prevailed to a degree rendering the recovery of the patients tedious and uncertain.

To restore to a healthy condition the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels and digestive functions in general, to relieve the more urgent symptoms of diarrhœa and dysentery, and to support the strength of the patient, were the objects held in view in the treatment of these complaints; and for the attainment of which the means stated in last report were employ-

ed. Twenty four men in all of those received from foreign service died during the six months.

The number of casualties of this period, independent of those from Rangoon, amounted to 49 as follows :

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—Thirteen deaths of adult male patients from these diseases, viz. four transferred from the hospital of H. M. 45th regiment, having undergone previous treatment; two from the detachment of artillery in the Fort, recent cases; one from the 2nd E. regiment, recent; one recruit, who died the day of his admission; one supernumerary, recent; one discharged man, one pensioner, and two seamen, chronic.

Eleven deaths in the civil department, consisting of eight women and three children, received chiefly at advanced periods or last stages of the disease.

The treatment of dysentery and diarrhœa during these months was the same as stated in former reports."

"*Fever.*—101 cases were reported, of which three died, viz. a man and two children. In the former, hepatic disease was found latterly to exist; and, in the latter, the fevers arose from intestinal irritation."

"*Hepatic disease.*—63 cases of liver occurred, of which 7 died, viz. three received from H. M. 45th hospital, one man of H. M. 41st regiment from Rangoon, one of the 87th, one discharged man; one sub-conductor died the day of his admission.

The remaining casualties consisted of one from epilepsy, two from dropsy, one old venereal, one from ulcer, one rheumatism, one tetanus, two pulmonic disease, one in child bed, and one from worms."

1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON A. JOHNSTON.

“ The principal occurrence of this period was the arrival of H. M. 54th regiment from Arracan, and the reception of the sick of that corps into the garrison hospital for some days in January.

The regiment had suffered severely from the climate of Arracan, and few now remained exempt from disease in some shape or other.”

“ *Fevers.*—Fevers of an intermittent or remittent form still prevailed, and various degrees of organic affections were in numerous instances conjoined.

The treatment of these was necessarily regulated by the nature and symptoms of the case. In some, local depletion and purgative medicines were required to relieve particular organs, and mercurial alteratives or other decostruents to remove obstruction, and restore to a healthy state the different secretions. The sulphate of quinine was on this occasion first used in this hospital, and found of the most beneficial effect. In doses of 2 or 3 grains, repeated every two, three, or four hours, it seldom failed to suspend the paroxysms at an early period, and to relieve the patients from the recurrence of fever for at least some time thereafter. During the nine days the sick of the 54 remained in the garrison hospital 4 men died.

A small detachment of artillery were received at the same time, and under similar circumstances to H. M. regiment. Of these two men died of fever.

The other diseases of this period presented nothing remarkable. Of 116 cases of dysentery, 14 died, viz. 8 men and 6 women. These were generally cases received at an advanced period of the disease, and where the usual treatment was found unavailing."

"*Fever.*—One hundred and seventy-two cases of fever were admitted including those from Arracan. The deaths were nine, viz. six of Arracan fever, one man of H. M. 45th regiment, one woman and one child."

"*Hepatic disease.*—Sixty-three cases of hepatic disease occurred of which three died; one sub-conductor on the day of his admission, one Bengal apothecary attached to the 54th regiment, and one man of H. M. 48th regiment after five days in hospital.

The treatment in the above diseases was conducted on the same principles, and in the same manner, as stated in former reports.

The other casualties were eight children with bowel complaints chiefly; three men from dropsy and scurvy; two men and two women from chronic rheumatism; and one woman from asthma."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON A. JOHNSTON.

"*Dysentery.*—Of 108 cases of this disease, 33 were acute, and 75 chronic. The deaths 13, or rather more than a ninth part.

The deaths occurred chiefly among men received from other hospitals in the last stage of chronic disease, or in patients (mostly female) brought at an advanced period of the acute stage with the strength

greatly reduced. An example of the latter, in the case of Quigley, was detailed to the board in a former report.*

The treatment pursued in the acute or inflammatory form of the disease, indicated by constant fixed or severe abdominal pain; frequent dejections of serum, mucus, and blood, with tormina and tenesmus; increased heat of skin and frequency of pulse; was an early and free use of the lancet, to the extent of relieving pain, or materially reducing the arterial action. For which purpose also leeches were used and repeated so long as any pain or tenderness of the abdomen continued. Full doses of calomel, followed by oily or saline purgatives, were given, to evacuate the bowels, and carry off morbid and irritating accumulation, as well as to bring the system under the influence of the former medicine as speedily as possible. To obtain the latter object also, which was in almost every case held desirable and necessary, calomel in doses of three, five, or ten grains, combined with ipecac. was given more or less frequently, according to the urgency of the symptoms, or the violence of the disease.

During this period, the occasional use of mild laxatives and emollient injections, was continued with advantage; and, when the painful and distressing symptom of tenesmus was urgent and severe, an enema, composed of four or five grains of opium in two or three ounces of arrow root or conjee, was used morning and evening, in general with relief to the patient. With the same intention ten or fifteen grains of the pulv. ipecac. comp. was occasionally given at bed time.

* Vide Appendix.

Fomentations to the abdomen were in most cases extensively used, and blisters applied where uneasiness continued after the usual depletions.

When these means were early employed, and with the desired effect, and where ptyalism was freely established, little more remained to perfect the patient's recovery, than a careful attention to preserve a regular and healthy secretion from the bowels, and a rigid observance of diet and regimen.

In many cases, however, the symptoms on admission were less distinctly marked: the patient being often without fever, and with little pain; frequent dejections of mucus and blood with severe straining being the chief diagnostics. Under these circumstances a similar treatment was pursued, though not always to the same extent.

In cases received under less favorable circumstances, and where the disease had already made considerable progress and the strength of the patient become reduced, general depletion was employed with more caution, or not at all used. In such cases also, the system was in general found insusceptible to the impressions excited by mercury, and that medicine in consequence abandoned, or only moderately used. Local depletion, mild laxatives, emollient injections, fomentations and blisters, together with a free use of anodyne enemata, the Dover's powder, or if necessary opium, being the means chiefly employed; and, by the aid of which, the restorative powers of the constitution sometimes carried the patient on to recovery.

In the chronic stage of the disease the treatment was governed by circumstances; but mercurial alter-

atives, mild laxatives and enemata, light tonics or astringents with occasional anodynes, and a strict attention to diet, was that usually had recourse to, and found most beneficial."

" *Fevers.*—Of ninety-two cases of fever, 69 were discharged cured, 1 transferred, 6 died, and 16 remained.

Three of the fatal cases were recruits landed from England, with low symptoms of a typhoid character, and in a state of extreme debility from protracted fever on board ship; one of tertian fever of long standing from the hospital of H. M. 41st Regt., and at the time of his admission sinking from diarrhœa and dropsy; one case of a worn out pensioner, from intemperance; and one of low nervous fever, with extensive mortification and sloughing of the integuments of the abdomen and thorax; following the application of leeches and a blister. This case was detailed to the board in the 4th quarter of 1826.*

The other cases presented little remarkable, were in many instances ephemeral, and often arising from derangement of the biliary or digestive organs, or from cold. In a few cases the fever was of a remittent type, and of a longer duration; but the far greater number were cases of simple synocha, and easily cured.

The treatment adopted, when the symptoms of excitement were high, was to bleed according to the strength, age, or constitution of the patient; to evacuate fully and freely the contents of the stomach and bowels; and to determine to the skin by means of diaphoretics. For the latter purpose, calomel and anti-

* Vide Appendix.

monial powder, in moderate doses, were given 3 or 4 times a day, with the saline mixture; and, to keep up a regular action of the bowels, the neutral salts or other purgatives were exhibited occasionally. Where head-ache or other local pains prevailed, leeches were applied, or blisters, and sometimes the pediluvium and tepid bath. These, with diluents, rest, and abstinence, were in general sufficient to complete the cure. Bark was seldom found necessary."

"Hepatic disease.—Of 64 cases of hepatitis 17 were acute, and 47 chronic. The deaths 4. These were cases of considerable standing or relapse, terminating in abscess.

When the symptoms were acute and marked by pain, febrile heat, quick and full pulse, hot and high coloured urine &c., general and local bleeding, with active calomel and saline purgatives were employed, until these symptoms were subdued or greatly relieved; when mercurials, continued in such quantities and at such periods as speedily to induce ptyalism, was the plan invariably pursued, and maintained until all vestiges of the disease had disappeared, and a healthy action of the bowels been obtained.

In the more insidious attacks of this disease, and when complicated with dysentery, the treatment was guided by circumstances, and the particular state of the case: but depletion both general and local, blisters, cathartics, but above all, the use of mercurials and the early induction of ptyalism, were the remedies employed, and considered of most beneficial influence."

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF POONAMALEE.

Table I.

1820.		Surgeon in Charge.		CHARLES M'CABE.		From 1st Jan to 31st.		December.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.																															
										Fever.							Cholera.							Fever.							Cholera.							Average Numerical Strength.																	
										Cholera.			Diarrhoea Acute.			" Chronic.			Dysentery Acute.			" Chronic.			Intermittent.			Remittent.			Continued.			Hepatitis Acute.			" Chronic.			Total.			Other Complaints.			General Total.			Average Numerical Strength.						
Total Cases treated										3	0	0	62	0	51	0	0	53	0	169	238	407	0	1	0	0	39	9	37	0	0	30	32	148	100	248	0	1	0	0	39	9	37	0	0	30	32	148	100	248	0				
" transferred.....										0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	9	30	39	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	0						
" died.....										1	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	10	5	15	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	5	15	2	17	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	5	15	2	17	0							
Proportional per Centage of deaths										33.3	0	0	11.2	0	0	0	3.7	0	5.9	2.1	3.6	0	100.	0	0	12.8	22.2	0	0	0	6.6	15.6	10.1	2.	6.8	0	100.	0	0	12.8	22.2	0	0	6.6	15.6	10.1	2.	6.8	0						
to diseases.....																																																							
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength																																																							

This line is blank in consequence of the Garrison having been omitted in the Surgeon's monthly returns.

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF POONAMALEE.

Table II.

1821. Surgeon in Charge. CHARLES M'CABE. From 1st Jan. to 31st December.	FIRST HALF YEAR.													SECOND HALF YEAR.														
	Fever.													Fever.														
	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.
Total Cases treated.....	4	0	0	46	27	0	0	3	26	58	164	184	348	287	1	2	0	23	9	0	0	15	18	31	99	107	206	230
" transferred..	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	16	21	41	62	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	26	34	0
" died.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	7	7	14	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9	0
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.	25.	0	0	0	7.4	0	0	0	7.6	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.2	0	0	0	21.7	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.6	2.8	4.3	0
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numerical strength.....	1.3	0	0	16.2	9.4	0	0	1.4	9.5	20.2	57.1	64.1	121.2	0	.4	.8	0	10.	3.9	0	0	6.5	7.8	13.4	43.4	46.5	89.5	0

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF POONAMALEE.

Table III.

1822.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.																														
Surgeon in Charge. CHARLES M'CABE. From 1st January to 31st December.		Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Fever.				Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.	Cholera.	Diarrhoea Acute.	" Chronic.	Dysentery Acute.	" Chronic.	Fever.				Hepatitis Acute.	" Chronic.	Total.	Other Complaints.	General Total.	Average Numerical Strength.															
							Intermittent.	Remittent.	Continued.	Intermittent.												Remittent.	Continued.																							
Total Cases treated.....	21	1	0	24	4	5	0	9	33	20	117	179	296	384	4	4	0	39	5	7	1	7	33	23	123	209	332	384	4	4	0	39	5	7	1	7	33	23	123	209	332	384				
" transferred.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	10	21	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
" died.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	7	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	2	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases.....	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	2.5	2.2	2.3	0	50.	0	17.9	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	8.1	.9	3.6	0	3.6	0	50.	0	17.9	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	8.1	.9	3.6	0		
Proportional per Centage of dis- eases to numerical strength....	4.5	.2	0	6.2	1.4	1.3	0	2.3	8.5	5.2	30.4	46.6	77.8	0	1.4	1.4	0	10.1	1.3	1.8	.2	1.8	8.5	5.9	32.3	54.4	86.4	0	86.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	10.1	1.3	1.8	.2	1.8	8.5	5.9	32.3	54.4	86.4	0	86.4	0

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF POONAMALEE.

Table IV.

1823.		FIRST HALF YEAR.											SECOND HALF YEAR.																	
Surgeon in Charge.																														
C. M'CABE.																														
From 1st Jan. to																														
31st Dec.																														
Total Cases treated.....	1	1	0	10	4	8	0	13	8	33	78	103	181	177	0	3	0	12	5	0	0	9	8	17	54	83	137	177	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH.	
" transferred..	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	12	15	39	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	8	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1	8	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths to diseases..	0	100.	0	0	50.	0	0	0	0	3.3	5.1	3.8	4.4	0	0	0	25.	40.	0	0	0	0	12.5	5.8	12.9	1.2	5.8	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of diseases to numeri- cal strength.....	.5	.5	0	5.6	2.2	4.5	0	7.3	4.5	18.6	44.6	58.1	102.2	0	0	1.6	0	6.7	2.8	0	0	5.8	4.5	9.6	30.5	46.8	77.4	0	0	

Table V.

[illegible]

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF POONAMALEE.

Table VII.

1826.		FIRST HALF YEAR.														SECOND HALF YEAR.													
Surgeon in Charge.		Fever.		" Chronic.		Hepatitis Acute.		" Chronic.		Dysentery Acute.		" Chronic.		Intermittent.		Remittent.		Continued.		Hepatitis Acute.		" Chronic.		Total.		Other Complaints.		General Total.	
J. IRVING.		Cholera.		Diarrhoea Acute.		" Chronic.		Dysentery Acute.		" Chronic.		Intermittent.		Remittent.		Continued.		Hepatitis Acute.		" Chronic.		Total.		Other Complaints.		General Total.		Average Numerical Strength.	
From 1st January to 31st		3	6	0	79	53	13	14	0	78	73	319	226	545	340	328	0	153	43	13	2	50	48	39	379	162	541	465	
December.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Cases treated.....		0	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	1	4	19	2	21	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	1	2	12	6	18	0	
" transferred.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
" died.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of deaths		0	0	0	6.3	16.9	0	0	0	1.2	5.4	5.9	.8	3.8	0	0	0	2.6	9.3	0	50.	0	2.8	5.1	3.1	3.7	3.3	0	
to diseases.....		81.7	023.2	15.5	3.8	4.1	0	22.9	21.4	93.8	66.4	160.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Proportional per Centage of dis-																													
eases to numerical strength....																													

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF POONAMALLEE.

*Extracts from the Half Yearly Reports of the
Medical Officers in Charge.*

1820.

First Half Year.

SURGEON McCABE.

“Fever.”—Many of the cases of fever noted in the abstract of diseases, were of a mild form, and yielded readily to purgatives and diaphoretics; but the attendant symptoms in a large proportion, were of so inflammatory a character, as to render a resort to the lancet necessary, in the first instance, and always with decided benefit. Emetics were seldom given except when the stomach appeared to be foul or loaded.”

“Hepatitis.”—In the treatment of acute hepatitis, bleeding was invariably employed, as a remedy of the first importance, at the beginning of the attack; the bowels were then speedily and fully opened by calomel and brisk cathartics; and when much local pain existed in the region of the liver, leeches and blisters were applied in succession.

It not unfrequently happened that, after the removal of the acute symptoms by the above means, some pain or rather uneasiness remained in the right hypochondrium or epigastric region, accompanied with a certain degree of languor and a deep colour of the urinary secretion: in such cases, the pil. or ung. hydr. was used regularly, with occasional aperients, till its

specific effects were produced, either by ptyalism, perspiration, or an increased flow of urine; it was then discontinued, and the bowels kept open by some gentle laxative.

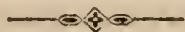
In the decidedly chronic form of the disease, aperients, light bitters, and nitric acid seemed to afford more permanent benefit than any other plan of treatment; and when there was much local uneasiness of the right side, the application of ung. ant. tartar. or other irritant, was always followed by at least temporary relief.

Are the limits of acute and chronic inflammation sufficiently well defined? These terms point out clearly enough the two extremes; but I apprehend there are intermediate degrees of inflammation, which require a very nice discrimination to determine whether they should be considered referrible to the acute or chronic form. The point of cessation of the one, and commencement of the other, involves at least in my mind a question of considerable difficulty."

"Dysentery.—In acute dysentery, or inflammation of the large intestines, a similar plan of treatment in regard to general and local bleeding was pursued, and followed by calomel in doses of from 10 to 20 grains, repeated according to the urgency of symptoms, till the system was brought under its influence. Ipecacuanha was also given to the extent of 4 or 5 grains, conjoined with a grain of opium, three times a day generally; and emollient injections, regulated as to quantity, with the occasional addition of opium, were found quite sufficient to answer the purpose of removing offending matter from the rectum, and relieving pain and tenes-

mus. Purgatives were observed to cause an aggravation of the symptoms, and were therefore seldom given, except on the first admission of the patient.

In chronic cases, complicated frequently with hepatic disorder, the greatest benefit appeared to be derived from mercurial friction, or the blue pill, and small doses of ipecacuanha and opium, with an occasional dose of ol. ricini or magnes. sulph. in aq. menth. pip. Inf. cascar. and mist. camph. exhibited two or three times a day seemed to have a good effect, but I believe change of climate will always be found the best remedy."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON McCABE.

"*Fever.*—The fevers were all of the continued form and attended generally with symptoms of so mild a character as to yield in a few days to brisk purgatives and diaphoretics.

In five cases there was very considerable excitement, with much affection of the head, which render it necessary to premise free venesection. Emetics were never administered except there was nausea and great oppression at stomach, in which case the operation of a scruple of pulv. ipecac. afforded speedy relief. Acidulated drink prepared with cream of tartar or nitric acid, was in common use, and proved grateful to the sick."

"*Hepatic disease.*—In the treatment of hepatitis, bleeding was invariably employed in the beginning, in proportion to the constitutional powers and urgency of the

case; the quantity can only be determined at the bedside of the patient by the symptoms then present, and no directions can be given in words that would apply to any number of cases. I am however, of opinion that much will depend on, the evacuation being liberal at first; one large bleeding is, I am persuaded, infinitely preferable to repeated small ones; as the former, by the immediate impression which it makes on the system, tends powerfully to check the inflammatory disposition and produces at the same time, a change favorable to the action of internal remedies. When much local pain or uneasiness existed in the hepatic region, the application of leeches and blisters, afforded very great relief.

Purgatives, next to bleeding, claimed attention; but it was necessary in order to derive full benefit from their operation, to administer them of a class sufficiently active to procure speedy and copious alvine evacuations.

This intention I have always found best answered by the exhibition of 15 or 20 grains of calomel; followed by infus. senn. comp. vel pulv. jalap. comp. and repeated at proper intervals till the desired effect was accomplished. After the free operation of cathartics, calomel, or some other preparation of mercury, was regularly used till the system was brought under the influence of its specific action; it was then omitted, and the bowels kept open by an occasional dose of some aperient."

"*Dysentery*.—In acute dysentery, bleeding was found equally beneficial, when performed early and extensively. The appearance however, of weakness and

depression which generally accompanies the highly inflammatory forms of this disease, may have often prevented the lancet from being used with the requisite degree of freedom; and hence an idea has been taken up, certainly too hastily by some practitioners, that this mode of depletion is of doubtful advantage in dysentery.

That dysentery is a disease not to be reckoned among those that will yield to the abstraction of a few ounces of blood, I am quite prepared to admit; but that it is capable of being controuled by the timely and free employment of the lancet, I have no hesitation in affirming.

Calomel exhibited after venesection, in doses from 10 to 20 grains, repeated at intervals, determined by the previous effects of its action, was found sufficient to unload the bowels, and rapidly to excite ptyalism, which was uniformly followed by an improvement of the evacuations, and relief of all uneasy symptoms.

To judge from these effects, obtaining at the moment its specific action was induced, it is probable, that mercury possesses peculiar powers to remove inflammation of the intestines.

Purgatives were seldom resorted to except on the patient's first admission, the aperient property of calomel given as above stated with the occasional use of anodyne enemas, which always relieved the straining and tenesmus, having proved fully adequate to the removal of morbid secretions from the intestines. If however, the occurrence of griping or any particular uneasiness in the bowels, at any time called for an additional aperient, the preference was given to ol. ricini vel magn. sulphatis.

Diaphoretics administered in conjunction with opium after evacuants, were productive of great benefit; not only in allaying pain and irritation, but in disposing to free perspiration. The articles used for this purpose, were pulv. ipecacuan. or vin. antimon. combined with extract. vel tinct. opii perhaps, ipecacuanha, from the relaxation which it induces on the surface, being always accompanied with a tendency to a similar relaxation on the intestines, should in most instances be preferred.

Local bleeding by leeches, fomentations, and the application of blisters were extremely useful in relieving fixed pain or tenderness of the abdomen."



1821.

First Half Year.

SURGEON McCABE.

"The prevailing acute diseases at this station during the last six months, have not been marked by any peculiarity of character different from those described in my report immediately preceding this.

Fevers have not been of frequent occurrence; but in every case which came under observation, local congestion evidently existed, either in the brain or liver; and both these organs were sometimes engaged at the same time. I apprehend too, the kidneys are often involved, when little suspected.

The pulse, in this, and indeed in most other inflammatory disorders, varies so much, that, in many instan-

ces, it affords a less certain indication of the extent of derangement present than is, I believe, generally supposed. In some cases, it is found small, hard, quick, and oppressed ; in others, full, soft, and with little frequency. Do these diverse states of the pulse denote a peculiar character of inflammation dependent on diversities of the structure in which it is seated ?

The curative treatment consisted in general and local bleeding, in proportion to the constitutional powers, purgatives, preceded by large doses of calomel, diaphoretics, and cold ablution. Blisters were found highly useful after free evacuations had been previously obtained. Emetics were given with advantage when there was much sickness and oppression at stomach : acidulated drinks were always grateful to the sick."

"*Hepatitis and Dysentery* (colonitis) presented the usual appearances. The treatment in these diseases, was conducted on a plan strictly antiphlogistic ; and the use of mercury was persevered in till its specific action was produced, when it was discontinued, and the bowels kept regularly open by the occasional exhibition of aperients.

It sometimes happens in hepatitis, that the mouth becomes extremely sore under the use of mercury, without any disposition to ptyalism ; the pulse is at the same time increased in frequency, particularly towards evening, the skin is hot, there is great thirst, and much general uneasiness. Now, as these symptoms are strongly indicative of the approach of the suppurative process, the further employment of mercury must be more injurious than useful ; it is therefore instantly discontinued, and recourse is had to digitalis,

which, I conceive, is the only remedy we possess capable in such cases, of preventing the formation of matter; and perhaps, I might add, of restraining it, when formed, within certain limits. I shall here mention, without offering any opinion as to the peculiar action of digitalis on the system, that its beneficial effects were always observed to be in proportion to the controul which it exercised over the heart and arteries. I suspect the important properties of this agent are not sufficiently known; and hence its use has been exclusively confined to dropsy and consumption.

Numerous cases of chronic hepatitis, dysentery, and rheumatism, were sent from the out-stations.

In the treatment of the first of these complaints, most benefit was derived from the application of leeches and blisters to the seat of pain, aided by purgatives, bitters, and the mineral acids. Small quantities of the blue pill given according to circumstances were found useful.

The dysenteric affection was treated most successfully by the regular exhibition of aperients, light bitters, small doses of ipecacuanha and opium; and occasionally the blue pill, or calomel in minute quantities. Flannel, worn round the abdomen, was found highly useful in guarding against the injurious action of cold, and was therefore always employed. I am indeed, convinced that much of the mischief which is constantly observed to result from the use of mercury, might be in a great measure obviated, by having a certain portion of hospital clothing composed of flannel, to be worn in variable states of the weather, and particularly during the monsoon; by all

patients labouring under disorders requiring the exhibition of mercurials.

Rheumatism, of the description which falls under my care, is always a most distressing, and, in many instances, obstinate complaint. The patients who labour under it, are generally in a debilitated state on their arrival here, having invariably suffered from other disorders, in which mercury had been extensively administered. The first object in these cases, is to improve the general health, and this I have found best answered by sarsaparilla in decoction, bitters and nitric acid, with purgatives and anodynes to alleviate pain and procure sleep. The local affections of the joints, &c. were greatly relieved by the application of leeches and blisters. Stimulating liniments, and flannel bandages were also employed with advantage. This plan of treatment proved successful with several patients.

In all rheumatic, and syphilitic pains and swellings, the local abstraction of blood is deserving, in my opinion, of more attention than it has hitherto received. These affections obviously depend on chronic inflammation of the parts, and hence the benefit derived from leeches and blisters, aided by the means already mentioned. I cannot avoid here remarking that the term rheumatism is used in a very indefinite manner to several affections, the pathology of which we are very little acquainted with."

Second Half Year.

SURGEON McCABE.

“ The prevailing acute diseases at this station in the last six months, were the same as those given in my former report namely, fever, hepatitis and dysentery.

The treatment pursued, consisted in general and local bleeding, purgatives, diaphoretics, acidulated drinks, blisters, and cold ablution to reduce the morbid heat of the skin.”



1822.

First Half Year.

SURGEON McCABE.

“ Fevers of the continued form, hepatitis and dysentery, comprize the list of prevailing acute diseases at this station during the last six months.”

“*Fevers.*—In most of the cases of fever, symptoms of local inflammation or congestion were evinced, in some viscus of the abdomen, or in the head.

Curative treatment. Free venesection and the topical abstraction of blood as indicated by symptoms; abundant alvine evacuations effected by calomel and compound infusion of senna, with sulphate of magnesia; diaphoretics, acidulated drinks, and blisters; cold ablution, regulated by the condition of the surface was always used, and was found to be equally grateful and beneficial.

In the milder cases, or those of simple excitement, sanguineous depletion was not deemed to be necessary

and the subordinate means mentioned were trusted to alone.

Purgatives appear to possess a salutary effect not only by removing feculent matter and morbid secretions from the intestines, the retention of which would keep up much general irritation, but also by deriving irregular distributions of blood from the brain, liver, and other important organs.

The decided benefit which rapidly follows the free use of the lancet, in all diseases presenting the phenomena of excitement in a high degree, may have often induced medical men to neglect local bleeding; but in all cases attended with fixed pain, or a sense of fullness, weight, or uneasiness in any part of the abdomen or head, great and immediate relief will be found to result from the application of leeches.

If the disease shewed no disposition to yield to the full employment of the above measures, it became necessary for the safety of the patient, to bring the system under the influence of mercury as quickly as possible. With this view, calomel in doses of from 10 to 20 grains, with or without opium, according to the state of the bowels, was exhibited two or three times a day, till ptyalism was induced. Digitalis, in tincture, was also given for the purpose of moderating the force of the heart and arteries; and alvine evacuations were regularly procured by suitable purgatives. Cinchona was seldom used, but when indicated, it was given in the form of cold infusion with tincture of gentian, and sulphuric acid.

Perhaps, in the treatment of febrile affections, the safer plan, generally, would be to consider them as

merely symptomatic of local disorder. Indeed I am perfectly convinced, from the observations which I have been able to make on the phenomena of fever, that the admission of this doctrine would be promotive of great advantage in the practice of medicine, as it would banish all idle apprehension of what is termed typhoid debility, and consequently tend to establish a settled, general method of treatment founded on solid and just principles."

"*Hepatitis*.—In the acute form, the above plan of treatment was pursued with success, when application for assistance was not too long delayed.

In the chronic form of the disease, the treatment resorted to, was topical bleeding by leeches, followed by counter-irritants, and cathartics, so as to act freely on the bowels, which were almost always in a torpid or irregular state. A combination of the aloetic pill, pulv. Jacobi and calomel, in small quantity, given every night or every other night, in the form of pill, and continued for a longer or shorter period, according to circumstances, with a dose of infus. sennæ composit. vel decoctum aloes composit. once or twice a day, produced the best effects. Bitters and the mineral acids were also employed with evident advantage.

Although mercury is constantly resorted to in full confidence of its all sufficiency to remove hepatic obstructions, as commonly termed, I am disposed to believe, that it exerts a less salutary influence than is generally imagined.

Purgatives are of the greatest utility in this complaint; for independently of their obvious advantage in carrying off morbid secretions &c. (the bile although

perfectly healthy in passing into the duodenum, acquires highly acrid qualities, as well as the intestinal secretions, by undue retention) they excite the mucosecretory vessels of the intestines, and thereby lessen the volume of blood returning by the portal circulation, and of course tend very considerably to diminish or obviate hepatic congestion."

"*Dysentery*.—This formidable disease, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestines, required prompt and decided measures of treatment, especially copious blood-letting, and the application of leeches to the seat of pain; followed by warm fomentations, and blisters; calomel in large doses, with aperients, such as sulphate of magnesia, castor or linseed oil. Opium combined with ipecacuanha, or antimony, produced great benefit, by determining to the surface, relieving irritation, and disposing to sleep.

The exhibition of enemata was found very useful in allaying pain, and severe tenesmus; and also in removing acrid secretions from the inferior portion of the intestines. The first object was best accomplished, by administering from four to six ounces of mucilaginous fluid, mixed with three or four grains of opium; and the second by increasing the quantity of liquid to 12 or 16 ounces, omitting the opium, and adding some olive or linseed oil.

Purgatives were seldom employed, except at the commencement, or when there was reason to apprehend the retention of acrid feculent matter. I am aware that they are considered highly beneficial by some practitioners, for whose opinion I entertain a great respect; yet I must confess, that in all severe

cases, where the dejections consisted chiefly of blood and mucus, purgatives seemed to me to aggravate, rather than improve the symptoms. I may further observe, that as medicines of this class must occasion by their action on the bowels, an increased afflux of blood to the diseased structure, the vessels of which are already in a state of excessive turgescence, and consequently augment the disposition to morbid secretion, I cannot see, on what principle they can be deemed advantageous.

There can be no doubt that much of the discrepancy of opinion which prevails respecting the cure of this disease, must be attributed to the different circumstances, connected with the symptoms &c under which it is liable to appear.

It is generally supposed that inflammation of the villous coat of the large intestines cannot exist without the presence of considerable pain; but I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing the existence of inflammation of this membrane to such an extent, as to terminate in ulceration and gangrene, without the manifestation of the slightest pain, even on external pressure of the abdomen. Hence the necessity of paying the greatest attention to the appearance and frequency of the alvine evacuations, and tenesmus; the urinary discharge and the function of respiration; as they will be frequently found more certain guides than the pulse, temperature of surface, or tongue.

There is no fact in medicine of which I feel more thoroughly convinced than that mercury (calomel) exhibited after due sanguineous depletion and aperients, possesses the power of removing inflammation of the

intestines; nor is its controlling influence less remarkable in hepatic and cerebral inflammation &c.

I have invariably observed, that as soon as ptyalism was produced, the motions assumed a better appearance, that is, became less mucous and more feculent; and amendment in every other respect progressively advanced.

Although induction of ptyalism is regarded as the only certain criterion of the favorable action of mercury on the system when under disease, yet I have frequently seen a copious diaphoresis, or an increased flow of urine, followed by the cessation of every alarming dysenteric symptom.

But I would here remark that the judgment of the practitioner is not more conspicuously displayed in the selection of his remedies, than in the adaptation of suitable doses to varying gradations of disease, or in his skill to mark the exact moment when to stop the course of treatment. To persist in it beyond this period, however salutary and successful at the commencement, would make it the source of evils, that all remedial means might be alike insufficient to resist. Errors in practice, from this cause, particularly in the use of mercury, have not unfrequently occurred.

In the chronic form of the disease, the existence of ulceration and a pulpy, inflamed condition of the mucous membrane is always to be suspected. The treatment which was found best suited to this state, was the blue pill, with occasional doses of castor or linseed oil; anodyne enemata; opium and ipecacuanha, in form of pill; light tonics, with nitric acid, flannel worn round the abdomen, and strict attention to diet.

Counter irritants and leeches were resorted to as indicated by abdominal pain or uneasiness. Copaiba, combined with tincture of opium, zinc and alum, were had recourse to, but I cannot say that any great benefit resulted from their use.

Second Half Year.

SURGEON McCABE.

“Fever, hepatitis, and dysentery, the prevailing acute diseases in the last six months, presented no deviation from the order of symptoms which characterised those of the preceding half year.

The plan of treatment pursued was consequently the same, and it is satisfactory to state, that it fully answered every expectation.”

1823.

First Half Year.

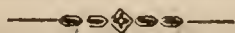
SURGEON McCABE.

“The prevailing diseases at this station continue to be fever, hepatitis, and dysentery.

The cases of fever that occurred, in the last six months, were for the most part characterized by evident local inflammation; and have invariably done well under the free use of sanguineous depletion, general and local, active purgatives, preceded by full doses of calomel, diaphoretics, cold ablution, acidulated drinks, &c.

In hepatitis, and dysentery, the same plan of treatment was pursued, and with similar result; that is when application for assistance had not been too long delayed. It is however proper to observe, that pur-

gatives were seldom given in dysentery, except at the beginning of the disease; the occasional exhibition of mild aperients, and anodyne enemata, having been found to answer every purpose of removing offending matter from the large intestines, and relieving pain and tenesmus."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON McCABE.

"The acute diseases most prevalent at this station, during the last six months, have been hepatitis, dysentery, and fever.

The cases of fever, with one exception, occurred in robust young men, lately arrived from Europe; and presented, in every instance, evident marks of local inflammation; at least I am disposed to attribute the sense of fulness, weight and uneasiness referred to different organs, and also the attendant feeling of weakness and lassitude, experienced in febrile states of the system, to undue determinations of blood; occasioned, I believe, I may venture to say very generally, by intemperance in the use of fermented liquors, exposure to high temperature during the day, and cold at night. These causes may, by disturbing the regular distribution of vital action, on which the healthy condition of life depends, produce disorders varying in form and intensity, according to the particular state of the system when exposed to their influence.

In the treatment of the above mentioned diseases, I have only to repeat, what I stated in my former reports, that sanguineous depletion, general and local, full doses of calomel, purgatives, diaphoretics, &c. were resorted to with the best effects.

I must observe in regard to dysentery, that purgatives were scarcely ever exhibited, the aperient property of calomel, which certainly exercises a most decided controul over this disease, having been found, with the aid of anodyne injections, fully sufficient to answer the purpose of removing offending matter from the intestines, and relieving pain and tenesmus. If, however, the occurrence of much griping, or uneasiness in the bowels, called for an additional aperient, a few drachms of *oî. lini vel magn. sulph.* were directed to be given. Combinations of ipecacuanha and opium, administered two or three times a day, according to circumstances, were extremely useful in determining to the surface, allaying intestinal irritation, and disposing to sleep.

It is much to be regretted, that, notwithstanding the obvious advantages derivable from the use of the lancet in diseases presenting the phenomena of high vascular excitement, some practitioners of long standing in the service, should still be forward in exclaiming against venesection, on the ground, as they assert, that it has been very frequently productive of dangerous effusions into the chest, &c. and other serious evils. I would, however, beg leave to assure those gentlemen, that such consequences are infinitely more likely to result from neglect, or inadequate employment of this valuable remedy; especially at the commencement of disease, when one copious bleeding would be found more efficacious, than the repeated abstraction of small quantities of blood, which, far from being useful, invariably becomes injurious to the patient, by reducing his strength, without check-

ing, in the smallest degree, the progress of the disorder. But extensive experience has so satisfactorily established the beneficial effects consequent on sanguineous depletion in the cure of inflammatorily affections, that I should hope there can be no necessity at this time of day to offer any additional arguments to recommend it to the attention of professional men."

1826.

First Half Year.

SURGEON J. IRVING.

"During the period above mentioned, the complaints which claimed attention at this station, from their frequency and severity, were fever, hepatitis, and dysentery. The prevalence of these diseases is not to be charged to the climate or unhealthiness of the place, but partly to the continual influx from up-country stations of invalids from His Majesty's regiments, and partly to the arrival of young recruits from England. The former of these are generally men of worn out constitutions, and labouring under chronic diseases which they are continually rendering acute, or sub-acute, by the intemperate use of spiritous liquors, and indulgence in all the other irregularities to which men of this class are prone. The latter suffer chiefly from dysentery, brought on by exposing themselves to currents of night air, without proper covering, (the barracks being without doors or windows to exclude it,) not only after solar excitement but often that produced by excessive use of liquor. To these causes may be added their eating large quantities of nuts, berries, unripe fruits of various descriptions, and

their drinking sour buttermilk and tyre ; and fermented toddy in which chillies have been infused, without the least regard to quantity or quality. The imprudence however of these individuals does not end here ; they very seldom report themselves sick till the disorder has made some progress. This delay on their part arises probably from their not having the daily heavy duties to perform which are usual at the head quarters of a regiment. Being thus enabled to keep much longer out of the sick list, their disease assumes a much more aggravated character, and even becomes more frequently fatal, than it otherwise would have done, had medical aid been more early resorted to.

I will now state, as briefly as possible, my view of the nature of these diseases, with the mode of treatment I have pursued, and the principles on which I have adopted it."

" *Fever.* Considering the most of the febrile diseases in the climate of the Carnatic as generally symptomatic of local congestion and inflammation, I have directed my practice to the following indications.

First. To restrain vascular action, and to obviate inflammation and congestion in particular organs.

Secondly. To discharge from the intestinal canal all feculent, acrid, and bilious matter.

Thirdly. To restore the various secretions.

Fourthly. To restore tone and energy to the system, and obviate debility.

Towards fulfilling the first, I have had recourse to copious depletion by general and local bleeding, repeated to the extent necessary : this also tends to re-establish the secretory functions, which are either al-

ways diminished or entirely suppressed in all violent inflammatory actions. I produce also plentiful alvine evacuations by means of enemata and purgatives, particularly those of an acrid nature, as they not only remove feculent matter, but much serous fluid also passes off by the exhalent arteries, and by the irritation produced on the intestines a greater quantity of blood is drawn from the affected part. In slight cases after these I use antimonials joined to the aq. ammon. acet. for the purpose of restoring the cuticular secretion which I have found quite sufficient ; but, if there is the slightest local inflammation or congestion, I give mercurials in small doses so as to excite a slight affection of the gums ; or, if there is much congestion and inflammation, or the symptoms are urgent, calomel is given in larger quantities along with saline diaphoretics during the day, so as to excite ptyalism as quickly as possible : at the same time I produce free discharges from the bowels by the addition at bed time to the calomel of pil. aloes. cum myrrh., ext. colocynth. c., or the occasional use of aperients ; not forgetting to sponge the body with tepid water and vinegar with the view of allaying morbid heat, occasionally, but seldom using cold water and vinegar. When the mercurial produces its specific effects, there is generally a remission of the disease, all the alarming symptoms gradually disappearing, and the patient becoming convalescent ; the cure is then completed by administering tonics and occasional laxatives, but in many cases these are not requisite."

"*Hepatitis.*—This disease seems to consist of over-excitement in the hepatic functions, sometimes occa-

sioned by intemperance and subsequent exposure to cold, but most commonly by the application of cold to the surface of the body while covered by profuse perspiration, after great muscular exertions and drinking of cold fluids, which united produce cuticular torpor, and thereby induce inflammation and a congestive state of the liver. The treatment of this, as of other complaints of an inflammatory type, has been directed to the following indications.

First. To reduce and remove inflammatory action or vascular excitement.

Secondly. To remove congestion and morbid action.

Thirdly. To restore strength to the system.

Fourthly. To fulfil these rules, I shall detail the remedies and plan I pursue, as briefly as possible.

In young, robust, or fresh sanguineous habits, prompt and plentiful bleeding from a large orifice until the pain is abated, and respiration becomes freer, unless faintness, sense of weakness, or syncope supervene. This is repeated according to the state of pulse, pain, breathing, strength &c. Recourse is then had to free and copious purging by mercurial and saline purgatives and glysters: if notwithstanding the pain is only diminished, not removed, I resort to local bleeding by leeches, and this is succeeded by blisters, recurring to the former as symptoms seem to demand.

Immediately after evacuations by venesection and purgatives, I give large and repeated doses of calomel so as to produce mercurial ptyalism in the shortest period of time, combined with antimonial powder, or what I prefer saline diaphoretics. As the bowels are

generally in acute attacks slow, I add a few grains of pil. aloes cum myrrh. or from a grain to a grain and a half of aloes to the calomel at night, or give some aperient infusion in the morning; but should they be otherwise, which is seldom the case, opium is added to the calomel, or a few drops of laudanum to the diaphoretic. As it is only by restoring the secretory action that congestion is removed, my object is to excite mercurial action; but this is not always to be brought on in subjects of this description, until there is a diminution of vascular action, or reduction of the system. I am therefore in the habit of prescribing small doses of ipecacuan after bleeding, commencing about an hour after the purgative begins to operate, so as to produce constant nausea which I find is a powerful agent in subduing inflammation by diminishing the nervous power. I also give calomel at bed time.

In habits of body that are naturally delicate, spare, or infirm, and when the constitution is impaired by former disease, I trust to a moderate bleeding and leeching with free purging; giving calomel at the same time in smaller doses to produce mercurial action, applying also blisters, which besides relieving pain give a temporary support to the system. When convalescence takes place, I give inf. cinch. or quassiæ, combined with nitric acid; interposing at times a copious discharge from the bowels by means of aperients in the morning, or pil. aloes cum myrrh. at bed time.

In the chronic form of the disease, I endeavour to remove any inflammatory action if present, and to restore the secreting vessels to their natural functions, by leeching, counter-irritation, (by means of ungt. ant.

tart. blisters,) daily discharge from the bowels, gentle mercurial alteratives, tonics with acids, and sponging with the nitro-muriatic acid lotion.

Dysentery. I have made it a general rule of practice to regard this disease as consisting of inflammation and irritation of the mucous coat of the large intestines, in consequence of an increased determination of blood to the exhalent vessels, from a plethoric or congestive state of the mesenteric circle, produced by torpor in some of the secretory systems; the origin, size, mode of distribution of the vessels on this portion of the intestinal canal, as well as the innumerable mucoglandular bodies favouring the predispositions to disease in this particular part. These views are supported by the nature of the discharges, morbid changes produced in the organs, and appearances observed on dissection, some of them made immediately after death while the viscera are still warm, and further confirmed by the mode of treatment pursued. Viewing the nature of the disease as above, the principles of my plan of treatment are directed to the following indications.

First. To restrain and remove vascular excitement, inflammation, and plethora.

Secondly. To reduce and allay irritation of the viscera.

Thirdly. To restore the various secretory functions, viz. intestinal, hepatic, cuticular, and renal.

Fourthly. To restore vigor to the stomach and intestinal canal.

1st. Is to be effected by general and local bleeding, laxatives, and nauseating doses of ipecacuan, or antimonials,

If the patient is young, full, plethoric, or even delicate, pain acute, lancinating, or dull, if much increased by pressure, calls to stool ineffectual, pulse diminished in its diameter and at the same time the action strong and vigorous, or frequent, full and strong, I bleed to syncope, or the nearest approach to it, generally the former, without paying much regard to quantity, and repeated in three hours if the pulse again becomes hard, strong, or frequent, otherwise not till nine or twelve hours. In slighter cases I trust to abstracting from twenty-four to thirty-two ounces, unless faintness previously supervenes, its repetition always however depending on the state of pulse and the degree of pain. When the constitution is impaired by climate or previous disease, V. S. is resorted to with great care ; for, if carried to a considerable extent, the system is rendered unequal to undergo the subsequent treatment. In this case I trust most to leeching. V. S. is employed not so much with the view of lessening the volume of blood as for diminishing its momentum, and the nervous power, and re-establishing the various secreting functions. The application of leeches to the abdomen over the site of disease I have found most beneficial ; for, besides abstracting a portion of fluid and thereby lessening pain, they act also in very many cases as a counter-irritant.

2nd. By the use of frequent large warm emollient enemas, which, besides clearing the bowels of any acrid matter, act as fomentations, and afterwards, if there be much tenesmus, small anodyne glysters, with the occasional introduction of opium into the anus. I give also calomel, ipecacuan, and opium, combined in

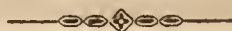
various proportions, which tend at the same time to fulfil the third indication.

3rd. By occasional laxatives, mercurials, saline antimonial diaphoretics with or without anodynes, according to the urgency of intestinal irritation, which if not allayed tends to hurry on the disease to ulceration. Should the urinary organs be affected which is very often the case, *spt. æther. nitr.* is added. I employ besides, warm fomentations, semicupium, occasionally warm bath, counter-irritation, and in slight cases, where there is not much cuticular heat or dryness, sudorifics. The mercurial is given in the form of calomel in large doses uncombined; and, to prevent its action being confined to the liver, I give the following morning an aperient of an oily or saline nature, as *ol. ricini, lini, or mag. sulph. in aq. menth. or mist. camph*, more particularly so if there is tormina or much uneasiness at the anus; and the calomel generally again at noon but in a smaller quantity, and the usual dose at bed time; keeping always in view that in all severe cases the system is to be brought under the mercurial influence, as it is on producing this new action that the safety of the patient chiefly depends. The calomel is also used in combination with ipecacuan and opium in smaller doses, and repeated at short intervals, and I have found this combination act powerfully on the nervous system, skin and liver, and, if I may be allowed to use the expression, well deserving the name of an anti-dysenteric. If there has been much straining, or the evacuations small and scanty, I generally prescribe a laxative of an oily nature; but, should there have been much purging with great ten-

derness and irritability at the rectum, with discharge of glairy fluid tinged with blood, I give the the preference to the ol. lini, as, besides acting more mildly, I think it has some effect, in protracted cases at least, in rendering the dejections less fluid. Saline antimonial diaphoretics are given after each dose of the mercurial, and repeated several times in the day (regulating their repetition by the nausea produced), to determine the circulation towards the surface, and thus tend to relieve plethora. The draughts consist of the aq. ammon. acet., mist. camph., vin. ant., or vin. ipecac.; to which spt. æther. nitr. is added if the urinary organs are implicated; or when intestinal irritation is very urgent, and the patient is becoming much reduced from incessant, purging, tinct. opii, to allay and diminish these symptoms, as well as to add to the diaphoretic effect of the draughts. When the disease is more advanced and not much heat or dryness of the surface, and also after mercury has produced its effect, I give sudorifics in the form of Dover's powder in small repeated doses, which I have found very useful when any abdominal uneasiness remains, or in cases of too great frequency of stools or much irritability at the anus. The mercurial is discontinued on producing ptyalism, but if the gums only appeared painful, or swollen, it is continued but probably less frequently exhibited; its continuance however being regulated by the presence or disappearance of the dysenteric dejections, as well as the appearance of the intestinal secretions: all the symptoms however generally abate on the mercurial action showing itself, and the cure is completed if the bowels are still lax by the continuance of the diaphoretics or sudorifics.

4th. By tonics as the inf. cascarill., gent., quass., with tinct. cinch. or gent. comp., with or without sulphuric or nitric acid. Sometimes I employ astringents as mist. cretæ and decoct. catech. with tinct. opii camph., or mist. camph., pulv. ipecac. c., and tinct. rhatt.

External means. Warm fomentations frequently repeated I have found exceedingly useful in allaying tormina and pain. The heat and moisture, producing relaxation and opening the cuticular pores, and thereby inducing perspiration, tend to remove pain and congestion. Semicupium is used when there is much irritation at anus, or neck of bladder, with straining and pain darting up the rectum along the sigmoid flexure. They act much on the same principle as fomentations. Leeches are applied to the verge of the anus, when much heat, fulness or burning sensation is perceived. They not only abate the local tension of the part, but relieve the intestinal vessels of a great quantity of blood. Blisters are applied to the abdomen, to produce counter-irritation, which tends to draw off blood from the diseased organs."



Second Half Year.

SURGEON J. IRVING.

"*Fever.* In those of the remittent type, characterized at commencement by slight chilliness, pain in head or rather a heaviness, general soreness all over the body, pains in the back and loins, anorexia, nausea and vomiting, the ejected matter only what the stomach contained, with some green liquor or mixed with bile,

thirst, tongue white, or covered with a yellow, or buffy fur, bowels confined, with sense of weight at the præcordia, and pain at epigastrium increased by pressure, sometimes by coughing. Then the face becomes flushed, blood vessels of the eyes red and somewhat turgid, with great sense of soreness, or pain when pressure is applied to the balls; skin hot and dry, pulse hard and contracted, sometimes distended, respiration short and quick; thirst increased; restlessness, occasionally delirium; increased pulsation of temporal arteries; retching, rejects every thing, uneasiness at scrob. cordis increased, with burning sensation; urine red and scanty, producing scalding or heat during micturition; exacerbation in the afternoon, sometimes in the evening, which consists of an increase of pungent heat, pulsation and thirst, not preceded by rigors. If a perfect remission or intermission does not take place; then succeed delirium, a yellow tinge of the eye, or a glittering white appearance, vomiting recurring at intervals, purging, hiccup, tongue of a shining smooth red, or dark brown rough dry appearance; teeth covered with a dark tenacious slime, lips dry sometimes cracked, covered with a dry brown looking matter; stools pass involuntarily, pulse quick, feeble and intermitting, and death shortly follows. These are the symptoms observed in a more or less degree during the progress of the disease if not cut short at the beginning. In subjects whose constitutions are unimpaired, young, robust, or plethoric, or even in spare or delicate habits, and sanguineous temperaments; I employ *V. S. usque ad deliquium animi*. This is repeated whenever the state of the pulse, pain, and heat of surface

may demand it. Recourse is then had to plentiful purging by mercurial purgatives (jalap and calomel) and repeated glysters. If the irritability at stomach is great, I begin by giving one scruple of calomel, followed by a purgative in two hours, not forgetting to use purging enemata immediately after the bleeding and mercurial. I also prescribe bleeding by the local application of leeches, to the epigastrium and head whenever there is pain, sense of oppression, or difficult short respiration. After these if the skin continues very pungent and dry, I sponge the surface with tepid water and vinegar, occasionally cold water and vinegar. Then I give calomel in ten, fifteen, or twenty grain doses, twice or thrice a day, along with saline diaphoretics every three or four hours, so as to produce soreness of the gums, but in all very urgent cases ptyalism. Occasionally I use small doses of calomel in combination with antimonial powder or ipecacuan every three or four hours. During this period I never neglect to produce daily free intestinal discharges, by ext. colocynth. c., or ext. jalapæ cum pulv. scam., or by aperient infusion in the mornings with purgative enemata. To relieve particular symptoms as they arise, I have recourse to shaving the head, and the use of cold applications, blisters, pediluvia, effervescing draughts, carbonate of magnesia in peppermint water, camphor and opium in the form of pill; and, when convalescence takes place and debility succeeds, I order inf. cinch. with diluted sulphuric acid, or inf. quass. with tinct. cinch. The bowels are kept open by some pil. aloes cum myrrh. at bed time, or the addition of magnes. sulph. to the tonics.

In those of the intermittent type, characterized by a succession of paroxysms with a perfect apyrexia between each; and in subjects of a stout or plethoric habit; whose constitutions remain unimpaired, symptoms very aggravated, with evident determinations to particular organs; I employ V. S. as well as leeching according to circumstances, with free purging and diaphoretics. After these I pursue the mercurial plan, with occasional evacuants, followed by tonics. If there are no symptoms of a local affection, after free depletion; I prescribe bark, bitters, and occasionally the arsenical solution during the intermission. I do not however persevere in the use of the latter for a longer period than three days at a time, but substitute the bark with bitters and camphor mixture for a short period, and then recur to the solution. In persons whose constitutions are debilitated from previous remittents, or intermittents, with enlargement of some of the abdominal viscera, and pain in the side or epigastrium; or in those who have suffered from the effects of climate as well as previous disease of various kinds; I resort to the application of leeches and gentle évacuants, to moderate the symptoms if violent; alterative mercurials to promote the secretions, also diaphoretics with mineral acid drinks during the febrile paroxysms; and support the strength during the intermission by tonics, diet, and wine.

In those of the continued type, characterized by chilliness or slight rigors, followed by very hot dry skin, flushed face, suffused eyes, severe pain of head and loins, and uneasiness of the extremities, pulse generally frequent, strong and hard, thirst, tongue white

and dry, bowels slow, urine high coloured, watchfulness, and sleep disturbed; with pain occasionally at epigastrium, or uneasiness in the chest, without an exacerbation or remission of the febrile symptoms; and in young, full, plethoric, or spare habits of body, and sanguine temperaments, I endeavour to diminish the increased action of the heart and arteries, remove plethora, reduce heat, and allay thirst; by general bleeding, saline purgatives, occasionally mercurial ones; composed of jalap and calomel, or ext. colocynth. c. and calomel; antimonial diaphoretics with nitrate of potass, and acid drinks. Besides the above, I direct the head to be shaved, bleeding by means of leeches, sometimes by arteriotomy, when the pain is deep seated with small hard pulse; cold wet applications to the head, stimulating enemata, purgatives, pediluvia, blisters, so as to obviate topical congestion and inflammation, or to remove it should it have taken place, producing severe head-ache or delirium. When the constitution is reduced and weakened by previous disease, and the habit of body spare, with a pale or sallow anxious countenance, with considerable muscular depression, V. S. is avoided and leeches are applied to the temples and forehead, blisters, sinapisms, gentle aperients, enemata, calomel and camphor in combination with extr. hyosciam., or diaphoretics composed of mist. camph., aq. ammon. acet., spirit. æther. nitros. tinct. castorei, or laudanum. The strength is then supported by tonics and camphor mixture, with a light nourishing diet, a small quantity of wine and ginger tea for common drink. I also palliate particular symptoms as they arise throughout the disease.

“ *Hepatitis.*—In the acute form of this disease when much pain, tension, dyspnœa, fever, &c. &c. are present; and in subjects whose constitutions are unimpaired by former disease; of a full, plethoric, or spare habit of body, and sanguineous temperament; I have recourse to copious and repeated bleeding until abatement of symptoms, or syncope supervenes; followed by free purging and the local application of leeches, succeeded by blisters; calomel in rather large and repeated doses so as to produce mercurial ptyalism at as early a period as possible; and saline diaphoretics during the day; keeping up a free discharge from the bowels daily by purgatives or enemas. When the patient becomes convalescent, the cure is completed by inf. quass. with nitric acid, interposing now and then a gentle aperient.

In the chronic form, local bleeding, blisters, frictions with ungt. ant. tart., or ungt. hyd. camph., alterative mercurials, laxatives, sponging with nitro-muriatic acid lotion, and bitters with nitric acid.

“ *Dysentery.*—In its acute form, characterized by more or less abdominal pain, increased by pressure, sometimes by deep inspiration or coughing; griping, tenesmus, straining at stool attended with frequent scanty evacuations, consisting of mucus, blood and mucus, blood in clots or otherwise, mixture of blood and water, glairy matter streaked with blood, greenish yellow ropy matter intermixed with mucus and blood, or some white curdly looking stuff; dark or light green fluid with blood, sometimes mucus, also a puriform matter with blood, and at times the colour various and undescribable; pulse occasionally not further affected

than in frequency, at others small, frequent, and hard, or full, strong and tense, skin warm; tongue white, and varies much, thirst considerable, urine generally scanty, high coloured, and produces heat or scalding during micturition. In subjects whose constitutions are healthy, young, full, plethoric, or even delicate; I have recourse to bleeding both generally and locally, and repeated whenever the pulse and pain indicates its use. I generally abstract from twenty four to thirty two ounces, unless faintness or sense of debility supervene, very often ad deliquium. I then produce alvine evacuations by castor oil, and warm emollient enemas; applying also hot fomentations to the abdomen. In about an hour after the laxative begins to operate, I prescribe five grains of ipecacuan in half an ounce of camphor mixture every two hours, its repetition depending on the nausea produced. In the evening I give fifteen or twenty grains of calomel, followed by a diaphoretic draught consisting of camphor mixture, from an ounce to an ounce and a half, aq. ammon. acet. from two to three or four drachms, vin. ant. from one to two, or vin. ipecac. from one to one and a half, and spt. æther. nitr. one drachm; to which is added from twenty five to thirty five drops of laudanum, if much intestinal irritation is present. If the patient has been incessantly at stool and passing much blood with distressing tenesmus, straining, and great irritability, I order one scruple of calomel, sometimes with a grain and a half, or two grains of opium in the form of bolus, and large warm emollient enemas, or small anodyne ones. The oil in this case is given about two hours after the calomel, and repeated if ne-

cessary. I then give calomel in fifteen or twenty grain doses twice a day, with saline diaphoretics every four hours, and I prescribe the following morning an aperient of an oily or saline nature, ol. ricini, lini, or magnes. sulph., more particularly so if tormina or straining is present and troublesome. The calomel is used also in combination with ipecacuan and opium in smaller doses, and repeated at short intervals. The proportions are hydr. submur. grains ten, ipecacuan five, and opium one ; or five, three, and half a grain ; or three, two, and a quarter of a grain ; occasionally the opium is omitted altogether. The diaphoretics are still given during the use of the above, with occasional laxatives and enemas ; and warm fomentations are occasionally applied. I find great relief from the use of semicupium, and the application of leeches to the anus. My object is to excite mercurial action in the system, as it is on producing this that the safety of the patient chiefly depends. If the bowels continue lax after all urgent symptoms disappear, I continue the diaphoretic mixture, or give Dover's powder with occasional enemas and laxatives. Then the cure is completed by inf. cascarill. or quass.

In the chronic form, I prescribe an alterative mercurial occasionally at bed time, chalk mixture, decoction of catechu, Dover's powder, and laudanum ; camphor and opium, also ipecacuan and opium pills ; with the occasional use of oily laxatives, enemas of an oily or fatty nature, and when the dejections are excessive, astringent ones ; also inf. cascarill, and tinct. rhatt."

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

ADAM JACKSON, ÆTAT. 24.*

May 6th. Complains of acute pain in the right hypochondriac region. P. full and frequent. T. foul. Has slight fever.

Haust. purgans statim et rept. si opus fuerit. Diet L.

Vespere. Symptoms continue the same. Has had four evacuations from the medicine.

V. S. ad deliquium (3 xviij.)

Baln. calid. hora somni.

*Calomel. et ipecac. gr. iij. aa in bol. 3tia q. h. et
haust. purgans mane cras.*

Hirud. No. xxiv. region. hepatic.

7th. Says his pain is diminished. B. not moved in the night. Had one evacuation this morning.

Post. operat. cathart. rept calomel. et ipecac. gr. iij.

3tia. q. h. Diet fowl broth.

Baln. calid. 2 p m.

Vespere. Is free from pain. B. well moved.

Cont. ut antea.

8th. Continues free from pain.

Ol. ricini 3 1 statim sumat. Diet fowl broth.

2 p. m.† Has symptoms of derangement of his head. P. not effected.

Habeat calomel et ipecac. gr. xx aa statim.

Vespere. Symptoms of derangement continue.

Rept. calomel, gr. x Antimon. tart. gr. ss h. s.

* Vide page 11.

† From the above mark considered the case as having changed to Febris remittens biliosa.—Note by the Surgeon.

9th. Pupils dilated. P. small and frequent.

Lavetur caput. rasurum.

Applic. empl. lyttæ.

Hirudines No. xij sing. temporibus.

10th. Bowels not moved from the medicine, symptoms continue the same.

R calomel. gr. x.

Extract jalapæ gr. x.

Antimon. tartar. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ M. ft. pilulæ No. iij statim sumend.

Diet chicken broth.

Vespere. Appears much better. Pupils contract. Seems on the whole more sensible. B. well moved from the medicine.

11th. Appears tolerably composed this morning. B. well moved by the medicine.

R calomel. gr. xx.

Pulv. Jacob. gr. iv in bol. statim sumend.

Diet, fowl broth.

Vespere. Has a return of fever, with full frequent pulse, and pain in the head.

R calomel. gr. vj.

Extract. jalap. gr. x.

Pulv. Jacob. gr. iv. in bol. No. ij. statim sumend.

12th. Passed a tolerably tranquil night. B. moved four times. Skin continues hot and dry. Stools copious, and of a green colour. Pain of the head gone. Appears perfectly sensible.

Rept. calomel. et ipecac. gr. xx. aa statim.

2 p. m. Has a good deal of fever on him.

Rept. calomel. et pulv. Jacob.

Vespere. Febrile symptoms continue, with a return of pain in the head. Has great thirst.

Cont. calomel. et pulv. Jacob. h. s.

Lavetur caput cum aqua et aceto.

Potio ex acido muriatico.

Haust. purgans rept. mane cras.

13th. Feels himself better. Is free from pain. P. full. Skin dry. T. slightly covered. B. well moved from the medicine.

Vespere. Improving. T. clean. Pulse full, not frequent.

Rept. calomel extract. jalap. et pulv. Jacob. ut antea præscripta.

14th. B. moved three times from the medicine. Has no fever on him.

Decocti. cinchonæ ʒ ij ter in die sumend.

Vespere. Improving.

Cont. decoct. cinchonæ.

15th. Doing well. B. moved in the night.

Habt. pulv. cinchon. ʒ 1 2da. q. h.

Omit. decoct.

Vespere. B. free. Has no pain.

Cont. med.

16th. Is free from fever. P. small and frequent.

Cont. cinchonæ.

Vespere. Feels himself tolerably well, without pain any where.

Cont. pulv. cinchon. ʒtia. q. h.

Calomel. et. jalap. extract. gr. x āā h. s.

17th. Much better this morning. has had only one stool from the medicine. P. more natural.

Omit. med.

1781 Convalescent.

Rept. decoct. cinchon. ʒ ij ter in die.

31st. Improving in strength. Stools rather slimy.

Ol. ricini ʒi aquæ menth. ʒ I M statim sumend.

Full diet.

Vespere. Passes slimy stools, mixed with blood. T. foul, and habit apparently very bilious.

Calomel et ipecac gr. xx. āā h. s.

Sulphatis magnesiae ʒi mane cras.

Fowl soup.

June 1st. Finds himself better. Medicine acted powerfully. Passed a little slime and blood this morning.

Vespere. T. foul. passes still unnatural stools.

Calomel. et ipecac. rept. h. s.

2nd. Passes blood and slime. T. foul.

Calomel gr. iij.

Ipecac. pulv. gr. iij in bol. ʒiia q. h. sumat.

3rd. Improving. Evacuations green.

Cont. bol. calomel. et ipecac.

Diet fowl broth.

4th. Continues getting better.

Cont. calomel. &c.

5th. Idem.

Sumat sulphatis sodæ ʒj.

6th. Continues improving. Pass neither blood or slime.

Calomel. et ipecac. gr. x āā h. s.

Sulphatis sodæ ʒi mane cras.

7th. Stools dark colour T. foul. P. natural.

Rept. calomel. et ipecac. gr. iij. āā in bol. h. s.

Low diet.

8th. Convalescent.

14th. B. not free.

Sulph. magnesiae ʒi statim.

15th. Convalescent.

19th. Tongue foul. Has a small frequent pulse.

Pil. hydrarg. no. ij. gr. v sing. in die.

20th. Convalescent.

21st. Do.

Omit. Pil. hydrarg.

Full diet.

26th. Discharged, cured.

EDWARD BECK. ÆTAT 25.*

May 1st. Came into hospital this morning, complaining of violent pain in the region of the liver, and that of the præcordia. T. foul. P. full and frequent. Eyes suffused with bile B. costive, difficulty in lying on the left side.

Venæsectio ad deliquium. (℥ xxxij.)

Calomel. et ipecac. gr. xx āa statim.

Rept. medic. 2 p. m.

Diet chicken broth.

Vespere. Feels himself much better. B. moved several times from the medicine.

Hirudines applicent. No. xxiv, part: affect:

Post operat. hirud. habeat baln. calid.

Rept. calomel. et ipecac.

Haust. purgans cras mane.

2nd. Says he is easier with regard to the pain in the side, P. small and frequent. T. foul. B. well moved from the cathartic.

Empl. lyttæ applicet. region. hypochond.

Vespere. P. continues frequent. Has very little pain in the side. T. foul.

Habt. calomel. gr. xx. ipecac. gr. ij, in bol. h. s.

3rd. Says he is quite free from pain.

Rept. calomel. et ipecac. gr. ij, āa in bol. 3tia, q. h.

11. a. m. (Four hours after my morning visit,) has a re-

* Vide page 12.

turn of violent pain in his side and shoulders, with difficulty of breathing.

Venæsectio rept. ad. deliquium animi. (℥xxx.)

Sulph. magnesiæ ℥ 1 statim.

Unguent. hydrarg. 31 pro frictio : nocteque mane.

Vespere. Has less pain since he was bled. T. covered. B. not moved to day. Skin moist and cool. Has however great thirst. Salts rejected by the stomach,

R Calomel. gr. vj.

Extract. jalap. gr. x. in pil. No. iij. statim.

4th. Appears to be much relieved. Has had only one evacuation from the calomel and jalap.

Habeat olei ricini ℥1 statim.

Cont. ungt. hydrarg. 3 ij. pro frictione.

Vespere. P. full and frequent. Skin hot and dry. Has had five evacuations from the oleum ricini. Pain in the shoulder and side continues.

Rept. v. s. ad deliquium (℥ xxxviiij.)

Calomel. et ipecac. gr. xx āā h. s.

Unguent. hydrarg. ut. antea.

5th. Passed a good night and feels himself now free from pain, saving when he attempts to lay on the left side. Has had several stools from the medicine. P. rather full and frequent. T. getting clean. Eyes less suffused with bile.

Cont. calomel. et ipecac. gr. iij. āā 3 tia. q. h.

Cont. unguent. hydrarg. &c. adde camph.

Vespere. Says he is free from pain Skin hot and dry. P. full and frequent. Has had 7 or 8 stools from the calomel and ipecacuan.

Venæsectio rept. ad deliquium (℥xxx.)

Cont. calomel. et ipecac. ut antea.

Haust. purgans mane cras.

Cont. frictio ex ung. hydrarg. et camph.

6th. Passed a good night. P. still full, and frequent. T. covered. Is free from pain.

Cont. frictio ex ung. hydr. et camph.

Vespere. Mouth gently affected. B. 7 or 8 times moved from the haust. purg. T. clean. P. full and frequent. Has a good deal of thirst.

Cont. ung. hydr. &c. etiam calomel. gr. xv. h. s.

7th. Has had two stools during the night. P. less frequent. Mouth continues gently affected by the mercury. Skin cool and moist.

Olei ricini ℥ 1 aquæ menthæ ℥ 1 statim sumend.

Cont. frictio ex hydrarg.

Vespere. P. rather full. Says he is free from pain. B. moved three times from the ol. ricini. Mouth continues gently affected.

Cont. ung. hydrarg. &c.

8th. Colliquative sweats came on during the early part of the morning, causing much debility. B. moved three times. Stools of a dark colour.

Pulv. Ipecac. comp. gr. xx h. s.

Omit. ung. hydrarg. &c.

Vespere. Free from pain. B. very open.

Rept. Pulv. Doveri. gr. xx.

9th. Passed a good night. Is free from pain. Mouth affected. B. free.

Omitt. medic.

Diet. Chicken broth rice pudding, and 2 gills of Madeira wine.

Vespere. Mouth very sore. B. free.

10th Mouth continues sore. B. open. Is free from pain.

Vespere. Complains of being a good deal purged all day. Is however free from pain.

3 Gills of wine.

11th. Continues free from pain. Mouth very sore. Has

colliquative sweats apparently from debility. B. not purged.

Pulv. Doveri gr. xx. h. s.

Vespere. B. very open—too much so.

Rept. pulv. ipec. comp. gr. xx. h. s.

12th. Free from pain. B. much purged.

R Ol. ricini et aquæ menthæ ʒi aa statim sumend.

Vespere. Is a good deal purged.

13th. Purging continues. Stools dark colour.

Rept. pulv. Doveri gr. xx h. s.

Vespere. Continues free from pain. B. much purged.

14th. Still purged from the mercury. In other respects tolerably well.

Rept. pulv. ipecac. comp.

R Sulph. loti. ʒss ter in die.

Vespere. Much better.

15th. Complains still of being rather purged.

*R Pulv. rhæi. magnes alb. ʒss, aa ft. bol. No. iv.
nocte maneque.*

16th. Purging less. Mouth less affected.

Vespere. Purging less since he took the mist. cretacea
I ordered at 2 p. m. T. was then furred, now moist.

Cont. pulv. rhæi et magnes.

R Mistur. cretac. ʒij.

Tinct. opii. min. x M ft. haust. ter in die sumend.

One gill port wine. Diet as before.

17th. Purging less. T. clean. P. small and frequent.

Cont. med. ut hæri.

Vespere. T. clean B. moved about 9 times.

Cont. med. quatuor in die.

18th. Improving. B. less purged.

Cont. mistur. cretac.

Diet. Rice pudding. Fowl broth and 1 gill of port wine.

Vespere. Continues improving.

Cont.

19th. Doing well. Purging less.

Cont. mistur. cretac.

Vespere. Purging less. Appetite not good.

Adde tinct. min. xxv ad dos. mist. cret. h. s.

20th. Has much debility with colliquative sweats. T. very foul.

R Acid. nitric. 3ss ter in die in q. s. aquæ puræ. omitt. mist. cretac.

Vespere. Feels himself better. Purging the same. Appetite tolerably good. Likes his rice pudding, &c.

Adde tinct. op. min. x sing. dos. acid. nitric.

21st. Has rigors and symptoms of an abscess forming in the liver. Was a good deal purged during the night.

Cont. acid. nitric. &c. ter in die.

Vespere. P. small and frequent. T. brown and furred. Colliquative sweats. Obtuse pain in the side. Rigors continue.

Cont. acid. nitric. ut antea adde tinct. opii. min xxx h. s.

22d. Passed a tolerably good night. Has great debility. Not much purged. T. foul. P. small and frequent.

Cont. acid. nitric. cum opio.

Vespere. Purging rather diminished.

Cont.

23d. Is much debilitated. Passed a tranquil night. Symptoms however are unfavorable and indicating approaching dissolution.

Cont. acid. nitric. &c.

2 gills of port wine.

Vespere. Has been dozing the whole of the day. Debility continues great. Speaks incoherent. Looks cadaverous. Stools loose and fetid, dark colour.

R Tinct. opii. min. xxx.

Spt. æther nitric. 3ss.

Aquæ menth. ℥i M ft. haust. h. s. sumend.

1 Gill of port wine extra to what ordered in the morning.

24th. Symptoms continue unfavorable. Purged much in the night. Passes his stools involuntarily.

R *Mist. camphor.* ℥j.

Spt. æther. nitric. ℥ss.

Tinct. opii. min. xx M ft. haust. ter in die sumend.

Four gills of port wine.

6. p. m. Debility increasing. Cold clammy sweats. Symptoms of dissolution.

Cont. med. ut antea.

7. p. m. Died.

APPEARANCES ON DISSECTION.

The liver was much enlarged, and an abscess had formed in its centre containing several pints of matter. The tumor extending itself to the tendo cordiformis in the diaphragm to which it formed powerful adhesions, so that by an opening into the cavity of the thorax, I found the tumor had partly discharged itself into that cavity. The lungs adhered almost to the whole surface of the pleura costalis, and diaphragm, indicating violent preceding inflammation of the chest. The whole of the alimentary canal was much indurated, and the blood vessels in a state of turgescence. The liver had formed no adhesion to the right side.

DETACHMENT H. M. 46TH REGIMENT.

* CASE 1st. FEVER (*Synocha*)

PATRICK FARREN, Private, ÆTAT. 29. Has been about four years in India. A very stout handsome man. Has not suffered much from former sickness. About this time last year had an attack of fever.

November. 12th.—Evening. Of a sanguine temperament. Was attacked three days ago with head-ache and pains in his limbs. To-day when on guard, had rigor. Face full and florid, eyes inflamed. Pulse full, and rapid. Forty ounces of blood were taken from his arm, he had leeches to his temples, and calomel one scruple.

13th. The calomel excited the stomach and procured five or six bilious stools. Headache not so severe, but he still feels a good deal of uneasiness. Pulse frequent, but not full. Tongue white, thirst. Respiration hurried.

Head to be shaved and leeches applied.

Calomel ℥j and to be repeated in the evening.

14th. Had much fever yesterday evening, and this morning. Had his body sponged. He took an effervescing draught occasionally, and a pill with calomel, gr. iij pulv. antimon. gr. vj. every four hours during the night. His countenance is much flushed. Tongue brown, furred, thirst. He had several loose evacuations.

To continue the draughts and pills.

In the evening his countenance became more flushed. Respiration hurried. Skin hot. Pulse full and frequent.

V. S. ad 3xxxij.

Cold affusion.

Calomel. ℥1 at bed time.

15th. Complained during the night of great uneasiness. No sleep. Respiration hurried. Tongue furred, much thirst.

* Vide page 131.

Several loose stools. Has some uneasiness in his chest, but has no dyspnœa and can lie in the horizontal posture. Disposition to nausea. P. 104 small. Skin cool.

Until this period he has been kept strictly to the antiphlogistic regimen. The quantity of calomel he has taken has not at all affected the salivary glands and he appears to be much reduced. As he appears to have a complete remission I have directed him to take as much Bark as his stomach will bear, and to continue the pills; he is also allowed a little sago and wine.

In the evening he became much worse. Pulse very small, frequent, and easily compressed. His extremities were cold. He had constant nausea and occasionally he vomited.

In addition to his Bark, sago and wine, to have port wine 33 occasionally, warmed with a little cinnamon and cloves. An effervescing draught occasionally.

16th. Passed a very restless night. Constant nausea, and frequent vomiting. Delirium animi. Great debility. Pulse small, frequent, irregular. Urine pale. Bowels regular. Skin cold and clammy. Nose sharpened. Countenance has a cadaverous appearance. Breathing weak, interrupted with sighing.

To continue the bark, wine, and effervescing draughts, with Æther.

17th. Is excessively weak. Constant hiccup. Fingering the bed-cloths as though he was searching for something. Low muttering delirium. The hiccup and vomiting continue. Great oppression about the præcordia. Pulse 130, small, irregular. Skin cold and clammy. During the night had much delirium, and was very restless, towards morning he had low muttering delirium, which continued all day. Eyes have a reddish appearance. Tongue covered with a brown mucus. Lips covered with a black fur.

The same medicines as yesterday, and to have blisters to the nape of his neck and thighs.

18th. Passed a very restless night. Constant hiccup. Respiration laborious. Low delirium. Deliquium animi. Lips black and parched. Pulse scarcely perceptible. Several dark foetid evacuations.

Evening. Tongue black and furred. Passes dark foetid stools involuntarily.

The same medicines to be continued with the addition of brandy occasionally, and volatile alkali.

19th. He lingered until this morning when he expired.

APPEARANCES ON DISSECTION.

Blood vessels of the dura and pia mater, much distended. A considerable quantity of fluid in the ventricles of the brain. Right lung appeared inflamed. All the other viscera in a healthy state.

CASE 2nd. FEVER. (*Synocha.*)

JOHN BURGOINE. Private. ÆTAT. 32. Has been about four years in India. Very subject to attacks of fever. Thin, emaciated. Complexion sanguine. Last year, about this time had a very severe attack of fever.

November 12th. For the last three or four days has had rigors. Considerable debility. Has now head-ache. Countenance flushed. Tongue white and furred. Respiration hurried and oppressed. Short dry cough. Took calomel ℥i last night which affected his bowels and procured four loose stools. Antiphlogistic regimen.

20 *Leeches to the head, which is to be shaved.*

To have calomel ℥i and magnes. sulph. ʒvj cras mane.

13th. Head-ache relieved. Salts purged him several times. Skin dry and hot. Face flushed. Eyes inflamed.

Cold affusion, calomel and antimonial pills every four hours, and salts in the morning.

14th. Salts opened his bowels twice. He fainted during the night twice. Has a comatose appearance. Complains of uneasiness in his chest. Talks incoherently. Does not complain of his head. P. 100 small. During the greater part of the night, had low muttering delirium; is constantly sliding in bed and fingering his bed-cloths.

Head to be shaved and a blister applied.

Bark mixture with acid.

Calomel \mathfrak{D} 1 twice a day.

Nourishment until to day, farinaceous. Is now allowed rich broths, wine and sago, and frequently some brandy and water.

15th. Passed a pretty good night. Blister produced stranguary. Bowels open. Pulse not very quick. Skin cool constant thirst. Is comatose.

Continue the remedies.

16th. Continues much the same, except that he has more muttering delirium.

Blister to be kept open, and to have blisters to the inside of his thighs.

17th. Towards evening yesterday had furious delirium which continued all night. This morning he is more calm, but is with difficulty roused. Pulse 96. Skin cool. Tongue much furred, brown. Lips black. Cough and expectoration. Says he has pain at his heart. Bowels regular.

18th. Slept several hours last night; is more collected this morning. Bowels regular. P. 114, Skin cool.

To continue the same remedies.

19th. Yesterday evening he was rather warm for about an hour. His pulse became rapid, and he had much delirium during the night. Cough and considerable uneasiness in his chest. P. 116 small. Black ulcers on his lips. Bowels rather constipated.

Enema Purgans. 20 leeches to the chest.

Continue the other remedies.

20th. Slept during the night. Tongue clean. Is sensible this morning. Pulse 100. Skin cool.

Continue the remedies.

21st. Gums very tender. Bowels open.

Omit the calomel, but continue the other remedies.

22d. Ptyalism attended with much ulceration about the mouth.

Continue.

23rd. Ptylism. Is sensible, and takes a good deal of nourishment.

Continue.

24th. Continues much the same.

Continue.

25th. This morning had a slight hectic blush, and does not take so much nourishment.

Continue.

26th. Had slight feverish symptoms some part of the forenoon yesterday. Ptyalism continues. Appetite good.

Continue.

27th. Slept all night, but he passed a stool of a darkish colour involuntarily in the night. Appetite good. Gums tender. Pulse rather more frequent.

Enema purgans. Continue the other remedies.

28th. Passed a good night. Bowels regular. Appetite pretty good. Skin cool. Pulse 74, distinct. Appears low, and is rather comatose. Gums tender.

Blister to the head. Continue the other remedies.

29th. He was delirious all night and expired this morning.

APPEARANCES ON DISSECTION.

All the appearances were nearly the same as in Farren, except that the liver was enlarged and indurated.

CASE 3D. FEVER. (*Synocha.*)

WILLIAM BLAND. Private. *Ætat*, 26. Of a sanguine complexion. For the last three or four days previous to admission had head-ache and rigors.

November, 21st. Has now severe head-ache. Countenance much flushed. Eyes red. Pulse full, rapid. Skin dry. Urine scanty and high coloured. Bowels costive. Respiration hurried. Cough.

V. S. ad 3xL. Leeches to the temples.

Blister to the back of the head. Calomel ʒi.

Magnes. Sulph. 3vj. Calomel and antimonial pills every three hours. Antiphlogistic regimen.

22nd. Passed a very restless night. Purged twice last night, and once this morning. Very little headache. Pulse 90, full. Skin dry. Thirst. Urine high coloured.

Continue the pills. An effervescing draught occasionally.

23rd. Has not so much heat of skin. Tongue clammy. Pulse full, 92. Bowels costive. Dry cough. Headache.

Calomel. ʒi statim. Continue the pills.

24th. Gums tender. The calomel procured three or four greenish stools. Headach much relieved. Eyes look less red.

Continue the pills.

25th. Ptyalism. Is free from any complaint.

30th. Gums rather tender. Appetite good.

Nourishing diet.

CASE 4th. FEVER. (*Synocha.*)

JOHN CROWE. Private. A stout and generally healthy man. *Ætat*, 26. Of a sanguine complexion. Had fever about this time last year.

November, 12th. Has had severe headache since yesterday. Eyes red. Countenance flushed. Pulse full, quick. Skin hot. Tongue furred. Urine high coloured. Respiration frequent, hurried. Dry cough.

V. S. ad § 48.

Calomel. ℥i. *Magnes. sulph.* ℥i. *Antiphlogistic regimen.*

Evening. Headache continues very severe. Respiration hurried. Tongue clammy. Constant thirst.

20 *Leeches to the temples.*

An effervescing draught every three hours.

13th. The medicines yesterday procured five or six stools. Considerable headache with throbbing in the temples. Countenance flushed. Skin warm. Pulse full. Thirst. Cough. Respiration hurried.

Calomel and antimonial pill every three hours.

Continue the draughts.

14th. Symptoms continue much the same as yesterday.

Cold affusion.

Continue the pills and draughts.

15th. Had not quite so much headache yesterday. Tongue not so clammy. Pulse 100, full. Skin hot. Cough. Bowels costive.

Magnes sulphat. ℥vi, *statim.*

Continue the pills and draughts.

16th. Had a good deal of delirium all night. Is sensible this morning. Eyes red. Countenance flushed. Tongue furred. Constant thirst. Cough. Salts operated twice yesterday. Skin has a very hot feel. Urine high coloured.

20 *Leeches to the temples.*

A blister to the nape of the neck.

Continue the pills and draughts.

17th. Was delirious all night. Yesterday was sensible only at times. This morning is sensible. Pulse 90. Skin not very hot. Tongue cleaner. Bowels open.

Continue the draughts and pills.

18th. Profuse salivation.

From this period he gradually recovered.

H. M. 89th REGIMENT.

NOTE BY THE MEDICAL BOARD.*

DR. DAUN's reference in the half yearly report of H. M. 89th Regiment, page 204, to his practice in dysentery as before detailed to the Board, appears to apply, not to any particular report, but to the cases submitted by him generally.

An examination of these shews that, in addition to sanguineous depletion and the use of ipecacuan, he had placed a principal reliance on the treatment by calomel in scruple doses in this disease, interposing aperients from time to time. As the manner in which he has stated the average loss from dysentery in the regiment a few years before,† seems liable to give an erroneous impression of its extent, the Board deem it proper to subjoin the following table taken from the original returns in the Medical Board Office which exhibits the number of cases of hepatitis and dysentery, and the proportion of deaths from these diseases during two years prior, and subsequent to, that in which the practice with scruple doses of calomel was adopted.

An extract of observations submitted by DR. DAUN, with his journal for August 1817, is afterwards entered to shew the considerations which led to his introduction of the treatment by calomel in scruple doses in hepatitis and dysentery, in that month ; and a descriptive statement by MR. TEDLIE is also annexed to shew the practice on which that officer relied during the period of his charge.

* Vide page 201.

† Vide page 205.

Table exhibiting the proportion of cases of Hepatitis and Dysentery, and the number of deaths that occurred from these diseases in H. M. 89th Regiment from 1st January, 1815, to 31st December, 1819.

Surgeons IN CHARGE.	1815.		1816.		1817.		1818.		1819.	
	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH, 833.	Station.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH, 898.	Station.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH, 1050.	Station.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH, 138.	Station.	AVERAGE NUMERICAL STRENGTH, 742.	Station.
E. TFDLIE.										
From 1st Jan. 1815 to 31st Mar. 1817		Bangalore: from 1st Ja- nuary to 13th May.		Cannanore: from 1st Jan to 4th Oct.		Quilon: from 1st Ja- nuary to 31st De- cember.		Quilon: from 1st Ja- nuary to 31st De- cember.		Quilon: from 1st Ja- nuary to 31st De- cember.
A. F. GRAY.		Marching: from 14th May to 4th June.		Marching: from 5th Oc- tober to 5th Nov.						
From 1st April to 31st July 1817.		Cannanore: from 5th June to 31st December.		Quilon: from 6th Nov. to 31st Dec						
MONTHS.	1815.		1816.		1817.		1818.		1819.	
	Hepatitis.	Dysentery.	Hepatitis.	Dysentery.	Hepatitis.	Dysentery.	Hepatitis.	Dysentery.	Hepatitis.	Dysentery.
January.....	No. of cases.	" deaths.	No. of cases.	" deaths.	No. of cases.	" deaths.	No. of cases.	" deaths.	No. of cases.	" deaths.
February.....	53	17	0	1	45	0	25	0	17	0
March.....	27	7	0	1	47	0	10	1	9	0
April.....	57	9	0	0	59	2	20	1	8	1
May.....	36	8	0	0	21	12	9	0	20	0
June.....	26	18	0	0	36	0	9	6	17	1
July.....	16	15	0	0	29	0	2	1	36	0
August.....	17	21	2	11	40	3	13	0	11	2
September.....	22	12	1	10	48	6	14	1	16	1
October.....	7	9	0	16	37	2	15	1	33	1
November.....	14	11	0	15	28	0	16	0	25	3
December.....	12	12	0	22	41	0	7	0	23	1
	16	7	0	38	32	0	10	1	18	1
	303	2	3	240	326	19	160	12	233	11
	146	4	172	8	326	19	143	13	184	7

By "number of cases", in every month, except January in the above table, is meant the number of admissions: but in order that all the cases which have been treated annually, may be fairly exhibited, the number of cases entered for the month of January each year has been made to include those that remained in hospital on the 31st of December, along with the admissions of January.

H. M. 89th Regiment received a considerable accession of strength in the month of August, 1816, which could not be for some time provided with barracks, in reference to which, MR. TEDLIE has entered the following observation in a letter to the Staff Surgeon of the Force dated 9th March, 1817, viz.

" The large proportion of the Regiment which remains in
 " Tents exposed to the extreme heats of the day, and strong
 " land winds and the colds of night may probably be the cause
 " of the great proportion of bad flux and liver cases with
 " which the men have been affected."

The great diminution of the average strength, in the year 1818, was occasioned by the detachment, in February, of a wing, of more than half the strength of the regiment, to Bombay, from which it did not return until May in the following year.

The regimental returns for the months of February and July, 1817, having been lost, the columns for these months have been left blank, as the particular diseases from which deaths occurred cannot now be ascertained: but the subjoined abstract taken from the general returns of the Army, exhibits the number of admissions from hepatitis and dysentery, and the total number of deaths in the regiment, during these two months.

Months.	No. of cases admitted.			Total deaths in the regiment.
	<i>Hepatitis.</i>	<i>Dysentery.</i>	<i>Other diseases</i>	
February	35	33	53	4
July	31	48	45	6

*Extract of observations submitted by Dr. Daun, with his
Journal for August, 1817.*

“ On the 10th August considering the death of three of my dysenteric patients, Chapman, Coffee, and Gallagher,* as inevitable, under the usual treatment, I regarded them as desperate cases which warranted the trial of a doubtful remedy, and I determined to give each of them a scruple of calomel, a mode of administering that medicine in dysentery which has been strongly recommended by a late writer on the diseases of India.

One scruple of calomel was accordingly given to each of the above patients on the evening of the 10th; but it appearing on reflection that no satisfactory conclusion could be drawn from its use in cases so desperate, I ventured to give at the same time scruple doses to some other patients in whom the flux had not arrived at so advanced and alarming a stage of its progress. Notwithstanding the evidence adduced, by the writer alluded to, of the safety and efficacy with which calomel in scruple doses may be given in dysentery, I was not without considerable anxiety lest a dangerous or fatal hypercatharsis should be occasioned.

But I had the satisfaction to find the following day that my fears were groundless. Some of my patients had gone less frequently to stool than I could have expected, and none appear to have gone the oftener from having taken the calomel. I continued its use giving my patients, some one, some two, and others three scruples in the course of the day. The three worst cases terminated fatally as had been expected, but there appears no reason to believe that that event was hastened by the calomel. On the contrary they all lived longer than I could have expected from their hopeless state at the time the calomel was first given, and one of them, Gallagher, at one time appeared to be so much better under its use that I began to

* Vide cases appended.

entertain a faint hope of his recovery. All the other patients, who were taking the calomel in scruple doses seemed to experience more or less benefit under its administration and I felt myself warranted in continuing the practice. My experience has been for so short a time pretty considerable, and I think on the whole highly favorable to the reputation of calomel as an anti-dysenteric remedy when given in the way mentioned. As to the propriety of its use in all cases of flux, that can be ascertained only by long experience and an attentive observation of its effects at different stations and at different seasons of the year. It also remains to be seen whether relapses be more common under its use, and whether any sequelæ follow, which balance or more than balance the immediate advantages which are supposed to be derived from its use.

As flux, at this station, would appear to be most frequently combined with hepatic derangement of some sort or other, it is probable that the use of calomel in the mode now under consideration, may be more successful at Quilon than at other places, where the complication of the two diseases is not so common.

It will be seen by referring to the cases that, I have by no means relinquished my former practice in flux, and that I have had recourse to calomel as an auxiliary only.

It is therefore difficult or rather impossible for me to appreciate exactly its single, and unassisted powers as an anti-dysenteric remedy. I am however inclined to consider them as very great, but by no means such as to supersede the necessity of early and copious bleeding both general, and local, in all bad cases. It is on the timely use of the lancet I apprehend that recovery in all such cases chiefly depends.

I have long thought that ipecacuanha deserved the second place after bleeding, but I am now inclined to think that calomel is better entitled to that pre-eminence. One thing on

which I can no longer entertain any doubt is, that a scruple of calomel may be given once, twice, or thrice a day, in dysenteries without purging or inconvenience being produced.

A case will no doubt now and then occur where from idiosyncrasy, its use will be inadmissible, but it would appear that such cases are not common.

It is gratifying to me to be able to state that only one fatal case (Shepherd*) has occurred since I made this innovation in my usual practice on the 10th August, and were I not of opinion that the cases of flux, which were admitted subsequently to that date, were generally of a more mild and tractable nature, I should be disposed to draw from that fact a conclusion more favorable to the calomel than I can at present think it fairly entitled to. Observing that no purgative effect was in general produced by scruple doses of calomel, I extended this mode of administering it to hepatic cases, where I was desirous of bringing on the mercurial action more speedily than I thought I could otherwise effect. But I have often witnessed the mouth as soon made sore by smaller doses, as by the larger ones, I have lately been in the habit of giving. However this is a point on which I would not advance any decided opinion. It seems natural to expect that the greater dose should produce the greater effect, and the mind cannot readily acquiesce in a contrary proposition, yet in so far as regards the operation of calomel on the bowels, it would appear to be sufficiently established that the magnitude of its purgative effect is within certain limits at least, in the inverse ratio of the quantity of the medicine given."

* Vide Case Appended.

Extract of a letter from Acting Surgeon Tedlie, in medical charge of H. M. 89th Regiment, to the Staff Surgeon of, the Travancore Subsidiary Force, dated 29th December, 1816.

“ In the cure of acute hepatitis, I believe abstraction of blood to be of primary importance, and where the patient is plethoric and is not debilitated by disease or debauched habits, I commence by bleeding sometimes to syncope; at Bangalore from 16 to 30 ounces, were usually taken away at the commencement, but seldom more than 20 or 24 ounces were drawn, when my patients fainted: at Cannanore, I found it necessary to be more cautious, for although the violence of the pain was sooner subdued by it, yet it was followed often by a slight and occasionally perceptible pain, convalescence was slower, and relapses more frequent, than where it was evacuated more sparingly.

Mercurial ointment was used to the extent of from 2 to 4 drachms daily, and continued until the mouth became sore, when it was decreased in quantity, or altogether omitted, according to the effect.

The first thing I prescribe is a strong purgative, 8 or 10 grains of calomel with, or soon followed by oil, salts, or jalap, to assist its operation, after this, calomel to the extent of 3 or 4 grains, 3 or 4 times daily, and should there be heat of skin, combined with antimonial powder or tartar emetic.

If purging supervenes, I either diminish the quantity or omit it altogether, and use the blue pill with ipecacuan, but I think it necessary to keep the bowels open and free during the cure. I prefer the calomel to the blue pill, because it answers the purpose better, and brings the system sooner under the mercurial action; and, I believe that the necessity of being guarded in the use of this medicine, may in part account for the greater number of unfavorable terminations, when hepatitis is combined with disease of intestines.

In chronic affections of the liver, I seldom have recourse to venesections, the repeated application of leeches to the vicinity of the inflamed parts, I believe relieves the pain more and saves the strength of the patient.

Blisters I find serviceable from the beginning, and where I have reason to suspect the formation of abscess, a copious discharge of pus, kept up by them, or setons, has materially contributed to the cure. Calomel or blue pill (according to the state of the bowels) in small quantities, with squills and digitalis, are of service, supporting the patients strength with a light nutritious diet, and moderate use of wine.

In advanced stages of the disease attended with profuse sweats, and frequent stools, I think I have sometimes seen benefit from the use of nitric acid and tinct. opii.

In dysentery, uncomplicated with hepatitis, when there is pain of abdomen and discharge of blood by stool, I always bleed, and usually to syncope in the commencement, and in some of the cases which have terminated fatally, to the extent of 40 ounces at two bleedings, and leeches to the number of 140 in the course of the colon, rectum, and anus.*

In clearing out the bowels, I use the mildest laxatives, and I prefer the castor oil, being of opinion that it lubricates the inflamed intestine and operates with less irritation than salts, or any other medicine, and if I suspect an accumulation of bile I give a dose of calomel either before or with it. After this my attention is particularly directed to keeping up a free perspiration by means of small and repeated doses of ipecacuan, warm bathing, and copious dilution; the oil is repeated,

* It seems proper to notice that the manner in which Mr. TEDDIE, here adverts to the extent of general and topical abstraction of blood that had been used by him in some cases which proved fatal has reference to the circumstance of the Staff Surgeon having urgently recommended to him a very decided use of these means in dysenteric cases.

Note by the Medical Board.

and according to circumstances with calomel, every, or every second morning.

Warm fomentations and blisters to the abdomen, are had recourse to in the beginning, also injections of tepid congee water and oil, are used several times daily. Decoctions of ipecacuan, when I had it in sufficient quantities to use in this way, and of tobacco leaves, have also been employed with evident advantage.

In the early stages I seldom affect the system with mercury, but I always do so, when it assumes a lingering appearance, under the impression that it is connected with hepatic derangement, although no other symptom should lead me to suspect so, and for this purpose I administer the blue pill, or calomel, in conjunction with ipecacuan and frictions of mercurial ointment.

Opium is never given in the early stages, but where there are frequent loose stools unattended with pain 30 drops of tinct. opii are occasionally given at bed time to procure rest, and 3ss or ʒi occasionally in the injections."

"The strength of the Regiment present at Head Quarters, was usually about 800,—about 100 recruits joined one month before I did, and 35 since."

MICHAEL CHAPMAN ÆTATIS 27.

Seven years in India,

August, 4th. Says he went last night, six or seven times to stool where he passed nothing but slime in small quantity. Stools are preceded by a sharp cutting pain in the belly. Does not pass blood. P. of the natural frequency, soft, and rather full. Skin cool and moist. Complaint begun about four days ago.

Mitt. Sanguis v. s.

Sumat quam primum olei ricini ℥iss.

R. Pulv. ipecac. gr. iij.

Pilul hydrarg. gr. v. M ft bolus 2dis horis capiendus.

He is not to take the bolus 'till the oil has operated.

(Spoon diet.)

Mem. 32 ounces of blood have been abstracted, without occasioning deliquium; but just before his arm was tied up, the sweat begun to stand in large drops on his forehead, an appearance which usually precedes fainting.

5 p. m. 7 or 8 stools attended with straining and acute pain in the belly. Evacuations were small, slimy, and of a reddish hue. P. 70 soft, full, and strong. Skin cool.

Rept. V. S.

Descend. h. s. in baln. tepid. et capt. postea bolum sequentem.

R. Hydrarg. submur. gr. iij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. vi. M.

Mem. 16 ounces of blood have been abstracted.

5th. Six stools consisting chiefly of reddish slime, but with a considerable admixture of green fæculent matter of good consistence. The pain of belly is easier. Broke into a sweat after the warm bath and thinks it has been of service to him. P. soft, full, and a very little accelerated. Skin cool. Tenesmus continues. Pressure on the hypogastric region gives him considerable pain.

Applicentur hirudines xxx regioni hypogastric :

Contin. bol. ipecac.

Habt enem. emoll. cum pulv. ipecac ℥j. et rept. ter. in die.

R. Ol. ricini ℥ i

Mucilag. acaciæ ℥ iv. M. ft. haust. quam primum propinandus. (Spoon diet.)

Vespere. 8 stools consisting of natural fæces, mixed with slime. Tenesmus continues the same. The pain in the hypo-

gastric region is much easier. Skin cool. P. good.

Descend. h. s. in baln tepid. et capiat postea pulv. ipecac. comp ̄1.

8th. Sweated for 3 hours after the bath. Finds himself much easier this morning. Since last report has had 5 stools of a more fluid consistence than before. P. moderately full, soft, and more frequent. Skin cool and moist. Tenesmus much the same.

R Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. iij.

Pilul. hydrarg. gr. v M. ft. bol. 2 dis. horis capiend.

Applicent. hirud. xij ano et perinæo.

Diet arrow root.

Vespere. Has had 4 fæculent stools attended with very little straining. Vomiting at times, which he attributes to the bolus. P. above the natural frequency, soft, and moderately full. Is at present in a free perspiration.

Descend. h. s. in baln. tepid. et capt. postea. pulv. ipecac. comp. ̄1.

7th. Perspired well all night. 3 fæculent stools. Complaints of griping. P. 90, soft, but considerably fuller. H. moderate. Skin soft.

Sumat quam primum olei ricini. ʒiss.

Applicentur hirudines 40 abdomini.

Cont. bol. ipecac. &c. ut heri. (Spoon diet.)

1. p. m. 2 fæculent evacuations of good colour and tolerable consistence. No griping. P. moderately full, soft, and frequent.

Cont. bol. et habt. decoct. oryzæ ad libitum pro potu et bibat copiose.

Vespere. Has lost much blood by the leeches. P. small, weak, and frequent. Pain of bowels easier, but he has an almost constant desire to go to stool. Alvine evacuations con-

sist entirely of mucus tinged with blood. Strains very severely while at stool. Skin cool. Is sweating and appears very low.

R *Opii gr. iv. solve in mucilag. gum. acaciæ ℥viiij. dein adde pulv. ipecac. gr. xv. Fiat enema statim injiciend. et h. s. reptend.*

R *Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.*

Pulv. antimon. gr. v.

Opii gr. ss ℥ ft. bolus statim sumend. et h. s. repetend.

Bibat largiter decoct. oryzæ.

8th. Could not retain the glysters above 5 or 6 minutes, nevertheless he thinks they relieved considerably the tenesmus. Has been very frequently at stool, during the night; he thinks about once in ten minutes. Evacuations small, and consisting of yellow slime. Tenesmus continues easier. P. has risen considerably in size and strength, and is now 98. H. natural. Breast moist with perspiration. Says he has very little pain remaining in his belly, and which is just above the pubes.

R *Antimon. tartar gr. iij. solve in decoct. oryzæ ℥xij. dein adde magnes. sulph. it. ℥iss. mannæ ℥ij. Hujus sumat ℥ij. 2da. quaque hora et alternis horis capiat bolum sequentem*

R *Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.*

Pulv. antimon gr. v. ℥ ft. bol.

Injice enem. emollient. cum ipecac. gr. xv et rept. tenesmo urgentis. (Diet arrow-root.)

Vespere. P. 96 moderately full, and strong. Skin cool and moist. Has had several slimy stools of a dark colour. No pain whatever in his bowels. The straining continues but in a less degree. Has taken 4 doses of the solution. Vomited after the 3 last.

Dimin. dosis solutiones ad ʒi.

Cont. bol.

Descendat h. s. in baln. tepid. et postea injice enem. emollient. cum pulv. ipecac. ʒi.

Sumat etiam h. s. pulv. ipecac comp. gr. xv.

9th. Sweated after the warm bath. Was attacked with vomiting about 10 o'clock. Has had above a dozen stools consisting of mucus tinged with blood. No pain in the belly, and much less straining. P. 110 of good size, and strength. Skin moist. H. natural.

R Pulv. ipecac. gr. iij.

Pil. hydrarg. mass. gr. v. M. ft. bolus 2dis. horis. capiendus.

Injice enem. emoll: cum ipecac. ʒi et rept. p. r. n.

Vespere. Stools continue very frequent. Tenesmus is relieved by the glysters. P. 110 and full. No return of vomiting. His stools are pretty copious, but without any natural fæces.

Descendat in baln. tepid. et rept. h. s.

Cont. enem. et rept. p. r. n.

R Pulv. ipecac gr. iv.

Pulv. antimon. gr. vj. M. ft. bolus 2dis horis capiendus.

The quantity of ipecacuan to be reduced to 3, or even 2 grains, should vomiting come on again. He is to remain in the warm bath till he begins to feel faint or very weak.

10th. Went very frequently to stool during the night. Was with difficulty prevailed on to use the bed-pan, that he might save the trouble and fatigue of rising. His evacuations are slimy and of a yellowish red colour. Feels some uneasiness in his belly, but can hardly be called pain, and he can bear the abdomen to be pressed and examined with the hand without feeling any particular uneasiness. P. 102, of good strength, and rather full. Had a sweat which lasted 3 hours after the

bath. Skin cool. Having vomited after taking the first bolus the quantity of ipecacuan was reduced in the rest to 3 grains which his stomach retained. Expresses a strong desire to be allowed some milk.

Applicetur emplast. lyttæ abdomini.

Cont. bol.

To have 1¼ pint of boiled milk. Diet, arrow-root.

Vespere. Is much the same as in the morning. P. 100 of good size and strength. Hands moist and cold. The rest of his body is in a warm perspiration. Says he relished the milk and that it is the only article of food which he can take. Has become subject to frequent eructations. Feels no pain but that of the blister. Voice much changed, being very weak and faltering.

Cont. medicamina mane præscript. et capt. h. s. hydrarg. submuriat. ʒi.

11th. Countenance much as yesterday, but if any thing improved. Stools were as frequent as ever during the night, but they are of a less vitiated appearance. Continues free from pain in the belly, but complains still of the straining. P. 112 of the same size and strength as yesterday. Skin cool and moist. Says he feels himself on the whole rather lighter and better.

Injice enem. emoll. cum pulv. ipecac. ʒss. et rept. pro re nata.

Capt. statim hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

Diet, milk and arrow-root.

Mem. It appears that from the inattention of the hospital servants, there was no warm conjee for the patients to drink during the night, and in consequence Chapman like the others, was obliged to drink cold water.

Vespere. Great sinking of strength and flagging of pulse since last visit. Hands and feet are cold. Countenance anxi-

ous and he is very restless. Frequency of stools the same, but they have now a peculiarly foetid cadaverous smell. Hiccup.

Omitt. medicamina.

To have some Port wine negus, prepared immediately, and a little of it to be given frequently.

12th. Has taken 18 oz. of wine since yesterday evening, relishes it and says he feels rather more lively. Countenance much the same, but he is less restless than he was. His hands and arms being uncovered are rather cold but his feet are of the natural temperature. P. 120 and tolerably strong. Stools of the same sort as yesterday.

Habt. vin. rubri ℥ 1. To be made into negus the same as before. Arrow root.

2 P. M. 4 stools which are much improved in colour and consistence. Has eat some arrow root jelly with wine. P. 124 and pretty strong. Hands cold and clammy from being exposed. His feet retain their natural heat. No return of hiccup to day.

A part of his wine to be mulled.

6 P. M. Much the same as at last report. P. 126. 3 stools of the colour and consistence of thick congee.

Cont. vin. A little to be given frequently.

13th. Countenance as yesterday. Stools improve in colour and consistence, they are voided without straining, and he is in every respect free from pain. Says he feels "*confident his bowel complaint is getting better.*" P. 124, soft, and if any thing fuller than it was yesterday. Hands not so cold and clammy. Has used one bottle of port wine and about 3 pints of arrow root jelly, since yesterday morning. Says he feels stronger. Had 4 stools in the night.

Continue the wine and arrow-root.

Vcspere. 4 stools greatly improved in colour and consistence. P. 126 and equally increased in strength and size.

Feet and hands of the natural temperature. Has used since morning 2 pints of arrow-root jelly and one pint port wine. Still thinks himself getting better.

14th. 5 stools of the colour and consistence of thick congee. P. 124 and full, and strong as before. Body and extremities of the natural temperature. Says he feels stronger, and that he is getting better. Has used one pint port wine and the same quantity of arrow-root jelly since yesterday evening.

Continue the wine and arrow-root.

Vespere. As in the morning. P. 126 of good size and strength. 4 stools of the same sort as last described. Has used one pint arrow-root jelly and one pint wine.

Continue wine and arrow-root.

10 P. M. Countenance quite pale and cadaverous. Breathing quick. P. 134 of good size and strength. 4 stools of the same appearance as before. Complains of the pain of the blister. Says he is much worse. Cannot say positively whether the pain he complains of be from the blister, or whether it be an internal pain. Voice falters, and is scarcely audible.

Omitt. vin.

Injice sæpius enem. decoct. oryzæ tepid.

A bladder with warm water to be applied to the belly.

15th. Talks incoherently and is quite incapable of giving an account of his feeling. Has had 8 or 9 stools which appear to consist of nothing but the congee of the glysters. P. 128 and rather full. Hands cold and clammy. Feet of the natural temperature. Voice very indistinct and his countenance is quite cadaverous.

Cont. fatus abdomini.

Arrow-root with a small quantity of port wine to make it palatable.

Vespere. Stools thin and white. Has eat some soup. Has

used about 4 oz. wine with arrow-root. Delirium continues. Hands cold and clammy.

Continue arrow-root with wine.

16th. Has been delirious and very restless all the night. Talked much, but has been silent for the last ten minutes. His eyes are fixed. His breathing is laborious and he appears to be dying. His P. is still perceptible and his hands which are covered are warm.

Continue wine and arrow-root.

Died about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after the above report was written.

On examination of the body after death, the liver was found tuberculated. The tubercles were generally about the size of a pea, and were of a white colour and soft consistence. There was no bile in the gall-bladder which was of a whitish colour. The coats of the colon were thickened and inflamed, and the internal villous coat was covered through its whole extent, with innumerable small ulcers of generally an oval or circular form, having some a smooth, others an elevated and hard edge. The ulceration extended upwards, no farther than the valve of the colon. The contiguous part of the ileum was without any diseased appearance.

SERJEANT JOHN COFFEE. *Ætatis* 32.

Nine years in India.

August 5th.—Complains of pains in his bowels and frequent calls to stool, has gone he thinks about once every hour for the last 24 hours. His motions are small, of a dark colour and slimy with some blood in them. Gripping and pain, in the hypogastric region. P. 96 and moderately full. Skin cool and moist.

Mitt. sanguis v. s.

Sumat statim ol. ricini ℥ iss.

*Operatione cathartici peracta capiat sequentem bolum
et repetatur 2dis. horis.*

R *Pulv. ipecac. gr. iij.*

Mass. pil. hydrarg. gr. v. M.

Spoon diet.

Mem. Became faint when about 16 oz. of blood had been abstracted, but recovered on being put into the horizontal position, after which 16 oz. more were taken away.

Vespere. Has had 10 stools consisting chiefly of mucus, with a very little admixture of blood. Pain of belly felt only when at stool. Has straining. Bolus occasioned vomiting. P. soft and full. Skin moist.

Applicentur Hirudines xij perinaeo.

*Descendat h. s. in baln. tepid. et capiat postea pulv.
ipecac. comp. ℥1.*

6th. Tenesmus has been much relieved by the leeches. After coming out of the bath, broke into a sweat, fell soon after into a sleep which lasted several hours. Has had six stools consisting of slime and blood, passed without much straining. P. 126, soft, and moderately full. Heat rather above the natural standard.

R *Pulv ipecac. gr. ij.*

Mass. pil. hydrarg. gr. v.

Pulv. antimon. gr. iij M. ft. bolus 2dis. horis capiendus. Bibat largiter decoct. oryzæ.

Vespere. Nausea and vomiting at times. 3 yellow alvine evacuations of pretty good consistence. Feels himself getting better.

*Descendat h. s. in baln. tepid et capiat postea pulv.
ipec. comp. ℥1.*

Sumat cras primo mane ol. ricini. ℥1.

7th. Sweated profusely after the bath. Was very easy in his bowels during the night. Has had 4 small stools consist-

ing of slime and blood. Has had no stool since he took the oil, which was about an hour ago. P. 102, soft, full, and strong. Says that when at stool he feels an acute pain just above the pubis.

Mitt sanguis v. s.

Applicentur hirudines xxx regioni hypogastricæ.

Rept bolus p. ipecac. p. antimon. et pil. hydrarg.

Mem. 16 oz. of blood have been abstracted. Did not become faint.

1 p. m. Has had six rather copious stools consisting principally of slime tinged with blood. Pain above the pubes is relieved. Pulse much reduced in strength and frequency. Skin cool.

Bibat copiose decoct. oryzæ.

Cont. bolus.

Vespere. Has had 5 stools of the same sort as before. Continues free from any feeling of pain or uneasiness about the pubis. P. is now full and firm having risen considerably since noon. Skin of the natural temperature. Has tenesmus but in a slight degree.

Descendat h. s. in baln. tepid. et postea cap. bolum sequentem.

R Pulv. ipecac. gr. iij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. vj ℞.

Injice h. d. enem emoll. cum pulv. ipecac. gr. xv.

8th. Says he received much relief from the glyster. Sweated after coming out of the bath. Is at present quite free from pain every where. 10 small slimy stools of a yellow colour. P. 100, and is as full and large as it has been at any time since his admission. Skin cool.

R Antimon tartar. gr. iij. solve in

Decoct. oryzæ ℥ xij. et adde

Magnesiæ sulphat. ℥ iss.

Mannæ opt. 3 ij. hujus sumat 3 ij 2dis horis.

R Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. iv.

Massæ pilul. hydrarg. gr. v M. ft. bol. horis 2dis. capiendus. The bolus to be taken alternately with the above solution.

Tenesmo superveniente injic. enem. emoll. cum pulv. ipecac. Spoon diet.

Vespere Vomited after the second dose of the emetico-cathartic solution. Has had 8 reddish slimy stools. Has no pain in his bowels nor straining. Has sweated much and has had several hours refreshing sleep. P. 110 and less firm and strong than at the morning visit.

Dimin. doses solutionis catharticæ ad 31.

Cont. bol.

Descendat h. s. in baln. tepid.

9th. Stomach has retained the solution in the reduced doses prescribed yesterday evening. Sweated profusely after the bath. Went ten times to stool. His stools have somehow not been kept as usual for inspection. He says they were red and slimy. Says he has no pain in his belly nor straining, but on feeling his belly with the hand and using only very moderate pressure he is obliged to allow that it gives him severe pain. P. 106, soft, and full. H. moderate.

Applicentur hirrudines 40 abdomini.

Applicetur vespere empl. lyttæ magnum regioni hypogastricæ.

Cont. bol. et injice 3tia. q. h. enem. emoll. cum pulv. ipec. 31.

Diet arrow-root.

Vespere. Became very low and faint after the leeches were removed, and has talked very incoherently at times since. Says he has had a "call," and that he is certain he is

going to die. Has in consequence desired a priest to be sent for. His p. is 126, soft, and full. Heat increased. Stools have been exceedingly frequent, and consist of reddish water in serum. Feels pain in his bowels when at stool and at no other time. The bleeding from the leeches not having thoroughly stopped, the blister has not yet been applied.

Descendat statim in baln. tepid et rept. h. s.

Dimin. mass. pil. hydrarg. in bolo ad gr. ij. in singulis.

10th. Has been delirious and very restless all night. On first coming to his bed-side and putting the usual questions to him, he seemed to answer rationally, but he soon began to wander and to talk incoherently. P. 100, soft, and of good size and strength. Skin cool. Stools were very frequent, and would not use the bed-pan. He tore off the blister, but it was immediately replaced. His alvine evacuations have not been kept for inspection, but by account they were red and watery. Appears much inclined to doze, but is easily awoke, and then seems to observe with anxious attention whatever is passing near him. Has subsultus tendinum, in a very remarkable degree, especially in the lower extremities which in consequence do not remain above a minute or two in the same place at rest. His countenance has shrunk, and his features have acquired a peculiar sharpness.

Capiti raso applic. empl. lyttæ,

Descendat 2da quaq. hor. in baln. tepid.

Rept. bolus ut heri. Diet arrow-root.

Vespere. Is at present asleep, in which state he has been for several hours. Has convulsive motions of the shoulders and at times of the rest of his body now that he is asleep. Has had 8 or 10 red watery stools. Has just awoke. Appears quite collected and sensible. Says his sight is somewhat indistinct, and that he feels giddy especially just on awaking from sleep and after the bath. Relapses into a doz-

ing state immediately after he has answered a question. Countenance as in the morning. He is again asleep and has a smile on his countenance. P. 114, is reduced in size and strength, and is more sharp in its pulsations. Heat of body considerably above the standard of health. His pupils are sensible to the stimulus of light the same as in health. He says he is quite free from pain. T. moist and clean. The head has not yet been shaved, nor the blister applied.

The head when shaved to be kept cool with clothes wet with water and vinegar. The blister to be postponed.

Capt. h. s. hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

11th. Took the calomel in the form of a bolus, and it was retained. Has been quite sensible and composed during the night, which by the accounts of the patients who are next to him, has been the best he has had for some time. Slept or dozed for several hours. Says he continues free from pain, and that he feels only weak. Has had 10 or 12 pretty copious stools of a reddish colour and serous, with a yellowish frothy stuff floating on them. P. 112, of good size and strength. Body of the natural temperature and moist. The subsultus tendinum has in a considerable degree subsided, but he is even more disposed to doze, and while he slumbers picks the bed clothes. His head has been bathed frequently with vinegar and water.

Habt. enem. emoll. cum pulv. ipecac ʒss.

Capt. statim hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

Vespere. Says he feels better. Has had several hours refreshing sleep. Is quite rational and composed. 5 stools. Feels the desire of going to stool only after having had a glyster. Motions red and watery, with a kind of fæculent sediment. P. 112 of moderate size. Body of the natural temperature.

Rept. h. hydrarg s. submur. ʒi.

12th. Has had 8 stools which are fluid, and of a yellowish green colour, and muddy, as if from dissolved fæcal matter. They have no particularly offensive smell. Thinks himself rather better than he was yesterday and complains chiefly of pain in the forehead. P. 102, soft, and of good strength.

Capt. hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

Diet arrow-root. To have a small quantity of port wine added to his arrow-root to make it palatable.

2 p. m. Has had 5 stools which have a fæculent appearance though fluid. They are of a bright yellow colour. Continues free from pain in his bowels. P. 114. Has eat some arrow-root and says he relished it.

6 p. m. 5 small stools of the colour and consistence of congee. Complains of the pain in his head. P. 112, of good size and strength. Has eat 2 pints of arrow-root jelly.

Rept. hydr. submuriat. ʒi. h. s.

Applic. empl. lyttæ coronæ capitis.

13th. Headache went off when the blister began to rise. Slept little owing to the pain of the blister. Has had eleven stools of better consistence. Thinks himself better. P. 110, of good size and strength. Has eat about 2 pints of arrow root jelly with 4 oz. port wine. Says he relished it.

Rept. hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

Habt. vin. rubri. ʒiij. The wine to be given as before in arrow-root.

Vespere. Continues better in his own opinion. Has had 3 dark fluid stools. P. 114, of good strength. Has eat $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint arrow-root and 4 oz. wine.

Rept. h. s. hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

14th. Slept badly owing to the frequent occasion he was under of going to stool. Had 11 stools of a dark colour, but without any particularly offensive small. Still thinks himself

better. P. 106, soft, and good. H. natural. Has used since yesterday 2 pints arrow-root and 4 oz. wine.

Rept. hydrarg. submur.

Habt. vin. rubri ℥x. Arrow-root and custard pudding.

Vespere. Says he feels his head confused, and that he is not so well as he was in the morning. Vomited his arrow root. Has had a motion, about every half hour. His evacuations are fluid and of a dark red colour like venous blood. He has no pain nor straining with them. In his slumbers, seems with his hand to be pursuing something as if catching flies.

R. Catechu ℥ss.

Pulv. rhæi. gr. v. M. This powder to be given in ℥3 of mulled port wine to which 12 drops of acid. sulphuric. dilut. are also to be added, and to be repeated every two hours.

10 p. m. There being no catechu nor kino in store, nor any to be procured, the mulled port with the diluted sulphuric acid has been given alone. Has had 5 stools of the same kind as last reported, but of a very offensive, putrid, cadaverous smell. Has used 6 oz. of the wine acidulated as directed. P. 110 and feeble. Constant picking of the bed-clothes and subsultus tendinum. Countenance pale and ghastly.

Sumat in singulis horis vini rubri acidulat. ℥iv.

15th. Has had 7 or 8 stools. They are of the colour of port wine and tinge white paper of a reddish hue. They are in quantity about 3 pints. Has vomited some viscid phlegm with a small clot of coagulated blood. Says he feels better than he did last night. P. 98, very weak, being scarcely perceptible. Countenance very bad. Subsultus continues. Has used one bottle of wine.

R. Granati corticis ℥iv. Coque in aque puræ ℥iij ad ℥ij. Colaturæ adde vini rubri ℥l acid sulphuric. diluti q. s. ad acescend. Hujus sumat ℥ij omni semihora. Arrow-root and custard for dinner.

Vespere. Has passed very little by stool since the morning visit. What is in the bed pan, is of a greenish colour, with a sediment of viscid green mucus. P. 100 and scarcely perceptible. Hands cold and clammy. Breathing laborious. Is perfectly sensible, and says that the shortness of the breathing is his chief complaint. Has used 10 oz. of wine, but sometimes his stomach rejects it. Has eat only two or three spoonfuls of arrow root.

Cont. decoct. granati corticis cum vino.

To have also one pint of port wine mulled, and a little to be given him from time to time.

16th. Countenance very bad, being quite cadaverous. Retains his senses and answers some questions rationally. Breathing is less laborious than it was. Says he had six stools in the night, but the cooley that attended him says he had above a dozen. They are of the same dirty green colour as last reported. The patients nearest to him say he passed a very restless night, frequently attempting to get out of bed. P. 86, and if any thing more distinctly felt than it was yesterday evening. Hands cold and clammy. Has eat a few spoonfuls of arrow root, with 4 oz. of port wine, and has taken 12 ounces of the pomegranate decoction with wine.

Cont. decoct. granati corticis cum vino.

Arrow root with wine to be offered him from time to time.

To have a glyster of soup and repeated three times during the day.

Died at 2 o'clock, p. m.

DISSECTION.

An hydatid was observed on the surface of the liver, which in other respects appeared healthy. The omentum extended down as low as the rectum to which it had formed adhesions. On endeavouring to separate them by gently pulling the omentum, the coats of the rectum gave way and appeared to be in a state of gangrene. Colon was inflamed and its villous

coat was through its whole extent in a state of ulceration. The appendix vermiformis adhered from one extremity to the other, to the colon, and it was with some difficulty discovered. On examination, its cavity was found obliterated. The ulceration of the colon did not extend beyond its valve, and the contiguous portion of the ileum exhibited no morbid appearances.



Serjeant Coffee was supposed to be a steady and sober man, or at least not much addicted to drinking, but it has been ascertained that he had been living very irregularly, for at least ten days or a fortnight, before his admission, and that he was about 8 or 10 days ill with the bowel complaint before he reported himself. It has been also ascertained that he had been drinking very hard the 3 days immediately preceding his admission, and that he was so drunk the night before he reported himself, that being unable to walk he must have lain out all night, had not his wife got the assistance of some soldiers to convey him home.



JOHN GALLAGHER. ÆTATIS 29.

One year and some months in India.

August 5th. Has been brought in the dooly to the hospital, being unable to walk from extreme pain in his bowels generally, but especially in the epigastric region, and in the right hypochondrium. Says he goes very frequently to stool, that his motions are scanty, of a black colour, and accompanied with severe straining. P. 106, soft and full. Respiration short and hurried. Skin cool. Countenance expressive of extreme suffering. Is unable to stand upright. Has been ill 5 days.

Mitt. sanguis v. s.

R. Ol. ricini ℥iss.

Mucilag. G. acaciæ ℥iv M pro haustu quam primum sumendo.

Descendat in baln. tepid. et rept. post horas tres.

Mem. 20 oz. of blood have been abstracted, which occasioned faintness and sinking of the pulse. Was bled in the horizontal position.

Vespere. Stools have been extremely frequent, and consist entirely of bloody mucus. Pain in the epigastrium, and tenesmus very severe. P. soft, full and strong. H. moderate.

Mitt. iterum sanguis e brachio.

Applic. hirudines xxx. epigastrio.

Descendat secunda quaque hora in baln. tepid.

Injiciat. enem. emoll. c̄ ipecac. ℥i.

Applic. hirudines xij ano et perinaeo.

R Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. vi ℥. ft. bol. h. s. sumend.

Mem. Only 12 oz. of blood were abstracted, when faintness came on. The arm was then tied up.

6th. Pain of bowels somewhat relieved. Stools during the night exceedingly frequent, and consist of a green slimy matter, with little admixture of blood. Tenesmus easier. Is at present in a gentle perspiration. Says he sweated profusely in the night. P. 108, rather full and firm.

R Pilul. hydrarg. gr. v.

Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. iij ℥. ft. bol. 2dis. horis capicndus

Injiciat. 3tia. q. h. enem. emollient. c̄ ipecac. gr. xx.

Bibat quam primum decoct. oryzæ.

2 P. M. Continues to feel somewhat easier in his bowels. Stools have been very frequent. They are watery, with much flocculent membranous filaments floating in them. They are of a reddish colour (lotura carnea). Has perspired freely. Seems at present much inclined to slumber. Says he has now very little tenesmus. P. 112, soft, but weaker than at the morning visit.

Cont. medicamina ut mane præscripta.

Vespere. Is much the same as at last visit. Stools continue exceedingly frequent. Has pain in the epigastric region along the course of the colon, increased on pressure.

Applicent. hirudines xx epigastrio et xij. perinæo.

Descendat h. s. in baln. tepid. et postea capiat bolus sequentem

R Pulv. ipecac. gr. iij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. vi. M ft. bolus.

7th. Stools have been so frequent during the night, that he does not recollect their number. They are of a yellow colour, and contain but a very small admixture of blood. Sweated much in the night, and is now in a free perspiration. Says he is considerably easier but that he feels exceedingly weak. P. 114, soft, and pretty full. Has no straining with his stools nor pain in his bowels. Vomited sometimes after the bolus.

Cont. bolus cum p. ipecac. gr. iss in singulis.

Injiciat. 3tia q. h. enem. emollient. c. ipecac. gr. xv.

Bibat copiose decoct. oryzæ.

1 p. m. About 10 small, red, and slimy stools since last visit. Has slight pain in the epigastric region as at the last report, though he then said he had none. Perspires freely. P. 110, and not so full.

Cont. medicamina.

Vespere. The frequency of the stools continues the same, and they are red and slimy with a mixture of white curdled stuff. On enquiry it appears he had asked for some milk which was given him. Has had some attacks of vomiting. Has pain at the fundament, but is, he says, without any pain in his bowels. P. very small and frequent. Skin moist and of the natural temperature. Eyes heavy and languid, and countenance bad and unpromising.

Cont. bolus cum pulv. ipecac. gr. i in singulis.

Capiat h. s. pulv. ipecac. comp. gr. xv.

Injiciat. enem. emoll. cum ipecac. gr. xv.

Omitt. baln. tepid.

8th. Countenance improved, looks more lively and says he feels much better. Perspired freely during the night. Had no more than 5 stools. They are scanty but contain no slime nor membranous filaments. P. 96 of good strength. H. natural. T. moist and clean.

R *Pulv. ipecac. gr. iss.*

Pulv. antimon. gr. v.

Mass. pilul. hydrarg. gr. iij. M ft. bol. 2dis horis capiendus.

Habt. 2da. quaq. hora enem. emoll. c. ipecac. gr. xv.
Arrow-root.

Vespere. Says he has had 4 motions, or rather has had 4 ineffectual calls to stool, for the bed pan, which he used, contains nothing but a small quantity of fluid which appears to be urine. Continues quite easy. P. 90, soft, and of good size. Skin moist. H. natural.

Descendat h. s. in bath. tepid. et capiat postea bol. sequentem

R *Pulv. ipecac. gr. ijss.*

Pulv. antimon. gr. viij. M. ft. bolus.

9th. Frequent fruitless attempts at stool in the course of the night. Complains of a sharp pain at the umbilicus. P. 84, full and strong. Skin moist. H. natural.

R *Ol. ricini 3ij.*

Mucilag. acaciæ 3ij.

Decoct. ipecac. 3l. M. ft. haust. 2dis. horis propinand.

Cont. bolus alternis horis.

Habt. 3tia. quaq. hor. enem. emoll. c. ipecac. 3ss.

Applicent. hirudines xxx, parti abdominis dolenti.
Arrow-root.

Vespere. Felt himself so much better in the course of the day that he got up, walked about and went as often as he required it, to the common necessary. Has had 8 evacuations

in all. Some of them, he passed in the bed-pan, and they are white and watery. P. good and of moderate frequency. Skin moist.

Cont. medicamina.

Descendat h. s. in baln. tepid.

10th. Countenance languid, and the sweat stands in large drops on his forehead and temples. P. 98, soft, and full. Perspires freely all over his body. Stools have been very frequent, but voided with ease and freedom. Says he cannot use the bed-pan without getting up. His alvine evacuations are pretty copious, and of a reddish yellow colour.

Cont. ut heri medicamina.

* *Arrow-root.*

5 P. M. At present asleep. Sweating in large drops on his face. Stools by account have been frequent and watery. They have a muddy appearance, and of a greenish hue, as if from dissolved fœcal matter. Has just awoke. Makes no complaint, except of being very weak. Says he has no pain. P. 112, of good size and strength.

Capt. h. s. hydrarg. submur. ʒ1.

11th. The frequency of his stools continued through the night, and their appearance is the same as last reported. His countenance is, if any thing, more lively. Says he is not sensible of any change since yesterday. P. 60, of good size and strength.

Capt. statim hydrarg. submur. ʒ1.

Habt. enem. emoll. c. pulv. ipecac. ʒss et rept. ter in die.

Arrow-root.

Vespere. Says he is the same as in the morning. Stools have lost their reddish hue. They are large and fluid. Does not recollect their number. P. 118 of moderate size. Skin cool. A free general perspiration.

Capt. k. s. hydrarg. submur. ʒ1.

12th. Above a dozen stools during the night. Has some pain in his bowels when at stool, and never at any other time. Stools are copious and fluid, but coloured by fœculent matter held in solution. Eyes very languid, and countenance unpromising. P. 112, of good size, and strength. A free perspiration all over his body, except the face, which is dry.

Applic. fœtus assidue abdomini.

Capt. hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

Arrow root with a spoonful of port wine to make it palatable.

6 P. M. Has dozed a great deal to-day. Makes no mention of pain in the belly, and complains of weakness only. Profuse sweating. Stomach rejected the arrow root. P. 120, and of good strength. 5 stools of the kind last reported.

Rept. h. s. hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

To have 3 ounces of port wine made into negus, of which a little is to be given him from time to time.

13th. Has eat about two pints of arrow-root jelly since yesterday morning. Says he feels better and that he slept well. Has had six stools which are watery and seem to hold greenish fœcal matter in solution. Feels pain no where. P. 106, and less full. Does not sweat so profusely as he did.

Capt. hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

Port wine 8 oz. A small quantity of the wine to be mixed with arrow root jelly, the rest to be made into negus and given him from time to time.

Vespere. Continues quite free from pain. Countenance improved. P. 112, of good size and strength, being fuller than at last report. 5 stools of much the same appearance as before. Has taken 4 oz. of wine, and one pint of arrow root jelly.

Capt. h. s. hydrarg. submur. ʒi.

14th. Still thinks himself better. Slept well and says it was the best night he has had since his admission. His stools

were less frequent, but they are fluid as before, and of good colour. P. 110, of good size, and strength. H. natural. No profuse sweating. Has eat 2 pints of arrow root jelly, and used 8 ounces of wine.

Capt. hydrarg. submur. ̄1.

Vin. rub. ʒx. Arrow root and custard for dinner.

15th. 5 pretty copious fluid stools of a greenish yellow colour. P. 110, soft, and moderately full. H. natural. Countenance good. Says he continues better. Gums not affected by the mercury, nor is there any appearance of ptyalism.

Capt. hydrarg. submur. ̄1.

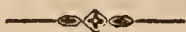
Arrow root and custard. Habt. vin. rub. ʒx.

Mem. The evening report on the 14th has been by mistake omitted in transcribing the journal of his case. It contains nothing material except that his P. was during that day, good, and 110, and that his heat was rather above the natural temperature. The calomel was taken at bed time as usual.

Vespere. 4 or 5 greenish fluid stools. P. 126, and moderately full and strong. Skin cool. Countenance pretty good. Has used $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint arrow-root and 8 ounces wine.

Rept. hydrarg. submur. h. s.

16th. Died about 4 o'clock this morning.



DISSECTION.

The liver was of a pale yellow or orange colour, but in other respects sound. The colon was in a very diseased state, numerous small ulcers pervading the whole of its internal coat. In the sigmoid flexure there was found a worm of the tinea kind. The appendix vermiformis had its cavity also ulcerated. The small intestines were in a sound state, the ulceration of the colon not extending beyond its valve. The gall bladder was empty, and of a whitish hue. The depending portion of the omentum had entirely disappeared.

JAMES SHEPHERD. *Ætatis* 28.*Seven months in India.*

August 25th. 6 P. M. Is affected with the usual symptoms of flux. Stools consist of slime and blood, and are attended with griping and straining. P. 94, full, and strong. Says he has been about a dozen times at stool since morning. Has a fixed pain in his belly immediately above the pubes. Has been ill 2 days.

*Mitt. sanguis v. s. ad deliquium.**Applicent. hirudines xxx parti abdominis dolenti.**Sumat statim ol. ricini.**Injiciat. enem. emoll. cum ipecac.**Foveatur abdomen.**Descendat h. s. in baln. tepid. et capiat postea hyd. submuriat. ℥i.*

Mem. Was bled to 36 oz. which produced deliquium.

26th. Stools were very frequent during the night. Thinks he went about 4 times every hour. His alvine evacuations, though little he passed each time, are, taking them all together, considerable, and consist of fœculent matter mixed with mucus and bile. His last stool which he has had while the report is writing, consists of pure unmixed bile. Is griped for the most part before he has a stool. Stomach irritable and he vomits the congee which he drinks. Retains the tea. P. 112, moderately full and soft. Skin cool.

*Capiat ter in die hydrarg. submur. ℥i.**Habt. infus. theæ ad libitum. Spoon diet.*

Vespere. Has had since morning upwards of a dozen stools. They consist of pure bile of a deep yellow colour. Feels much easier. Has now no pain in his bowels except immediately before going to stool. Irritability of stomach gone.

*Bibat largiter infusum theæ.**Sumat cras primo mane olei ricini ℥iss.*

27th. At stool 3 or 4 times every hour during the night.

His stools consist of lumpy stuff of a dark green colour, with bloody mucus on the surface. They consist in all of about 2 quarts. P. 120, soft, and rather full. Has a general soreness of the abdomen, which is not increased on pressing it moderately with the hand. Passes his stools without straining. Is not sensible of any mercurial taste in his mouth, but his gums would appear to be a little swollen.

Mitt. iterum sanguis V. S. ad deliquium.

Infric. femor. ung. hydrarg. 31. ter in die.

Capt. ter in die hydrarg. submur. 31.

Applic. assidue fofus abdomini et injiciat. 2dis. horis enem. emoll. cum ipecac.

R Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. iij.

Mass. pil. hydrarg. gr. iij.

Pulv. fol. digital. gr. ¼ M. ft. bol. omni hora capiendus. Arrow-root.

Vespere. Has had about a dozen stools, but being mixed with the glysters, their quantity and appearance cannot be ascertained exactly. They appear however to consist of fluid, but with a yellow frothy foeculent scum floating on the surface. The bolus of ipecacuan occasioned vomiting. Has broke into a profuse sweat within the last hour. He was bled to 20 oz. which occasioned a great sinking of the pulse, and a stop was in consequence put to the further abstraction of blood, and before deliquium or even faintness was produced. P. at present 124 and much reduced in size and strength. His hands are cold and clammy. There is great anxiety and constant tossing of limbs, and changes of posture in bed. The general soreness of the belly continues, and it is now increased on even the most moderate pressure.

Applic. empl. lyttæ permagnum abdomini.

Diminue pulv. ipecac. in bolo ad gr. 1.

Cont. enem. emoll. et hydrarg. submur.

Mem. 1 grain instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of digitalis was by mistake given in the bolus, but he only took it twice, for vomiting supervening in the use of the bolus, it was discontinued.

On a re-consideration of the state of this patient as above described, I am induced to countermand the dose of calomel ordered at bed-time. The bolus with ipecac. and digitalis ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr.) to be resumed.

10 p. m. Is more composed and tranquil than he was, and says he feels better. P. 112. Does not go to stool above once an hour. Alvine evacuations serous, and tinged with blood, and containing numerous membranous shreds and filaments. Stomach retains the bolus.

28th. Thinks himself somewhat easier. Took the bolus regularly during the night. Has had 9 or 10 stools, which are watery, with some green foeculent looking stuff on the top. The blister has not yet been removed. He says the pain of his belly is easier. Is however evidently still anxious and restless. Appears drowsy, but says he cannot sleep. P. 118, of moderate strength and size. Hands cool, but not cold nor clammy. Body of the natural temperature.

Capt. ter in dies hydrarg. submur. 31.

Cont. bolus ipecac. et enem.

Fric. femor. ter, ung. hydrarg. 31.

Arrow-root.

Mem. It is remarkable that his strength does not seem to be impaired in the degree which several of his symptoms would lead to expect. He has just sat up in bed, and declining assistance, has changed his shirt, with the same ease as if he were in perfect health.

Vespere. Countenance much improved. Body bedewed with a warm breathing sweat. Says he feels much better. P. 110. H. natural. Has had 7 or 8 stools which contain besides the glysters, some green foeculent matter, also some wa-

tery fluid of a reddish hue. Not much griping nor straining. His mouth feels clammy, but as yet is sensible of no mercurial affection of the gums, nor particular taste.

Cont. omnia ut mane præscripta.

29th. Stools have been very frequent during the night, and are of the colour of coffee, with numerous membranous filaments floating in them. There is also a sediment of slime, and there is no appearance of any fœculent matter. P. 108, and of moderate size and strength. Hands are under the natural temperature, but are not clammy. Hiccup. Says he has pain all over his body—only in his bowels when at stool. Says he is now sensible of a copperish taste in his mouth, and a stiffness in his jaws, though he has no pain.

R. Pulv. ipecac. gr. iij.

Mass. pil. hydrarg. gr. iij. M. ft. bol. omni hora capiendus.

Rept. ung. hydrarg. ter in die.

Cont. enem. c ipecac.

Omitt. hydrarg. submur. Arrow-root.

Vespere. Hands cold and clammy and his breast is covered with a cold sweat. Hiccup frequent. Feels some pain in his bowels. Has had 6 or 8 stools of the same appearance as in the morning, but he passes less each time, and is more strained. Complains most of the hiccup. Says he cannot use the bed pan, and insists on getting always up to stool. Belly tumid and painful to the touch, but it is still raw from the blister. P. frequent. Mouth clammy, but has no distinct mercurial taste. The bolus is retained.

Cont. bol. et ung. hydrarg. &c.

A bladder with warm water to be constantly applied to his belly.

To have 8 oz. wine mixed with 8 oz. water, and a little warm to be given him from time to time.

30th. Stools very frequent and small. In their collected state as kept for inspection, they consist of a sediment of slime with a supernatant fluid of the colour of coffee. The hiccup

has been extremely distressing and he complains almost solely of it, and of the want of sleep. He affirms he has not slept any since his admission. Whatever he eats or drinks never fails to bring on an attack of hiccup, and to send him to stool.

He could not bear the weight of the bladder and warm water on his belly, and warm cloths were substituted. Says he has now no pain in his bowels. The straining is still as bad or worse than it was. Hands and feet cold. The latter covered with a clammy sweat. P. weak and frequent.

Omitt. medicamina.
Arrow root.

Mem. Since writing the above he has eat about one pint of arrow root jelly, made palatable with port wine and nutmeg and has had no return of hiccup though half an hour has elapsed.

To have another bason of arrow-root and wine at noon.

Vespere. The hiccup has been exceedingly distressing to him through the day. He has also had some attacks of vomiting. Stools are peculiarly offensive to the smell, and are of a dirty mud colour. P. very small and feeble, and too frequent to be counted. Hands cold and clammy. Is very restless. Has great thirst, but vomits immediately after drinking. Eat some arrow-root jelly at dinner time.

R. Opii gr. iss solve in.

Aq. menth. pip. ℥ij et adde

Æther. sulphuric. gt. xxx. Ft. haust. statim. propinandus.

R. Camphoræ ʒi reduce in pulverem, adde

Spt. vin. gtt. x dein adde

Aquæ puræ ℥i et cola. Colaturæumat ℥iij in singul. horis, et singulto urgente adde singulis dosibus.

Opii. gr. ½.

Æther, sulphuric. gtt. xxx.

To have arrow root and wine as often as he can be prevailed on to take any.

31st. Breathing laborious. P. not to be felt. Countenance ghastly. Will not remain covered, as he feels, he says, excessively hot. His head nevertheless, is under the standard of health, and his hands are cold and clammy. Says he feels very hungry and begs for some arrow root. Is evidently delirious, and insists on being put into a cold bath. Stools frequent, small, and resembling dark muddy water, and very offensive. Has used 8 oz. wine with water since yesterday evening. The draught ordered yesterday evening put a stop to the hiccup, and he has been much less troubled with it since. He has some lucid intervals, but soon becomes incoherent. A cadaverous smell is perceptible, and he is evidently moribund.

Cont. mistur. camphoræ.

Arrow-root and wine ad libitum.

Died about an hour after the above report was written.

DISSECTION.

The small intestines were very much distended with flatus. Innumerable small ulcers, affecting for the most part a circular shape, pervaded the internal coat of the colon and rectum, through their whole extent. A small circular ulcer was observable on the internal surface of the appendix vermiformis, near its extremity. Though the head of the colon was in a highly diseased state, the contiguous portion of the ileum was in a perfectly sound and natural state, the valve of the colon forming a line of demarcation betwixt parts in a perfectly healthy state, and others almost destroyed by the progress of inflammation and ulceration.

This fact merits notice, chiefly as being the appearance which commonly, and as far as my experience and observation go, invariably presents itself, on examining the bodies of those who have died of dysentery.

Had this patient been admitted like many others in a state of intoxication, and at an advanced stage of his illness, the rapid termination of it might not have excited much surprise. But I find that he was a sober, steady, well behaved man, nor have I been able to discover any thing which might be supposed to have given rise to a dysentery of so violent a nature.

His partiality to plantains which led him to eat so largely of them, as to attract the notice of his comrades has been mentioned to me as the cause to which they attributed his complaint.

SECOND BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.*


 DYSENTERIA.

WILLIAM CHILDS GUNNER *Ætat.* 26.

November, 15th. Admitted on complaint of passing frequent bilious stools mixed with blood and slime. No griping. Complains of a sense of weight in the epigastrium. Some little tenesmus. Says he feels some pain in his right side and shoulder.

Sumat stat. mist. oleosæ ℥iij.

R Calomel gr. 5 pulv. ipecac. gr. ij. M ft. pil. ter die.

16th. Stools continue frequent and of the same colour. Complains of being in much pain about the epigastrium. Tongue clean. Pulse natural.

Applic. hirudines No. xij.

Rept. mist. oleos.

Cont. pilulæ.

17th. Feels much the same this morning. Felt easier after the leeches were applied. Stools are very frequent bloody, and mixed with mucus. Tongue clean. No fever. Pulse tranquil. Complains of nausea after taking the pills.

Habt. fatus abdomini.

Cont pilulæ sine pulv. ipecac.

18th. Feels a little more pain, and went to stool almost every half hour. Has very little straining. Tongue white. No fever. Pulse tranquil.

Applic. vesicat. part affect.

Cont. pilulæ.

R Mist. oleosæ ℥iij. stat.

19th. Stools are now quite natural. Complains of nausea, and a slight pain in the right side. Tongue clean. Slight increased heat of the skin. Pulse full.

Cont. pilulæ.

R Infus. sennæ ℥iv. stat.

* Vide Page 255.

P. M. Complains only of the pain in the side, which has been of old date. T. quite clean and moist. Bowels freely open. Pulse 66, full.

Applic. hirudines xij. lateri.
Infricetr. ungt. hyd. 3i. lateri.

20th. Complains this morning of pain all over him. Tongue quite clean. Pulse tranquil. No fever. Stools natural.

Sumat infus. sennæ ʒiij. stat.

Cont. pilulæ.

21st. Much easier this morning. Stools natural. Pain of side less severe.

Cont. pilulæ.

22d. Pain of side continues. Shoulder rather easier. Was much purged yesterday.

Rept. pil. calomel ter die.

Cont ungt. hyd. 3i. bis. de die.

23d. Feels much the same. Pain in the side continues, and is a little purged. No fever. Tongue clean.

R. Mist. oleosæ ʒiij. stat.

Rept. pilulæ.

24th. Feels much the same. The pain continues. Has no fever. Pulse tranquil. Tongue clean.

Rept. pilulæ.

25th. Side continues painful. Says the pain is worse after eating. T. clean. No fever. Pulse tranquil.

26th. Pain of side much the same. Does not feel his mouth sore. Spits freely. No fever. Tongue clean. Bowels regular. Pulse tranquil.

Cont. pil. et ungt.

27th. Says the pain in the side is much the same. Complains of having been griped, and passing slimy stools. No fever. Tongue quite clean. Mouth getting sore. Pulse tranquil.

Cont. pil. bis die.

Cont. ungt. hyd.

28th. Side continues much the same. His mouth is now very sore. Complains of passing bloody stools again. Was much griped yesterday. Tongue clean. No fever. Pulse tranquil.

R *Ol. ricini* ℥ss.

Cont. ungt.

29th. Pain of side not abated. Mouth sore, with slight fever. Pulse tranquil. Oil operated well. Griping relieved. Stools slimy.

Cont. ungt.

Sumat calomel gr. iij. ter die.

30th. Feels better. Passes bilious stools. Griping at times only. No fever. Tongue pretty clean.

Cont. ungt.

R *Infus. sennæ* ℥iij. *stat.*

December, 2d. Complains of being much purged. Pain in the side much the same. Gums tender. Ptyalism free. Stools slimy, and sometimes mixed with blood. Pulse tranquil.

Cont. ungt. hyd ℥i. *vespere.*

R *Mist. oleosæ* ℥iij. *stat.*

4th. Feels much the same. Bowels continue griped. Stools are bloody and mixed with slime. Mouth sore. Pulse tranquil. Took some salts this morning.

Cont. ungt.

R *Magnes. sulphat* ℥ss. *cras mane.*

Cont. pil. calomel gr. iij. h. s.

5th. Pain in the side continues. In other respects feels much the same.

Cont. ungt. et pilulæ.

6th. Feels much better. Gums rather tender. Bowels regular.

Cont. pil. h. s.

7th. Makes no complaint.

Discharged, convalescent.

DYSENTERIA.

PETER SUTHERLAND, GUNNER. *Ætat.* 16.

October, 19th. Complains of passing frequent bloody and slimy stools. Has considerable griping and tenesmus. Tongue white. Pulse 90, full and strong. Skin hot. Been ill 5 days.

Habt. statim mist. oleosæ ℥ijj.

R Pil. calomel gr. v pulv. ipecac. gr. iij. M. ft. Pil. quater in die sumend.

20th. Stools chiefly composed of slime. Passes very little blood. Has much tenesmus. No griping.

Rept pilul.

21st. Not so much griped. Stools are slimy. Passes very little blood. Felt very easy last night. Skin hot. Pulse regular.

Sumat statim mist. oleosæ ℥ijj.

Rept. pilul.

22d. Feels better. Had six stools last night, slimy and mixed with blood. Had some griping. Tongue white. Pulse regular.

23d. Had 6 stools last night. No blood. Passes much slime. Not much griped. Straining continues. Tongue clean.

Rept. pilul.

24th. Feels a good deal better. Stools slimy. Temperature of the skin rather increased. Tongue white. Pulse regular.

R Mist oleosæ ℥ijj stat.

Rept. pilul.

25th. Is much better. Has a little straining still, and is weak.

Rept. pilul.

26th. Feels quite well.

Discharged.

DYSENTERIA.

HUGH M'QUIN, GUNNER. *Ætat.* 21.

December, 6th. Admitted complaining of passing frequent scanty, bloody and slimy stools. Has considerable griping and

tenesmus. Soreness in the abdomen on pressure. T. foul. Has much heat of skin. Pulse full and strong. Makes urine with much difficulty.

R *Mist. oleosæ* ℥ iij. stat.

Applic et hirudines xij abdomini.

R *Calomel gr. v. pulv. ipecac. gr. ij* ℞ ft. pil.
quarter in dies.

Foveat. abdomen.

7th. Complains of pain in all his limbs. The stools are very frequent, yellow, slimy, and mixed with blood. Much tenesmus. Some fever. Tongue very foul. Pulse quick and weak.

R *Hydrarg. submuriat. gr. x.*

ter die sumend.

8th. Was very feverish yesterday afternoon. Stools are frequent, chiefly blood and slime. Much less pain. Tongue foul. Pulse tranquil.

Cont. pilul. ter die.

R *Mist. oleosæ.* ℥ iss stat.

9th. Was frequently at stool last night. Stools copious, green, and tinged with blood. Some fever this morning. T. foul and dry. Makes water with difficulty.

Mitt. sanguis ℥ xvi.

Cont pilul.

10th. Says he has pains all over his body, particularly in the head and back. Pulse 102. Skin hot.

R *Magnes. v. a.* ℥ ss. stat.

R *Calomel gr. iv.*

Pulv. ant. gr. ij. ℞ ft. pil. quater in die.

5 p. m. Much the same. Complains of severe pain in the abdomen.

Rept. pil. ipecac. vice pulv. ant.

Applic. emplast. lyttæ abdomini.

11th. Thinks himself better, and that the fever is not so violent. Pain in the head and abdomen continues. Pulse 106 Skin hot.

R. Haust. infusi sennæ ℥ iij stat.

Reptr. pilul.

Venæsectio ad ℥ xvi.

5 p. m. Has been complaining of violent pain in the head. Pulse 114. Skin hot. Face flushed, and much anxiety of countenance and respiration. Has passed two or three foecal stools with a little blood.

Rept calomel. gr. x. h. s. s.

12th. Still complains of violent pain in the head. Tongue foul and dry. Countenance not so much flushed. Sweats about the head. P. 120. Skin rather cool.

Applic. et emplas. lyttæ capiti.

Rept. pil. calomel et pulv. antimon quater in die.

13th. Says he has passed a bad night. Pain in the head and all over the body returned. Several times at stool in the night. Pulse 120. Skin moister. Tongue dark coloured, and furred.

Rept pilul.

R. Ungt. hyd. fort. 3i nocteque mane.

14th. Has rested ill. Several times at stool. Passes thin natural coloured stools, without blood or slime. Pupils much dilated. Pulse 130. Sweated some in the night.

Expired at 11 A. M.

DYSENTERIA.

SAMUEL TURNER GUNNER *Ætat.* 24.

December, 6th. Was brought to hospital yesterday evening with an acute pain in the upper part of the abdomen. Complains of passing slime and blood with much tenesmus. Pulse

102, but soft. Tongue slightly furred. Had 20 leeches applied to the abdomen yesterday.

R Mist oleosæ ℥ iij stat.

R Calomel gr. vi. pulv. ipecac. gr. ij M ft. pil.
quater in die sumend.

7th. Stools sometimes green, at others slimy, and very frequent. Tenesmus severe. Skin cooler.

Rept pilul.

8th. Was attacked yesterday evening with severe pain in the right hypochondrium, particularly on breathing. Pulse 74 and soft. Skin moist and cool. Stools watery with a little blood.

R Calomel gr. iv pulv. ant. gr. i M ft. pil.
quater in die sumend.

9th. Much easier but has still pain in the side.

Applic. emplast lyttæ part affect.

R Infusi sennæ ℥ iij stat.

Rept. Pilul.

10th. Pain not so severe since the blister was applied. Pulse 72 and tranquil. Tongue tolerably clean. Aperient draught operated well.

Rept. pilul.

11th. Pain in the right side easier, but complains of an aching pain across the abdomen. Six stools in the night.

Rept. pilul.

12th. Pain in the side better, and feels easier on the whole

Rept. pilul.

R Infusi sennæ ℥ iij. stat.

13th. Side much easier, and is easier in the bowels. Stools natural.

Rept. pil.

14th. Still continues improving. Bowels regular.

Chicken dict.

Rept. pil.

15th. Continues much better. Pain in the side easy. No other change.

Rept. pilulæ.

16th. Pain in the side easier, except on pressure. Tongue cleaner. Bowels open four or five times yesterday. Pulse 66. Slight tenderness on pressure on the side. Mouth slightly affected.

Applic emplast. lyttæ lateri.

Rept. pilulæ.

17th. Has still darting pains in the side. Pulse as yesterday. Bowels rather confined.

R Mist. oleosæ ℥iij. stat.

Rep. pilulæ.

18th. Oil operated well, and feels much easier to day.

Rept. pilulæ.

19th. Side easy. Has no complaint except weakness.

Rept. pilulæ.

Rept, mist. oleosæ ℥iij. stat.

Venæsectio ad ℥xiv.

7 p. m. Was attacked with very severe pain in the right side affecting his breathing.

20th. Pain in the side relieved, but still has some pain. Oil operated freely. Pulse 74. Tongue clean.

Rept. pilulæ.

R Ungt. hydrarg. fort. ℥i. n. et m.

21st. Pain in the side better. No other change.

To have a glass of wine.

Applic. emplast. lyttæ.

Rept. pil. et ungt.

22nd. Free from pain. Bowels regular. Pulse tranquil. Mouth getting tender.

Rept. pil. et ungt.

23rd. Pain in the side easier. Bowels regular. Pulse tranquil. Only says he feels weak.

Rept. med.

24th. Pulse tranquil and tongue clean. Only complains of weakness.

Reptr. med.

25th. Still continues mending.

Reptr. med.

26th. Makes no complaint but of debility.

R Pil. hydrarg : gr. v. h. s.

27th. Continues improving.

Omit. pil.

28th. No complaint remaining.

Discharged.



EPHEMERA BILIOSA.

JOHN COOPER. *Ætat.* 25.

Entered 11th May, 1821.

6 P. M. Ill four days with head ache. Bad taste in his mouth. Bowels costive. Skin damp.

Haust. emetic. statim.

Calomel gr. vj. c pulv. antimon. gr. iv. nocte.

Jalap. et crem. tart. ʒi. cras mane.

Calomel gr. vj. statim. Low diet.

12th. Vertigo. Vomiting on taking any thing into the stomach. Vomited the medicine. Three stools. Vomited much green mucus from the emetic.

1 P. M. *Ol. ricini ʒi. statim.*

6 P. M. Some vertigo. No vomiting since the morning. Skin clammy. Several stools.

Haust. c̄ tinct. opii gtt. xxx. nocte.

1 A. M. Complains of cramps in his legs and arms. Some vomiting the fore part of the night. Skin warm. No stools.

Rept. haust. c̄ tinct. opii gtt. xl. statim.

13th. No return of cramps. Skin warm. P. natural.

Ol. ricini ʒ 1 statim.

6 p. m. Vomited the oil. No stool. No heat of skin.

Magnes. vitriol. ʒss cras mane.

14th. No return of cramps.

1 p. m. *Venæsectio ad ʒ xv.*

10 *Leeches to the head and a blister to the back of the neck.*
Head to be shaved and to be kept cool.

Died at 4 o'clock, p. m.

* Vide page 280.

During the forenoon had two or three stools by the salts. At $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 12 a. m. in going to necessary, fell, and became delirious. Eyes suffused. Complained of most acute pain across the forehead. Senses not collected. Skin natural. Pulse about 90, but rather sharp. Felt relieved from the bleeding, but soon after became delirious and died in convulsions.

DISSECTION.

On opening the head, the blood-vessels both of the brain and membranes appeared turgid ; and on opening the lateral ventricles, both were filled with a large coagulum.

EPHEMERA BILIOSA.

GEORGE WINDER. *Ætat.* 22. *Full habit.*

Entered 26th May, 1821.

6 P. M. Taken ill 2 or 3 days since with fever. Headache. Hot skin. Pain in his limbs. Vertigo.

Haust, emetic. statim. Low diet.

27th. Some heat of skin this morning. Bowels costive. Headache much better.

Jalap et crem. tart. 3 1 statim.

6 P. M. Was taken at $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 11 a. m. with hot skin and delirium, and in a few minutes became convulsed. Pulse extremely frequent. Violent strengths. Hands clasped. Unable to speak or swallow. One large stool passed involuntarily. No relief from any thing.

20 Ounces of blood were taken from the arm. Bathed with cold water, and his head blistered.

Died at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 1 o'clock, p. m.

REMITTENS BILIOSA.

THOMAS HOWARD. *Ætat.* 26.

Entered 15th June, 1821.

8 A. M. Brought to the hospital complaining of vertigo. Bad taste in his mouth. Bowels very costive. Hot skin and frequent pulse.

Haust. emetic. statim.

1 P. M. Vomited freely. Much heat of skin, and had no stool for four days.

Jalap. et crem. tart. ʒi statim.

Body to be frequently sponged.

2 P. M. Medicine began to operate about half past one, and he had three stools. Suddenly taken with slight convulsions which soon terminated in complete coma. His head shaved and blistered, but without any relief.

Died at 4 p. m.

CARNATIC EUROPEAN VETERAN BATTALION.*



DYSENTERIA.

PETER WHITE, SERJEANT. *Ætat.* 63:

Admitted 15th March, 1826.

16th. *March, 1826.* A debilitated and worn out man for his age. Complains of having had frequent stools since, for three days back, with blood and slime. Has some pain of the abdomen.

Det. ol. ricini ℥j. statim.

R ol. ricini ℥j. cras mane sumend.

17th. No blood or slime in his stools. Pain at the abdomen severe at times. Tenesmus abated. Stools are of a yellow appearance, but very offensive.

Det. haust anodyn h. s.

R Calom. gr. x.

Opii. gr. 1. M hora somni.

Rep. ol. ricini ℥1, cras mane.

18th. No alteration.

R Calom. gr. x opii. gr. j. M. statim, et rept. h. s.

20th. Was purged several times, during the night with straining and griping. Stools green, and watery. Tenesmus considerable. Is very weak, and appetite impaired. Has taken the oil this morning.

Det. ol. ricini ℥j. statim, et

Linim. anodyn et fot. commun. abdomini.

22d. Was purged 8 times during the night, and twice this morning. Little or no griping, but severely strained at stools. Stools green and watery, sometimes yellow. Complains of great debility. Incoherent at times. In the two stools he had this morning, there was blood mixed.

Applic. emplast. lyttæ abdomen. et rept. calomel gr. x opii gr. ij. h. s.

* Vide Page 323

23d. Had several stools since last report. Stools watery, and of a green colour, with a little blood mixed. Tenesmus still considerable. Pain in the abdomen not so severe. Complaints of great debility. Pulse very slow, and intermitting. Blister discharges. Mouth tender. Straining no better.

Omitt. calomel.

Inf. femur. ungt. hydrarg fort. ʒj. semel in die.

Det. enema opiat. si opus sit.

R vini. albi. ʒj. aquæ. tepid. q. s. M. statim.

Rep. calom. et opii h. s.

24th. Had several stools during the day of much a lighter appearance, and much thicker. Thirst urgent. Pulse irregular, and intermitting. Has taken a slight breakfast of bread and tea this morning. Stomach retained it. Very incoherent at times.

Det. enema opiat. ter die, et rept. si opus sit.

Adde gt. 30 tinct opii sing. enema.

Rep. calomel et opium h. s.

4 p. m. Is purged about 6 or 7 times since last report, and still strained much. Thirst urgent. Features collapsed. Pulse weak.

Det. opii gr. ij. hora somni.

26th. Was purged 11 times since last case, and twice this morning. Stools light green. Is still strained much. Has rested about three hours since morning. Giddiness in the head from weakness. Is again asleep now.

28th. Was purged about once last night, and four times during the day, with a little blood and slime. Mouth sore. No ptalism. Talks insensibly. Fundament sore, and clysters only are given when he can bear them. Pulse continues to intermit.

30th. Has a ghastly appearance. Three motions since morning, brown. Speech failing. Eyes sunk.

6 p. m. Continued to sink gradually, and $\frac{1}{2}$ after 7 o'clock expired.

DYSENTERIA.

SAMUEL SMITH, PRIVATE. *Ætat.* 44.*Admitted 4th April, 1826.*

5th. *April.* 1826. Bowels out of order some time. The last eight days increased. Was brought into hospital yesterday evening, from the convalescent list, with a pain across the abdomen. Stools frequent and of a brown colour, with a little blood and slime mixed. Great debility. Pulse weak. Tongue foul. Is strained and griped when at stool.

R Haust anodyn h. s.

R Ipecac. gr iss opii gr. j. M ft. pil. sumat. ter die.

Infric. femur. ungt. hydrarg. fort. 3 j bis die.

Appl. hirudines xij abdom.

Appl. empl. lyttæ abdom.

R Calom. gr. xx. opii gr. j M. h. s.

P. M. Was purged about 6 times since morning. Stools of a bloody, and slimy colour, and an offensive smell. Straining much relieved, but the griping continues. Great thirst. Pain across the abdomen easier. Stools still frequent, with considerable tenesmus.

5th. Was purged about 6 or 7 times last night of a yellow colour, and twice this morning. Pain in the abdomen easier. A little straining and griping. Great debility, and thirst still urgent.

Cont. medicament. ut antea.

7th. Had about 6 stools since last report, watery, and of a brown colour, containing some blood and slime. Pain in the abdomen much the same. A little griping but tenesmus considerable. Thirst urgent.

Adde calom. gr. ij. ad pilul ipecac. et opii sing.

P. M. Had 6 or 7 stools during the day of a brown colour, and slightly tinged with blood. In every other respect as at last report.

8th. Had six stools since last report, slightly tinged with blood and slime. Little or no griping and straining. Pain in the abdomen much the same.

Cont. medicam. ut antea.

P. M. Five stools during the day, of the same colour.

9th. Stools less frequent. Was purged about four times last night, but little blood. Straining a little, but no griping. Mouth not yet sore. Feels nausea.

Cont. medicam. ut antea.

P. M. Was purged about 6 times since morning of the same colour. Little griping and straining.

10th. Was purged about 4 times last night. General debility.

Det. frict. hydrarg. ter die.

P. M. Had three stools since last report of a yellow colour. No blood or slime. Is somewhat strained, but no griping.

11th. Was purged about 3 times last night and four times this morning, of a good colour; the latter is green and mixed with blood. Is somewhat griped this morning.

P. M. Had 6 stools during the day, of much the same colour. Griping till continues.

12th. Had 3 stools last night of a thin green colour. Little straining and griping. Pain in the abdomen somewhat abated. Mouth a little tender.

Det. frictio hydrarg. bis die.

13th. Was purged about twice this morning, of a natural colour. A little straining, but no griping. Pain in the abdomen much relieved.

14th. Was purged about 3 times last night, and twice this morning, of the same colour. A little straining. Pain in the abdomen abated.

Det. pilulæ ipccac. et opii. bis die,

15th. Had two stools last night, and two this morning, of a natural colour. No griping or straining. Pain in the abdomen easier this morning.

Det. frict. hydrarg. semel in die.

16th. Had two stools this morning, of a more natural look. No griping or straining. Gums tender. Ptyalism commencing.

Ungt. plumb. superacet & opio. applr. post sing. sedum.

17th. Had two stools last night and this morning, of a natural colour. Little strained. Pain at the fundament still continues.

18th. Had two stools last night, and three this morning of a natural colour. Pain at the fundament easier. Mouth a little sore. Moderate ptyalism.

19th. Had one stool last night, and three this morning of a more natural appearance. Little straining and griping. Pain at the fundament still.

20th. Had two stools this morning, of a natural colour, with some griping. Pain at the fundament better. Gums tender.

22d. Had three stools last night of a natural colour. Pain at the fundament, as usual.

23d. Continues much in the same state.

24th. No alteration.

25th. Had three stools last night, and this morning, of a natural colour. No pain whatever. Mouth a little tender. Much better.

Omitt. frict. hydrarg.

R. Tinct gent. c 3j. aqua ʒij. M omni die.

26th. As at last report. Says he is much better in every respect.

27th. Had about three or four stools last night, and this morning, of a more natural colour. No pain any where.

28th. Had four or five stools last night, and this morning. In other respects is much better. Complains of a sense of chillness.

R. Pulv. Doveri gr. viij. hora somni.

29th. Complained of a sense of chillness yesterday, but is better this morning. Had two stools this morning, of a natural colour. Perspiration considerable at nights. Tongue dark and tremulous, with an involuntary spasmodic muscular affection, and incoherency. Refuses his food. Great disinclination to exertion. Urgent thirst. The bowel complaint removed. Ptyalism suddenly subsided, and low typhus supervened. Became incoherent shortly.

R. Spt. ammon. aromat gt. 30. tinct lavand. gt. 30

M sumat. statim.

R. Mist. camph. ℥j. ter die.

R. Vini albi ℥j. quater die.

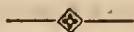
R. Calomel gr. 20 opii gr. ij. hora somni.

30th. Calomel had operated. Was seized with dyspnœa, since.

Appt. empl. lytta. capiti. rept. colomel. et opii h. s.

P. M. Continued in the same state, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ after 10 o'clock, expired.

GARRISON HOSPITAL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.*

CHRISTOPHER QUIGLEY, H. C. RECRUIT. *Ætat.* 30.*Admitted 14th October, 1826, at 5 p. m.*

Says he has been purged for the last 15 days. At present has frequent calls to stool, attended with much straining. The evacuations by his own account scanty and of a green colour. Some pain and uneasiness over the whole of the abdomen. Pulse 86, firm. Skin cool. Tongue a little furred. Urine free.

*Fiat venæsectio ad ℥xx.**Habeat statim hydr. submuriatis gr. xx.*

15th. Only a few ounces of blood obtained in consequence of his becoming faint and cold. Has been many times at stool, with much straining. Appearance of the dejections, thin, greenish, and mixed with bloody coagula. Pulse 84. Skin temperate. Tongue white. Much thirst. No fixed pain in the abdomen or much griping, but complains of weakness and pain across the loins.

*Habeat statim ol. ricini ℥iss. aq. menth. ppt. ℥iss.**Milk diet.*

2 o'clock p. m. Has been incessantly purged all the forenoon. Dejections a bloody serum and lumps of coagulated blood. Much tenesmus. Heat of skin below the natural standard. Pulse 96, with some sharpness. Great prostration of strength. Very little pain or griping, and can bear pressure in any part of the abdomen. Urine scanty, but passed without pain. Tongue white and dry.

*R Hydr. submuriatis gr. x.**Opii gr. j.**Pulv. ipecac gr. iij. fiat pilulæ.**4ta quaque hora sumendæ.*

* Vide page 348.

October, 16th. Has passed a very restless night and been constantly on the stool, with great straining. Has passed much blood, and some thin bilious matter. Pulse rapid and small. Great prostration of strength. No pain. Urine free.

R Infusi ipecac. ℥ij.

Opii gr. v. fiat enema.

statim enjiciendum.

Cont. pilulæ.

Vespere. Pulse 120, and scarcely to be felt. Thinks himself easier and better. Is still going frequently to stool, but with less straining. Great thirst. Tongue more furred. The dejections chiefly of blood and thin dark foetid matter. Skin of a natural warmth. Respiration hurried.

Cont. pilulæ.

Hirudines xij. abdomini

Reptr. enema anodyn. 6tis horis.

Utatur fotu abdomini.

17th. Is still frequently on the stool and passes much bloody fluid. Not so much straining. Is low, and oppressed and very weak. Pulse quick and small. Tongue, and skin as before.

Reptr. hirudines x abdomini.

Omittr. pil. et enemat.

Vespere 5, p. m. No better. Has occasionally severe hiccup. The evacuations chiefly of blood. Is more depressed and despondent. No pain. Pulse small and rapid.

Omittr. calomel.

R Pulv. ipecac. comp. gr. x v.

Spt. æther nitros. ℥ss.

Aq. menth. ppt ℥j. fiat. haustus.

statim sumendus.

Cont. enemat.

Half past 8 p. m. The hiccup severe and frequent. In other respects as before.

App. vesicatorium abdomini.

R. Opii gr. iij.

Pulv. ipecac. gr. iij. fiat pil. 6tis horis sumend.

Cont. enemat.

18th. Has had some disturbed sleep, and been less frequently at stool. The evacuations contain less blood, but consist chiefly of a dark thin foetid matter. The hiccup troublesome. Pulse the same. The blister has risen well.

Cont. ut heri.

Two o'clock, p. m. The hiccup very constant and distressing. The same in other respects.

R. Mist. camph. 3vj.

Spt. ammon. aromat gt. xxx.

Spt. æther nitros. 3ss.

Tinct. opii. gt. xxx. fiat haustus statim sumendus.

Cont. pilulæ et enemat.

3 P. M. Much the same.

Repet. pilulæ ex opii gr. iv.

Pulv. ipecac. gr. iij. 6tis horis.

Cont. enemat.

Rept. etiam haustus. ex. mist. camph. &c.

Tinct. opii.

19th. Has had a bad night, but still appears upon the whole not worse. Is too weak to get up to stool, but passes a good deal of thin foetid but less bloody fluid in bed. The hiccup still troublesome. Pulse not so rapid, but small and easily compressed. The belly more tumid. Complains much of weakness. Says the draughts burn his stomach.

Omittr. haustus.

Contr. alia.

2 o'clock p. m. Is not now so often purged and has little or no straining. The appearance of the dejections also changed, and are less foetid and of a lighter colour. Is still frequently troubled with hiccup, and is much oppressed and very weak. Pulse 104, rather firmer. Tongue less thickly coated. Skin warm and moist.

To have a little arrow root and wine occasionally.

Contr. pilulæ et enemat.

9 o'clock p. m. The hiccup severe and constant. In other respects the same.

Reptr. haust. ex mist. camphor. &c.

Contr. pilulæ et enemat.

20th. Has been much disturbed with the hiccup in the night. There is still frequent discharge from the bowels, consisting chiefly of thin fluid slightly coloured with blood. Some small shreds of mucous coat also discharged. The belly rather tumid, but without pain. Pulse 106, small. Tongue the same. The right eye a little inflamed.

Habeat. statim ol. ricini. ʒiv.

Tinct. rhei.. ʒij.

Ol. menth. gtt. ij.

11 o'clock a. m. The oil has produced several scanty thin evacuations of light coloured fluid. The hiccup still troublesome.

B. Magnesicæ. carb. gr. xv.

Tinct. rhei. ʒj.

Opîi. gtt. xxx.

Aq. menth. ppt. ʒj. fiat haustus 4tis. horis.

Reptr. enemat.

8 o'clock p. m. Pulse 108. Skin comfortably warm. Abdomen rather full, but not hot. The hiccup still frequent and annoying. Tongue thinly coated with a dark fur. Not so much

thirst. Respiration weak. The dejections by stools still foetid and inclined to a brownish colour. Urine free. A good deal of anxiety and general oppression.

Contr. haustus.

R Opii gr. iij.

Pulv. ipecac gr. iij. fiat pilulæ 6tis. horis sumendæ.

Contr. enemat.

A little arrow root and wine occasionally.

20th. The hiccup not so frequent or troublesome. Has passed some thin light coloured stools in the night, without pain or straining. Pulse 106.

Contr. pilulæ and enemat.

Omit. haustus.

2 o'clock p. m. Has passed since about eleven o'clock a large quantity of pure fluid blood, with several large coagula, and they still continue to be discharged almost involuntarily. Is greatly sunk and exhausted in consequence. Pulse hardly to be felt. Skin covered with a cold perspiration. Nearly insensible. Has taken the following.

R Mist. camph. ʒi.

Spts. ammon. aromat ʒss.

Spts. æther nitros. ʒ i.

Tinct. kino. ʒij.

Tinct. opii gtt. l. M. fiat. haustus.

Has also had an enema with Liq. Plumbi. acet. ʒi. et

Opii gr. v. To have a little wine frequently.

Expired at 8 p. m.

DISSECTION.

Abdomen rather tumid. A little flatus in the cavity of the peritonæum. The small intestines of a dull, white, or grey, colour and remarkably flaccid. The transverse arch of the colon felt thick, and diseased; and the omentum over it in many places inflamed, or of a red appearance. The whole of the in-

ternal coat of the intestines were affected from the duodenum to the rectum ; but in the small intestines the disease, in appearance was not so considerable, except in the lower part of the ileum. The caput coli was much diseased ; large portions of the mucous coat being removed, leaving the fibres of the muscular, quite conspicuous. The transverse arch of the colon was also remarkably diseased. Where the mucous coat remained, it was thickened on its edges, making the muscular coat appear deeper than it really was. In many places to a great extent, the mucous coat was converted into a soft, black, and mortified substance, which was very easily removed. Appearances were much the same in the descending colon. In some places where the muscular coat was exposed, there appeared blood to be effused ; on removing which, the muscular coat was much redder than in other places, where it was exposed similarly. The blood was only on those places where the muscular coat was exposed. In some places the colon was ulcerated through the whole extent of the canal. Little blood in the large veins. There was much clotted blood in the cavity of the rectum. Spleen small, but natural in appearance. Pancreas natural. The liver rather small, and not of a natural appearance, no abscess ; lungs healthy.

WILLIAM CASSIDY. *Ætat.* 22. *Recruit M. E. Regt.**

Admitted 30th November, 1826.

OF A SPARE HABIT.

1st December. This man was discharged from hospital on the 27th instant, by Dr. Maxwell, whose patient he was, as recovered from an attack of fever ; which appears by the reports of the case to have been slight, and unmarked by any urgent symptom, or local affection.

* Vide page 348.

Since his discharge, he says, he has gradually become weaker, and more unable to exert himself. At present there is much prostration of strength, a sense of weight and anxiety about the præcordia, and a rather hurried breathing. He has occasionally cold and chilly sensation on the surface, and feelings of general uneasiness. The pulse is 120, and small. The skin rather hot and dry. He has no head-ache, but when he stoops, feels giddy and confused, and there is a degree of nervous tremor pervading the whole body. The tongue is much furred in the centre. Much thirst. Has no fixed pain or uneasiness, but complains of pressure made on the epigastrium.

Had 10 grains of calomel, 3 of pulv. antimon., and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of opium on his admission yesterday, and in the evening. The bowels have been opened twice but not freely, stools of a bilious appearance.

R. Mist. camphoræ.

Infus. sennæ aa ʒiss.

Sulph. magnes ʒij.

Vin antimon. ʒi. m. ft. haustus statim sumendus.

Applicentur hirudines xv. epigastrio.

3 o'clock, p. m. The leeches have bled freely, and he has had two scanty evacuations, liquid and of a yellow colour, since morning. Skin hot. Restless. Pulse as before. Urine free.

R. Hydr. submuriat. gr. x.

Pulv. antimon. gr. iij.

Opii gr. ss. m. ft. pilulæ

6tis horis sumendæ.

Utatur balneo tepido.

8 P. M. Continues much the same. Two small motions.

Cont. medicamenta.

2d. Says he had a better night than for some time, and got some sleep. Pulse 120, weak. Tongue more furred. Skin comfortable. Has had two evacuations from the bowels in the night, thin and bilious. Urine free.

Cont. pilulæ.

2 P. M. Has become more hot, and restless. Is troubled a little with a short dry cough.

Habt. statim ol. ricini ʒss.

Tinct. rhei. ʒij.

8 P. M. Feels very uneasy and restless. Skin hot. Tongue dry, and covered with a dark fur in the middle. Lips also dry, and dark coloured. Pulse extremely rapid and oppressed. Great prostration of strength. Has had three or four dark thin evacuations.

Rept. pil. ex calomel. &c. 6tis. horis.

R Mist. camphoræ ʒiss.

Tinct. hyoscyam. gtt. L.

Vin. ipecac. ʒss. ft. haustus statim sumendus.

3d. Has had a restless night, and complains much of weakness. The cough seems to trouble him a good deal, and he complains of a sense of stuffing and weight in the lower part of the chest, with a feeling of nausea and inclination to vomit. Has been several times at stool, and passed some thin bilious matter, with the appearance also of the oil he took yesterday. Breathing oppressed and a little hurried. Pulse very quick and oppressed. Skin not so hot as yesterday.

R Calomel gr. v.

Pulv. antimon gr. iij.

Opii gr. ss. m. ft. pilula hora somni sumenda.

Appt. vesicator. epigastrio.

Vespere. Three thin bilious motions since morning. Heat and general oppression increased towards evening. Breathing more hurried. Cough troublesome. Pulse as before. Tongue now furred.

Cont. pilulæ et

Rept. haust. h. s.

4th. There is less heat of the surface, but in other respects appears much the same. Two or three small evacuations in the night greenish. Urine pretty free. The blister rose well.

Cont. pil. calomel.

Sumat etiam pil. ex sulph. quinin. gr. iij. 4tis horis.

Vespere. 8 p. m. Febrile symptoms again rather increased.

Habt. calomel gr. x.

Pulv. antimon gr. iij. ft. pilulæ.

Statim sumendus.

Omittr. alia.

5th. Four or five small, thin, bilious stools. Heat again decreased, Pulse much as before. Cough rather troublesome.

Rept. pil. ex. calomel. gr. v.

Pulv. antimon. gr. iij.

Vespere. 8 P. M. Much the same.

R Mist. camphoræ. ℥iss.

Tinct. hyoseyam. ℥i.

— opii gt. xv. m. ft. haustus statim sumendus.

6th. Has had a rather better night, and the tongue has thrown off the brown fur with which it was encrusted. Thinks himself a little better, but appears extremely weak and easily exhausted. Pulse still much hurried, and there is much general tremor.

Habt. sulph. quininæ gr. iij. 3tis quaque horis.

Capiat etiam

R Calomel gr. iij.

Pulv. antimon. gr. iij.

Opri gr. ss. m. ft. pil. ter in die.

To have arrow root or sago with wine when he wishes.

6th Vespere. Appears rather easier and better.

Cont. Sulph. quininæ et

Rept. haustus anodyn. hora, somni,

7th. Has been more restless last night, and says he has been much troubled with the cough and occasionally brings up a little tough mucus. The bowels have been moved two or three times. The appearance of stools, thin light yellow fœces. Seems more oppressed, and uneasy than yesterday. Pulse 106. Tongue again becoming black. Much thirst. Skin warm.

Omittr. Sulph. quininæ.

Contr. pil. ex. calomel et opio.

Capt. mist. salin febrig. ℥ij.

Tinct. camph. c. ℥ss

Vin. ipecac. ℥ss. m. ft. haustus 3tis quaque horis.

8th. A better night No stools since yesterday. Pulse 112, Breathing short and oppressed. Much weakness.

Inject. enema. emol statim.

Sumat. ol. ricini ℥ss.

Half past 10. A. M. The oil taken this morning has passed through him together with some thin yellow matter. Makes no complaint of pain. Belly tumid; but is more oppressed and nervous. Tongue moist and a little dark in the centre. Skin rather warm.

Rept. pilulæ et mist. salin.

5 P. M. Pulse 114. Skin hotter than in the morning. In other respects the same. Has passed very little more from the bowels.

Cont. pil. et mist.

9th. Not much sleep. Much annoyed with the cough. Much thirst. Pulse 116. Skin hot. Tongue moist, more furred and dark. Breathing oppressed. Belly continues rather tumid. Tremor.

Injictr. statim enema emol.

Contr. pil. ex. calomel. et pulv. antimon. cum. opio.

Contr. haustus.

Vespere. Pulse 116. Skin warm and dry. Breathing still hurried. Belly softer. A little thin light coloured dejection, from the bowels since morning. Much thirst. Cough the same.

Contr. pil.

R. Liq. ammon. acet. ℥iij.

Mist. camphoræ. ℥i.

Vin. antimon. gt. xxv.

Tinct. opii gt. v m. ft. haustus 4tis. horis. sumendus.

Rept. enema emol.

10th. Still much the same as before. Three times at stool since he had the injection, and has passed some thin yellow fœces. Moans a good deal, and seems much oppressed. There has been lately observed an inflamed spot on sacrum from pressure, painful and a little swelled; also red marks on both trochanters from the same cause.

The parts affected to be bathed with camphorated spirits, and carefully attended to.

Cont. pil. et haustus.

11th. Pulse 112. Tongue moist but loaded in the centre. Has passed a pretty copious fœculent stool in the night of a bilious appearance. Still complains much. The spot on the sacrum threatening to break. The blistered surface on the chest also much inflamed, irritable and ulcerating on several parts, as are the leech bites on the epigastrium. Urine free but high coloured. Much thirst. Respiration hurried. Skin warm and rather dry.

Omittr. pil.

Cont. haustus diaphor.

A soft warm poultice to be appled to the breast.

Vespere. Much the same.

Contr. haustus anodyn. hora somni.

12th. Pulse 106. Skin moderately warm. Tongue moist and rather cleaner. Had a pretty copious fœculent discharge from the bowels during the night. Is still much oppressed and very weak. The sore on the chest assuming a very serious appearance and beginning to slough deeply, with red and irritable edges; they give him much pain and cause great constitutional irritation.

R Mist. camphor. ℥iss.

Spt. Ammon. aromat.

Spt. æther. nitros. āā ℥ss.

Liq. ammon. act. ℥ij m. ft. haustus 4t. hora sumendus.

R Sulph. quininæ gr. iij.

Aquæ font. ℥ij.

Acid Sulph. dilut. gt. iij fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

The sores to be dressed with a watery solution of opium, and the poultice.

12th. *Vespere. The same.*

Cont. Med.

13th. Slept badly. Continues in the same state as yesterday.

Cont. med.

14th. The sloughing of the sores on the breast rapidly increasing and attended with great pain and general irritability. Pulse 116. Skin warm. Bowels slightly moved. Urine free.

Cont. sulph. quin. et haust. ut antea.

Bals Peruv. to the sores, and poultice. A little wine and arrow root frequently.

15th. The gangrenous spots still spreading, and very keen. Much general irritability. Pulse rapid. Tongue more furred. Breathing quick.

Hot turpentine dressings and fermenting poultice to be applied every 6 hours.

℞ Ammon carbon gr. viij.

Aquæ menthæ ℥ij.

Tinct. opii. gt. xx M. ft. haustus 4t. quaque hora sumendus.

Cont. sulph. quincæ 3tia. quaque hora.

Also wine and arrow root, or sage frequently.

Contr. omnia.

16th. No improvement.

Contr. omnia.

17th. The edges of the sores appear a little cleaner and disposed to separate the slough. Has had a restless night; but seems notwithstanding to be rather better and less irritable. The bowels a little moved. Evacuations thin and bilious. Less tremor.

Contr. omnia.

Hab. vini rubri ℥ij. omni bihorio.

18th. Continues much the same as yesterday. The skin cooler than the last two days, and there is less tremor. Says he has not slept much. Has passed some dark apparently pure bilious matter. Pulse quick.

Contr. omnia.

19th. Vespere. Has passed a good deal of green bilious matter by stools since last night. The sloughing on the chest rather extending and the edges of the sore less florid. Complains much of pain and restlessness. Skin cool. Pulse quick, but soft. Urine dark coloured. Tongue moist, and furred in the centre. The sphacelated parts have been washed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the warm dressings and poultice continued.

Contr. omnia.

20th. A restless night. No improvement. Has passed some green bilious matter by stool. Pulse very quick. Tongue more furred and dry.

Contr. omnia.

21st. A very restless night. Coughed much and suffered greatly in consequence from the sores on the breast. The sloughing still continues, and appears altogether worse. Pulse 130. Bowels moved several times. The discharges of a dark thin muddy appearance.

Contr. omnia.

22nd. Is not so well to day and complains more. Pulse very rapid. Skin hot. Much tremor. Tongue more furred. Passed a good deal of dark filthy looking matter in the night.

R. Pulv. rhei. gr. x.

Mag. carbon gr. xx.

Tinct. cardam. ʒi.

Aquæ menth. ʒi ss M. ft. haustus statim sumendus.

Contr. alia.

22nd. Vespere. Much heat of skin all day, and no discharge from the bowels. Pulse very quick. The sores rather inclined to clean.

To be dressed with bals peruv.

23rd. Has rested easier last night, but seems extremely weak. Perspires much. Pulse very rapid. Has passed his

urine freely, but very little from the bowels, altho' he took a pill of three grains of calomel and three of colocynth.

Habt. olei ricini ℥ss. *Tinct. sennæ* ℥ij.

Aquæ menth. ℥ ss *statim*.

24th. Is extremely low this morning, and has passed a very bad night. The sloughing on the breast and abdomen decreasing, and the dead parts separating. Pulse extremely rapid. Has passed a little dark muddy mucous and bilious matter from the bowels.

Contr. med.

25th. The head and upper parts of the body covered with a clammy perspiration. Pulse 140. Has had a restless and painful night. Tongue covered with a dark fur. Much thirst. Has vomited two or three times. The whole of the skin and cellular tissue on the breast and epigastrium have been now thrown off, and the muscles appear as if cleanly dissected; the edges and whole surface of the sore presents a languid and dead appearance without action. The sloughing on the sacrum and nates still spreading; both there and the breast he cannot bear to be touched without complaining of excessive pain.

26th. Pulse extremely quick and feeble, and appears much exhausted.

11 a. m. Expired.

SECTIO CADAVERIS.

External. The rectus dexter muscle had its external layer of muscles exposed to view. The internal intercostals of the same side were also exposed. The fibres were black, soft, and mortified.

Internal. The liver projected far beyond the false ribs, was of a redish colour inclining to light grey, and of a very hard feel. The colour of the internal structure was much more red, than that of its external surface.

The gall bladder full of light coloured fluid bile, and the bile ducts not obstructed. The spleen and pancreas not of a healthy appearance.

The whole internal membrane of the primæ viæ was very vascular, that of the colon had its vessels so full as to appear quite black, clearly proceeding from great congestion in the veins of the mucous membrane. There was no trace of ulceration.

The canal contained throughout much green semifluid matter.

The lungs were heavier, more solid than usual, and apparently approaching to the consistence of liver. Some slight adhesion of the pleura costalis and pulmonalis on the right side.

FINIS.



